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ABSTRACT

This document presents uniformly collected data for the State of Maine and each of its counties on selected known risk factors for alcohol and drug abuse and the prevalence of substance abuse-related problems. A "Read Me First" section presents the state's approach to prevention. Information is provided on risk and protective factors, the "Six State Study Survey," possible applications, the structure of the data and the report, and recommendations for use by counties. The survey provides prevalence data on use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, psychedelics, cocaine/crack, and other drugs. Community risk factors, perceived availability of substances, community laws and norms favorable to drugs, family risk factors, and peer/individual risk factors are assessed. For each county a summary highlights in verbal form the data for youth and adults that are exceptional compared to the state averages for substance use, attitudes, family, and community. County profiles provide data on substance use by adults, 6th-8th graders, and 9th-12th graders for each county. Data for the community, the family, the peer/individual level, and outcome indicators are presented as standardized measures relative to the state rate. Four appendixes include relevant census data. (EMK)

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SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION
MAINE'S 1997 DATA REPORT

County Profiles on Risk and Protection
for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning

Maine Department of Mental Health,
Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services
Melodie J. Peet, Commissioner

Office of Substance Abuse
State House Station #159
Augusta, Maine 04333-0159

December, 1997

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An Overview

"No Epidemic Has Ever Been Eradicated Simply by Treating the Casualties."

For a long time, people in the substance abuse field have identified and treated the casualties. Substance Abuse Prevention--Maine's 1997 Data Report is a document that focuses on the causes of the epidemic. As such, it can provide valuable insight and direction for policy makers, elected officials, school personnel, and interested citizens. Everyone is concerned about mitigating the factors that result in substance abuse and other self-destructive behaviors in youth and adults but, until recently, little clear data has been available to focus our efforts. The data is now available. The challenge is to explore and develop a continuum of services to eradicate the sources of the epidemic. A daunting prospect? Yes, but one that can be guided by these findings so that the targets become much more manageable and the chances for success are maximized.

The changing face of prevention

Our goal, to reduce substance abuse, has remained constant over the last thirty years. The change has occurred in the strategies employed to achieve this end. Early efforts in the prevention field focused on education as the solution to the problem. The assumption was that people, when informed of the dangers of substance abuse, would curtail or cease their use. Those efforts that were sometimes used in conjunction with scare tactics proved ineffective. Other approaches centering on building self esteem, alternatives, refusal skills, mainly taught in the school setting, bore some promise but still fell short of the goal. A new approach was needed and was offered by the work of several researchers.

Risk and Protective Factors

The first promising trend to emerge came from the work of Hawkins, Lishner, and Catalano in 1985 with their identification of risk factors that were associated with problem behaviors including substance abuse, dropping out of school, and teenage pregnancy. These risk factors inhibit healthy teenage development and include influences within the community, family, school, and peer/individual domains. The next piece to emerge owes much to the research of Bonnie Benard who developed the concept of resiliency and protective factors. These environmental factors facilitate the growth of individuals who do not engage in life compromising behaviors. This second strand, taken with the earlier work, offered an answer and a promise.

The answer explained the limited effectiveness of earlier efforts aimed at prevention. Until the needs of the total child were addressed, results would fall short of the goal. Children are influenced and shaped by such complex variables as community norms and behavior, family expectations and rules, school climate and bonding, and their peers. To focus on only one domain, i.e., school, would ignore the 17 hours of the day when the child is not in school. Prevention planning, to be effective, would have to address the "big picture." The promise of this approach is that a community plan that works to reduce risk factors and strengthen protective factors could produce healthy and happy youth. A dream was born.

The Six State Study

In 1994, the Office of Substance Abuse embarked upon an effort to gather the data that could help communities assess where best to direct their prevention efforts. Funded by a grant from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Maine would be one of six states to gain a comprehensive picture of this state--both in the extent of the substance abuse problem and the existing protective and risk factors found. This information would present not only a state profile but, for the first time ever, a profile of each county. The information was collected by using:

- A 178-item household survey administered over the phone from December 1995 to January 1996
- 124 item student surveys completed in schools in both 1995 and 1996
- Data collected from various agencies and sources using the period of 1990-1994 or in some cases for 1991-1995

The two student surveys were merged to create a larger more reliable data set. The resulting document, Substance Abuse Prevention--Maine's 1997 Data Report, containing all that information became available in 1998.

What does it all mean?

The information gathered was solely for the *purpose of targeting prevention efforts in a way that is logical and cost effective.* For instance, let us examine a county that shows higher than average cigarette smoking by youth. Several questions might be asked. Is the percentage of adults smoking cigarettes also high? If so, is there a community norm that sanctions the use of tobacco? Another question might be, is the number of tobacco retail outlets high? If so, it could be useful to address whether the number of outlets allows youth to have undue access to tobacco.

A community with a large percentage of smokers (youth and/or adult) might decide to offer several interventions and strategies for prevention, such as the following.

- Requiring law enforcement officers to strictly enforce tobacco laws prohibiting sale to and use by youth under 18.
- Offering smoking cessation programs to all interested parties at several sites.
- Targeting a media campaign to change the perception of smoking as "cool."
- Changing school dress codes to ban clothing that promotes any form of tobacco products (caps, T-shirts, sweatshirts, etc.)

- Sending a clear no use message by enforcement of the no smoking policy on school grounds.

A community with below average tobacco use probably would choose other targets areas as their primary focus.

A state level response to high tobacco use might include increasing the price of tobacco products, more random unannounced inspections of tobacco vendors, mandating a listing of all ingredients (active drugs) on tobacco packaging, and other strategies requiring clean air in all public facilities. In our example the data has highlighted an area of need, and appropriate strategies from the community, school, family, and peer/individual domains could be developed.

A word of caution, the information presented in the longer document should not be used for comparison or blaming. It simply reveals areas of strengths and weaknesses that can guide prevention efforts and delivery strategies. It provides a way to lessen risk factors and to build protective factors in children and communities.

Recommendations and Reminders

1. Recognition of a problem is the first step in solving it.
2. Recriminations are not useful; constructive action is.
3. Broad-based community coalitions (several models for developing one exist) are able to address all four of the domains, and offer a strong vehicle for effecting change.
4. Youth need to be actively involved in planning and evaluating prevention strategies.
5. Focusing on one or two goals promises better results than trying to tackle everything at once.
6. Employing peer projects to change risk factors in the peer domain is worth exploring.
7. Many books have been written about risk factors, resiliency, protective factors, and asset building. The Information and Resource Center of the Office of Substance Abuse has many books available for loan. Contact the IRC at (207) 287-8900 or 1-800-499-0027.
8. Many valuable resources exist and can provide valuable "how to" information. Some in Maine are Dirigo Coalition; Office of Substance Abuse prevention specialists; Communities for Children; and, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program.
9. Parenting classes can improve communication, teach new management skills, and increase parent-child bonding. Offering classes and supporting people in their participation are valuable strategies.
10. Addressing risk factors in your community not only offers the promise of decreasing substance abuse but also of preventing other types of unhealthy behavior.

It is hoped that Substance Abuse Prevention--Maine's 1997 Data Report will aid communities in developing a coordinated response that aims at risk reduction while building on existing protective factors. The text of the full document can be found at: http:\\www.state.me.us\dmhmrsa.osa or a copy can be obtained by calling the Information and Resource Center at (207) 287-8900 or 1-800-499-0027.

Possible Applications

When looking at the data presented in Substance Abuse Prevention--Maine's 1997 Data Report one might be tempted to ask as one of the von Trapp children queried in "*The Sound of Music*, "but does it mean anything?" The answer is a resounding, "YES." This section will provide some illustrative examples of how the data might be used.

In order to do this, several different groups with a possible interest in this data have been identified. The first group considered includes state level agencies such as the Bureau of Health, Office of Substance Abuse (OSA), Department of Corrections, etc. These agencies are frequently funding sources for local grants. Based on the data, priorities for different counties could be identified and grant proposals could target specific data based priorities.

Community coalitions comprise another group of interested stakeholders. For the first time, a clear profile of each county is available. Coalitions, with their broad base of membership, could develop action plans to address areas of need that would span all the domains discussed in this document.

A third group who could make use of this data would be community agencies. The picture presented of their county would help to identify areas of need and services. In an era of limited financial resources, targeted prevention strategies and interventions could be better matched to existing problems shown by the data.

Finally, schools will be considered. Most schools in Maine receive Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act monies. The data provides a blueprint for designing programs that can be effective in developing knowledge, skills, and attitudes to help children resist drugs.

Next, four counties in Maine were randomly selected. A brief profile of each county will highlight noteworthy areas. This will be followed by an examination of how each audience might plan prevention activities based on the data.

Aroostook County

Sixth to eighth graders in Aroostook County are the highest group in the state in the use of inhalants. That trend continues among high school students where inhalant use is among the highest in the state. These same students are among the highest in the state reporting that they would be seen as "cool" if they began using alcohol regularly or using marijuana. Not surprisingly this group is low in considering that it be "wrong" to use substances. It should also be noted that early initiation (prior to age 13) of alcohol and cigarette use is among the highest in the state. On a positive note, these youth report that their families have clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

Adults in Aroostook County are among the highest in the state reporting smoking ½ pack or more per day. The number of tobacco sales outlets is also considerably above the state average.

Based on this profile, programming for Aroostook County might encompass the following. The Bureau of Health might notice the high adult tobacco usage and focus their efforts on tobacco cessation programs. The Office of Substance Abuse (OSA) might want to encourage proposals that target inhalant use. A community coalition might correlate the number of tobacco outlets with adult smoking and try to affect community norms favorable to tobacco use. To address the peer/individual domain, a media campaign could work to change the perception of drug use as "cool." Attention might also focus on conveying a clear message by all segments of the community that it is "wrong" to use substances. A community agency could educate parents, teachers and other youth providers about signs and symptoms of inhalant use. To begin this campaign and to raise awareness, they might plan activities to coincide with National Inhalants and Poison Awareness Week. Useful materials prepared by the National Inhalant Prevention Coalition have been developed and could be obtained from that group. Looking at the young age of initiation, they might also provide after school programming for youth, especially for elementary and middle school students as an alternative to substance use. Schools need to provide drug prevention programs to elementary age youth that are broad based, comprehensive, and offered at all grade levels.

Hancock County

Sixth to eighth graders are the lowest in the state in most categories. This group also is the lowest in reporting they would be seen as "cool" for using. Additionally they had the most disapproving attitudes regarding the use of substances. Older students share the disapproving attitude although smoking and heavy smoking are above the state average.

Adults in Hancock County do not follow the same patterns. They are the second highest in the state in alcohol use and the highest in binge drinking.

Looking at the community domain information, the number of alcohol sales outlets stands out. As a tourist area, it may seem reasonable that the number of outlets is high. However, the adult survey was conducted in December and January--not a time when many tourists are in Maine. Thus, adult drinking is still problematic.

For planning purposes, the Bureau of Health might want to target drug use during pregnancy. Education and outreach could sensitize women to the need to avoid any drug use during pregnancy. OSA might look to fund programs that address the effects of binge drinking. Programs aimed at bartenders--both responsible serving, identifying a designated driver for a group, and providing safe rides home would seem appropriate strategies for this area. A community coalition might notice the high number of alcohol outlets and work to reduce the availability of alcohol. They might also fund a free ride home program for intoxicated persons to reduce the chances of accidents caused by drunk drivers. All indicators in the peer/individual domain are below the state average. Schools and community agencies would continue programs already in place which, based on the data, seem to be working.

Kennebec County

Ninth to twelfth graders' use of cigarettes and alcohol is above the state average. That trend continues in the 18-25 year old population. This group has the highest usage of alcohol in the state. Students (6th-12th grade) are the lowest in the state in reporting they would be seen as "cool" if they smoked cigarettes. Also this group is the lowest in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe alcohol or drug problem. The family domain for Kennebec County shows some areas meriting attention. Most concerning is the number of domestic violence arrests and drug use during pregnancy.

Given this data, prevention planning for Kennebec County might follow this scenario. The Bureau of Health might focus their efforts on drug use during pregnancy. A community coalition might want to examine the issue of domestic violence--its causes, treatment for offenders, safe houses for victims, and work toward establishing a community norm that strongly disapproves of domestic violence. A community agency could decide to try a mentoring program aimed at helping kids choose not to drop out of school. Peer/individual domain data could be used to plan a campaign using peer helpers to change the apparent approval of drug use.

Sagadahoc County

Sixth to eighth grades are using all drugs except inhalants at levels making them the highest in the state. That pattern does not hold true of 9th to 12th graders who are at or below the state average in drug use. Adult alcohol use, however, is the highest in the state. Students in Sagadahoc County are also the highest in the state for reporting that someone in their family has had a serious drug or alcohol problem.

Looking at data from the domains, the peer/individual domain offers areas for several possible strategies. Also, worth noting are alcohol related traffic fatalities, alcohol sales outlets, and juvenile arrests for alcohol violations.

The Bureau of Health might provide training to educators in Sagadahoc County in two effective tobacco curriculums--Life Skills training and Project TNT. OSA might consider committing funds for a variety of programs aimed at elementary and middle school students. A community coalition would want to examine community norms, particularly those favorable of alcohol use. Police departments could conduct more random alcohol checks and work with other groups to offer free rides home to intoxicated drivers. The coalition would want to provide after school activities aimed at elementary and middle school students. They could also work to change the perception of the availability of substances. A community agency might offer family programs and support groups. Finally, schools need to look at the peer/individual domain and target areas for change. They might choose to provide adventure based programming to middle school students to provide risk taking opportunities for youth conducted in a structured, safe environment.

These examples begin to show some possible uses for the data presented in the following sections. Obviously, this list was not meant to be all-inclusive. Many other strategies are available depending on the substance(s) and risk factors identified. OSA prevention specialists are available to help groups identify effective strategies to prevent substance use and/or abuse. This document can help different stakeholders target specific areas of concern. Using this data and resources available, we can make a difference!

A Word About Data

Tips of the Trade -- Ideas for Working with and Using this Data

Sections of this report were given to consumers for comment. Utilizing their feedback, the following suggestions are offered to help you work with this document.

1. Try to identify people in your community who routinely work with data. Resource people might be found within city or county government, local hospitals, university or colleges, libraries, etc. If these persons are willing, ask them to look over the data and to make observations about what they consider to be most significant.

2. Seek out other data, especially if the picture presented does not reflect your experience. Other possible sources of data are the Youth Risk Behavior Survey compiled annually by the Department of Education ((207) 287-5930), town level data available from Communities for Children, ((207) 287-4377), and previous OSA surveys (1988 and 1992). The latter surveys are available by calling the Office of Substance Abuse Information and Resource Center at 1-800-499-0027.

3. Place this data in context by comparing Maine with regional and national information. OSA has facts sheets that do this for certain substances.

4. When working with County Domain (community, family and peer/individual) or Outcome Indicators, the general rule is that the greater elevation above the state rate, shown as zero, the greater the risk. The exception is Population Voting, where the greater elevation represents lower risk. Thus, a county would ideally want most bars below the 0 (state rate). A discussion of risk and protective factor domains is found on pp. 8-12. That section needs to be read very carefully in order to precisely target prevention strategies.

5. In using Domain and Outcome Indicators the height of the bar shows variation from the state average. The actual numbers for each indicator are located in either Appendix A, B, or C. Use caution when working with these numbers. For example within Maine, Aroostook County has the lowest percentage of population voting in elections. However, Maine as a state ranks well above the national average in voting patterns. Thus, the lowest county in Maine still ranks higher than most states. Other factors that could affect voting in Aroostook County are its rural nature and weather conditions.

6. After studying the data, determine which substance(s) need to be targeted and which domain(s) are problematic (above state average). Then select strategies to target those areas. For instance, if alcohol use is high among 18-25 year olds and your area involves a college campus, a number of measures can be undertaken by colleges to curtail drinking and/or binge drinking.

7. Sample strategies that might be indicated by domain are given below:
   Community
   Involving police to strictly enforce existing laws
   Examining community norms that condone substance use and abuse
   Legislating stricter penalties for violating laws

Family

Offering parenting classes to improve communication and family management practices
Encouraging parents to give clear messages about substance use and strict enforcement of rules
Examining family usage patterns and offering help for adults with drug problems
Developing a media campaign focusing on proper health and nutrition for pregnant women

Peer/individual

Airing public service announcements to change the perception of "being cool" to use
Mentoring programs to reach kids before they drop out
Providing positive activities (music classes, after school programs, clubs, etc.) to engage youth involvement
Teaching youth and adults to recognize advertising techniques

8. In addition to these domains, there are also risk factors associated with school. Strategies for this area involve:

School
Building a positive school climate
Having policies with clear consequences for use
Setting high standards
Utilizing peer helping programs
Providing comprehensive substance abuse prevention curriculums

9. The most effective plan will involve all segments and domains of a community in developing plans to address local needs.

10. Remember that all the percents shown represent real people. For youth under age 18, even one percent in any category is too high. Research shows that youth who delay substance usage until age 19, for the most part, never develop substance abuse problems.

For additional assistance, contact the prevention specialists at the Office of Substance Abuse at (207) 287-2595.

PART I: INTRODUCTION

Background: Why Do We Need Substance Abuse Prevention?

Substance abuse is costly, harmful and is increasing among youth. Nationally, it is estimated that the direct monetary costs of alcohol and illicit drug use are approaching $200 billion (Harwood, Kristiansen and Rachal, 1985; Rice, Kelman and Miller, 1991); tobacco use is estimated to cost another $88 billion (Harris, 1994).

> ***The direct monetary cost of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drug use translates to over $1,000 (adjusted for inflation) for every man, woman and child in the United States.***

The suffering and burden on those whose well-being is impacted directly or indirectly by substance abuse cannot be calculated in monetary costs, but is equally, if not more, severe.

Both nationally and in Maine, progress has been made in reducing levels of substance use. Alcohol-related traffic fatalities have declined, the overall prevalence of cigarette smoking continues to decline, and national surveys of illicit drug use among youth showed declining rates from the late 1970's to about 1990. However, during the 1990's, national surveys have shown a sharp increase in past month use of any illicit drug by youths age 12-17, from 5.3% in 1992 to 10.9% in 1995 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996).

> ***In Maine, past month use of marijuana by 6th-12th graders increased from 12% in 1992 to 19% in 1995-96. Cigarette smoking by Maine young adults is above the national average: in 1996, 37% of 18-25 year olds reported smoking in the past month, compared with 23% nationally. In 1995-96, 51% of Maine 9th-12th graders reported that they had used alcohol in the past month, and 28% reported binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row) on at least one occasion in the previous two weeks.[1]***

Treatment efforts attempt to change problem behaviors once they have surfaced. Such efforts have been disappointing in a number of ways. J. David Hawkins, Richard F. Catalano and their associates have noted that treatment for addicted adolescents has shown only modest success, is costly because it is directed at each individual with an addiction problem, and does nothing to inhibit the spread of substance abuse to other young people (Hawkins, Catalano et al., 1992: 8). Studies have shown that preventing problematic use can be an important component in helping reduce both the social and economic costs of substance abuse. Research suggests that:

> ***"For every dollar spent in preventing illicit drug use, there was a fifteen dollar savings in dealing with the consequences of drug use and addiction" (Kim, et. al., 1995).***

---

[1] Data on Maine substance usage by students in grades 6-12 are derived from school surveys done in 1992, 1995, and 1996, and for those 18 and over from a household survey conducted in 1996; these surveys were contracted by the Office of Substance Abuse, with Project Director Dr. Robert Q. Dana of the University of Maine. National figures on smoking are from the Centers for Disease Control.

Beginning to use substances at an early age is strongly associated with later problematic use or abuse (Kandel, Yamaguchi and Chen, 1992). Both nationally and in Maine, over 40% of 9th-12th graders report having tried alcohol and cigarettes prior to the age of thirteen.

> ***In 1995-96 surveys of Maine students, 16% of 6th-8th graders reported smoking cigarettes in the past month, 24% had drunk alcohol, 9% had used marijuana, 11% had used inhalants (such as glue, aerosols), and 10% had engaged in binge drinking (five or more drinks in a row) in the previous two weeks.***

Approaches to Prevention

Many strategies have been tried for preventing alcohol and other drug problems, with varying degrees of success. Stronger law enforcement, for example, can have some effect, but does little to reduce demand. Increasing prices through mechanisms such as higher taxes on alcohol and tobacco products can also impact usage. The most widely used method to try to reduce demand has been school-based education programs, which have sought to dissuade young people from starting substance use at a most vulnerable stage of development, as they enter the teenage years (Hawkins, Catalano, et al., 1992: 6). Researchers have now learned a good deal about both the successes and limitations of school-based educational programs. For example, short-term approaches that focus on children in one grade are not effective in the long run; school-based programs that have shown more lasting effects are those that either offered ongoing "booster" programs or which have broadened the program to involve parents, communications media, and the community in promoting norms (Pentz, Dwyer, et al., 1989; Hawkins, Catalano, et al., 1992: 7).

Because choices for prevention approaches and strategies are numerous, diverse, and at times confusing, planners and policy makers are in need of a framework by which to judge which strategies should be implemented and where prevention programs are most needed. Recent developments in the prevention field have suggested that there are characteristics of individuals and their familial and social environments that appear to affect the likelihood of negative outcomes such as substance abuse. As is the case for other health-related problems, there are ***risk factors*** and ***protective factors*** of individuals and their environments which influence whether substance abuse will occur.

> ***Risk factors are characteristics of individuals, their family, school, and community environments which are associated with increases in substance abuse.***
>
> ***Protective factors are characteristics which can help to moderate or reduce the impact of risk factors.***

Since the late 1980's, J. David Hawkins, Richard Catalano and their associates at the University of Washington have been reviewing and synthesizing several decades of research on risk and protective factors, focusing on adolescent substance abuse since this is the period in the life cycle when such problems are usually established (e.g. Hawkins, Catalano et al., 1992;

Hawkins, Catalano and Miller, 1992). It has been found that many of the risk factors for adolescent drug abuse are also related to other adolescent problem behaviors such as delinquency, teenage pregnancy, and school misbehavior and dropout (e.g. Dryfoos, 1990; Elliott, Huizinga and Menard, 1989; Jessor, 1991; Jessor and Jessor, 1977). The more risk factors there are, the more likely it is that individuals will abuse substances or engage in other problematic behaviors. Particularly during the adolescent period, reduction or countering of risk factors in young people's lives will improve the chances of preventing not only substance abuse but other problematic behaviors which share common risk factors (Developmental Research Programs, 1996).

Protective factors are relatively harder to measure and quantify than are risk factors. Aspects of the individual's temperament and characteristics, the family, other social groups, and the individual's attitudes and beliefs have all been identified as operating as protective factors. *Individual characteristics* include: being female, having a resilient temperament, and being generally positive and optimistic. *Bonding to family and bonding to others who support non-drug use:* having a warm and supportive relationship with parents or other primary caregivers who expect the child to succeed provides protection against substance abuse; bonding to teachers, other adults and peers reinforces the individual's competence by providing opportunities for positive involvement and supports the individual in not using drugs. *Healthy standards and clear beliefs:* norms, beliefs or standards which oppose the use of illegal drugs or alcohol are associated with less use by teenagers. (For further details on these and other protective factors, see, for example: Hansen and Graham, 1991; Brook, et. al. 1990; Werner, 1989; Rutter, 1987; Garmezy, 1985).

Risk and Protective Factors: Maine and the "Six-State" Project

Since 1993, Maine has been participating with five other states (Kansas, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington and Utah) in a project designed to utilize a risk reduction and protective factor enhancement approach to prevention. This is aimed at providing cost-effective data collection and reporting systems based on reliable and valid indicators, which can be used for planning, policy-making, and targeting of prevention funding and activities at the state, substate, and local levels. The six state consortium project was funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and was instituted in part to ensure that Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funds are used effectively.

The State of Maine is committed to a public health model for the prevention of substance abuse and other problematic behaviors of young people. Even prior to completion of this project, the Office of Substance Abuse (OSA) has been funding community coalitions which apply the risk/protective focused model for development of prevention plans. It is hoped that information from this project presented here and in other publications can be integrated in the prevention planning process, along with other considerations and sources of information, to help ensure that decisions are empirically justifiable and guided by findings of scientific research.

The Maine Office of Substance Abuse is committed to a data-driven approach to program planning which incorporates our experience on best practices and promising approaches. Information reported here is one part of this effort.

Project Components and Methodology

The Social Development Research Group (SDRG) of the School of Social Work at the University of Washington collaborated with the state offices of alcohol and drug abuse services of the six states in the consortium to create a set of standardized methods and instruments for assessing substance use and incidence, and risk and protective factors that predict substance abuse.[2] A set of 16 risk factor constructs and 7 protective factor constructs that have been shown in research literature to be predictive of substance abuse were identified. For each risk and protective factor, there were two sorts of measurements: (1) indicators collected from existing databases, which are available at the county level (*archival indicators)*, and (2) questions added to existing school surveys in all six states. Additional questions related to risk and protective factors were also included in the household survey of adults. What has been developed and tested is a multimethod approach, involving a set of archival indicators of substance use and risk and protective factors, self-report student surveys for 6th-12th graders, and self-report household surveys for adults. The collaboration of multiple states in this project insures the creation of a standardized technology for collecting and reporting data, applicable at both the state and sub-state levels. SDRG has conducted cross-state analysis of the pooled six-state data to provide validation for the various measures, to determine their reliability, and to determine which measures will have the greatest utility as far as ongoing efforts are concerned.

Each of the three project components will be described here briefly. More detailed methodological description and data analysis for the student and household surveys can be found in earlier publications (Dana, 1995; Dana, 1996a, 1996b).

School Surveys: In-school surveys of 6th-12th graders were conducted during academic years 1994-95 and 1995-96.[3] The questionnaire was developed by researchers representing the six-state consortium, including Dr. Robert Q. Dana of the University of Maine, who was project director, under contract from the Maine Office of Substance Abuse. The survey contained 124 questions which asked 6th-12th grade students about their use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, as well as about a number of peer, family, community, and school factors that may influence abuse behavior. Participating schools, grades, and students representing all sixteen Maine counties were selected randomly according to a complex sampling design. The survey instrument was administered to 7,434 students in 1994-95 and 6,398 students in 1995-96; this represents approximately 6% of Maine 6th-12th graders each year. Sample design, survey administration, analysis of responses and report preparation was done by the Margaret Chase

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[2] Principal Investigator for the project was Andrew O'Donovan, Commissioner of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services in Kansas.

[3] Two earlier school surveys had been done in Maine, using slightly different protocols (Blunt, 1989; Dana, 1992).

Smith Center for Public Policy at the University of Maine, with Suzanne Hart as supervisor and Marcey McHatten as research assistant.

Household Survey: A 178-item telephone survey was administered to a random-digit-dialed sample of 2,196 Maine adults at the end of 1995 and beginning of 1996. Like the school survey, this questionnaire was developed by researchers representing the six-state consortium, and was administered in other states as well. This survey examined individual, family and community risk and protective factors related to substance use and abuse in adult Mainers and their children. (For purposes of this project, adults were defined as being 18 or over, even though we do recognize that "adulthood" is defined as age 21 as far as alcohol purchase and consumption are concerned.) Specifically, the initiation and maintenance of alcohol, tobacco and drug use behaviors were examined, as were attitudes, family issues, parenting styles, and community-based risk factors. Robert Q. Dana of the University of Maine was project director, under contract from the Maine Office of Substance Abuse. Sample design, survey administration, data analysis and report preparation were directed by Suzanne K. Hart of the Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy at the University of Maine; research assistant was Margarita Suarez. The telephone survey interviewing was conducted by the Edmund S. Muskie Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Southern Maine.

Archival Indicators: These are indicators which have been collected using common definitions established by the six-state consortium.

> ***Archival indicators are available at the county level, are drawn from existing state and national databases, and provide either direct or "proxy" measures for risk factors and problem outcomes.***

The project collected information on 112 indicators. Validation analysis by the Social Development Research Group has indicated that 42 of these could be defined and collected consistently at the county level across states and are valid and reliable indicators of risk factors and outcomes; correlations between each of these indicators and student survey and other archival indicators of risk and substance use are moderate to high, and are consistent across years, states and counties of varying population sizes.

The advantage of using these kinds of measures is that they offer a potentially reliable and cost-effective means for looking at patterns of risk factors at the county level.

> ***Combined with other sources of information, archival indicators can provide prevention planners with tools for planning and resource allocation which can more effectively target efforts based on local situations.***

Risk and Protective Factor Domains

There are two basic structuring themes that run through the risk and protective factor model:

(1) Viewing substance abuse (and other problem behaviors) as a ***developmental outcome,***

influenced by events and processes that happen many years before the substance use or misuse occurs.

(2) The notion of ***nested social environments.*** The family, neighborhood, school, peer group, and community are all social environments for young people. Each of these ***environmental domains*** exposes individuals to certain risks and protections, and also helps to influence and define smaller domains that are nested within.

> ***Effective prevention planning needs to take into account the risks and protections built into all environments in which young people participate. The concept of nested environments emphasizes why the community level is so important in prevention planning. Even when targeting strategies directly at individuals, families or schools, we need to be aware of the broader community context and the importance of addressing risk factors through multiple levels or strategies.***

Four domains have been the focus of the six-state project: ***Community, Family, School, and Peer/Individual.*** In this report, we focus on three of these: *community, family,* and *peer/individual.* We present findings on an additional group of risk factors which could also be viewed as "problem behaviors." These ***"outcome indicators"*** include such things as adult and juvenile arrests for various kinds of substance and non-substance related crimes, adolescent pregnancies, high school dropouts, and alcohol-related traffic fatalities. The *school* domain has not been included in this report for several reasons. First, there is detailed state-level information available in reports on recent student surveys (Dana, 1995, 1996a), and individual schools or districts which participated in these studies have access to reports on themselves. Second, a number of the indicators related to the School Domain were found to not be available consistently across all counties of the six states, so they are not as useful as tools for ongoing measurement of risk and protective factors as had been hoped. The conceptual and operational risk factors presented in this report are described in the table on the following pages. Each risk factor has an empirically demonstrated relationship to substance abuse or to early onset of use. Detailed discussion of the research studies identifing these factors may be found in Hawkins, Lishner and Catalano (1985), Hawkins, Catalano and Miller (1992), an Institute of Medicine report edited by Mrazek and Haggerty (1994), and Hawkins, Arthur and Catalano (1995).

Our focus in this report is primarily on risk factors. No state agencies currently collect information directly related to protective factors, so there are no archival indicators that can be used. The school and household surveys done during this project did ask a number of questions designed to get at protective factors, including: community, family and school rewards for conventional involvement; opportunities for positive involvement in the family and school; belief in the moral order; and social skills. Responses to these questions are addressed in the reports on the school and household surveys (Dana, 1995, 1996a, 1996b). In addition, many of the indicators classified as "risk" factors could alternatively be viewed as "protective" factors. For example, if a high rate of unemployment in a community is a risk factor, a low rate may be contribute "protective" benefits. If a low rate of people voting in elections is a measure of lack of attachment to community, and is hence a risk factor, then a high rate of voting may have protective benefits.

DOMAINS, RISK FACTORS AND INDICATORS[4]

COMMUNITY DOMAIN

Availability of Substances

Discussion:
Both actual and perceived availability of substances influence consumption and initiation of alcohol, tobacco and drug use. For example, in schools where students just think that drugs are more available, a higher rate of drug usage occurs.

Indicators:
Alcohol sales licenses
Tobacco sales licenses
Perceived availability of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana (school surveys)

Transitions and Mobility

Discussion:
Neighborhoods characterized by high rates of transition and mobility have been found to have disrupted social networks; schools are required to constantly deal with new students.

Indicators:
New home construction
Rental residential property
Households in rental property

Neighborhood Attachment

Discussion:
Where people have little attachment to their communities and where residents feel little motivation to improve their surroundings, there are higher rates of drug problems. This has been observed irrespective of the income level of the area.

Indicator:
Population voting in elections

Economic and Social Deprivation

Discussion:
Being poor or living in a neighborhood where many people are extremely poor and have little hope for the future is a risk factor for substance abuse, as well as other problem behaviors.

Indicators:
Unemployment rate
Free and reduced lunch eligibility
Female-headed households

Community Laws and Norms

Discussion:
Community laws and norms include formal mechanisms regulating substances, such as laws, written policies, and tax rates, and informal social practices and expectations that parents and others in the community have of young people

Indicators:
Young people know adults who use or sell drugs (school surveys)
Perceptions of getting caught for illegal use of substances (school surveys)

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[4] Indicators shown here are archival ones, unless otherwise noted as being from the school or household surveys.

FAMILY DOMAIN

Family History of High Risk Behavior

Discussion:
Being raised in a family with a prior history of alcoholism or other chemical dependency increases the risk for substance abuse; genetic factors and family dynamics may also play a role.

Indicators:
Adults in alcohol or drug treatment
Adults lacking high school diploma
Reported family substance problems (school and household surveys)

Family Management Problems and Family Conflict

Discussion:
Unclear behavioral expectations, failure to monitor whereabouts and activities of children, and severe or inconsistent punishment are among the poor family management practices that increase the risk of substance abuse.

Family Management Indicators:
Children living away from parents
Children in foster care
Family Conflict Indicators:
Single parent households
Domestic violence arrests
Perceptions of clarity of family rules about substance use (school surveys)

Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior

Discussion:
Parental attitudes and behavior towards substance use influence the attitudes and behavior of children. In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become abusers in adolescence.

Indicators:
Adult personal crime arrests (violent crimes)
Adult property crime arrests
Adult alcohol-related arrests
Adult drug-related arrests
Drug use during pregnancy

PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN

Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior

Discussion:
Having friends who use/abuse substances precedes and predicts teen use and abuse. This is one of the most consistent predictors identified by research; even when young people do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who engage in problem behaviors greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.

Indicators:
Friends smoke cigarettes (school surveys)
Friends use alcohol (school surveys)
Friends use marijuana (school surveys)

Favorable Attitudes Toward Problem Behavior

Discussion:
Changes in substance use patterns are almost always preceded by changes in attitudes towards substance use.

Indicators:
How wrong to use substances (school surveys)
"Cool" to use substances (school surveys)

Early Initiation of Problem Behavior

Discussion:

The younger a person is when using a substance for the first time, the more likely chemical dependency problems will occur later. (Other problematic behaviors show a similar pattern, i.e. early onset is predictive of later chronic problems.)

Indicators:

Dropouts prior to 9th grade
Vandalism arrests, age 10-14
Alcohol-related arrests, age 10-14
Personal and property crime arrests, age 10-14
First use of substances age 13 or less. (school surveys)

OUTCOME INDICATORS

Discussion:

A number of problem behaviors can be viewed as interrelated responses to more general risk and protective factors. These include both youth and adults, and involve more than just substance abuse; a common set of risk factors has been demonstrated empirically to influence a number of problematic behaviors, particularly among adolescents (including also delinquency and violence, teen pregnancy, and school drop-out).

Indicators:

Lifetime and 30-day prevalence of use of various substances (school and household surveys)
Adult drunken-driving arrests
Alcohol-related traffic fatalities
Juvenile (10-17) arrests for personal (i.e. violent) crimes
Juvenile (10-17) arrests for property crimes
Juvenile (10-17) arrests for drug law violations
Juvenile (10-17) arrests for vandalism, loitering and disorderly conduct
Juvenile (10-17) arrests for alcohol violations
Adolescent pregnancies
Birthrate among juveniles
Adolescent high school dropouts

This Report

This report is designed to provide statewide and county-level prevention planning efforts with uniformly collected data on known, selected risk factors for alcohol and drug abuse and the prevalence of substance abuse related problems. It is not intended to provide a "cook book" to planning prevention interventions.

> ***Understanding how to apply the information presented here on the local level also requires knowledge of local conditions, local risks, and local communities, and it requires knowledge of local prevention services already in place, which may impact on the risk levels reported here.***

Questions the data in this report can address include the following:

--What are the levels of substance use and other youth problem behaviors in each of Maine's counties and statewide, and how does this compare with adult patterns?

--How does each county compare with Maine as a whole in selected indicators of risk and protective factors?

--For each county, on which risk factors is the county high or low, relative to the state as a whole?

--For each county, do specific indicators for a single risk factor construct all point in the same direction?

Questions the data in this report cannot address include the following:

--For any given risk factor, why does a particular county have high scores on one measure (indicator) of that risk factor and low on another?[5]

--Which risk factors or which indicators are most closely connected to substance abuse and are therefore the most important to consider?

--Which risk factors are easiest to modify?

--What is the overall level of substance abuse risk and prevention need in each county relative to others in the state?

--How do indicators vary by particular community within each county?

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[5] For example, for the risk factor of *parental attitudes and criminal behavior*, Androscoggin County is above the state average in property crime and drug-related arrests, but below the state average in adult personal crime and alcohol-related arrests.

Report Organization

This remainder of this report has two components. In both sections, information is presented at the county level, in order to provide local prevention planners with valid and reliable indicators which can be used for planning and targeting of prevention funds and activities, when combined with other knowledge of local circumstances. The first gives a picture of substance use and prevalence for Maine 6th-12th graders and adults, along with selected information on attitudes, values, and perceptions about substance use. In the second, we provide individual county "profiles" based on selected risk factors and outcomes, derived largely from archival indicators, supplemented with school survey data for a few indicators for which there is no archival data source.

Why present information at the county level?

In Maine, prevention planning and funding are not generally done at the county level, but rather at the state, regional or community level (or even at the level of individual school district or schools). Nonetheless, county-level information is useful in a number of ways. First, almost all regularly collected information in the state is available at the county level, but not consistently at the community or regional levels. Having profiles of individual counties can give us a "first cut" at seeing where and what kind of substance use problems are most prevalent, what kinds of specific risk factors are or are not elevated, and in which domains. Various state agencies subdivide the state into regions for planning and allocating funds, but these regions vary not only from agency to agency, but within the same agency they may vary over time. Counties remain constant, and data collection at that level has been consistent over time; county-level information can be aggregated to regional information if necessary. Second, for planning at the community level, having county-wide as well as state level information can be very useful in enabling communities to compare themselves with others in the same socio-geographic circumstances. Third, because county-level information is collected at regular intervals, effects of prevention activities can be measured in terms of trends over time in various indicators which serve as measures of risk factors and outcomes.

Survey Data

This section contains information from the 1995 and 1996 school surveys of Maine 6th-12th graders and from the 1996 household survey of Maine adults (age 18 and over). The information is presented primarily in the form of figures which give results for each county and for the state as a whole. Earlier publications (Dana, 1995, 1996a, 1996b) presented detailed state-wide findings from all questions on these surveys, but no county-level information.

In this report, we have combined the findings from two separate survey administrations of the study *State of Maine Alcohol and Drug Use: An Assessment of Students in Grades 6-12, Risk and Protective Factors.* The intended purpose of combining cases from the 1995 and 1996 survey efforts was to increase the number of responding students in each county. Large numbers would increase the level of confidence we have in the results and increase our ability to look at subgroups of respondents at the county level. Student responses from the two years were found to be similar enough to enable us to combine the two years in one "data base;" the combined responses total 13,832 cases.[6]

The 1995-1996 household survey of adults (age 18 and over) was designed to sample populations based on what were then five regions of the Maine Office of Substance Abuse (Dana, 1996b); there were a total of 2,196 in the study sample.[7] For purposes of this report, the data have been reanalyzed on the county level for most counties for which there were an adequate number of cases. Three counties (Lincoln, Knox, and Waldo) had too small a number for accurate separate analysis, so results from these three have been combined. Several other counties have quite low numbers (especially Piscataquis and Sagadahoc) so information from them should be interpreted with caution, particularly when looking at age group breakdowns, where the numbers may be very small in any one age group.

County Profiles

Individual county profiles provide a "picture" of selected risk indicators in the *Community, Family* and *Peer/Individual* domains and of selected *Outcome Measures;* most of this is derived from the archival indicators. Substance use in the past 30 days by 6th-8th graders, 9th-12th graders, and adults by age group are also presented, along with key highlights concerning the county from the survey information presented in the previous section.

Most of the archival risk factor indicators are based on the most recent five years of available information; a few are based on the most recent census data available (1990). An average rate for the five year period was determined.[8] Indicator rates are "standardized" and presented graphically. Standardization transforms different measures to a common scale so that indicators and survey measures may be compared to each other in terms of their relative distance above or below the state rate. (Further details on this procedure are provided in the introduction to the ***County Profiles*** section.)

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[6] Caution must be exercised when using the data. For several reasons, the combined data sets do not necessarily increase our confidence in the results or our ability to perform subgroup analysis. In particular, there is potential for double-counting individual students and schools by including them in both years of the study. Also, the small number of schools in some counties necessitated large numbers of students in some schools (to provide sufficient numbers of students at the county level to permit analysis). Last, a very small number of students from the state's three largest major cities--Bangor, Portland, Lewiston/Auburn--participated in either the 1995 or 1996 study administrations. Therefore, the results may not adequately reflect any differences that may exist between Maine's rural and urban youth.

[7] OSA has since then become a part of the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services, and has three regions. The original five regions were: Region 1 (Cumberland, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, York); Region 2 (Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford); Region 3 (Kennebec, Somerset); Region 4 (Hancock, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Washington); Region 5 (Aroostook).

[8] When developing comparative rates, a primary consideration must be given to what year or years of data to use. Although in general it is best to use the most recent information available, when indicator rates are based on small numbers of events there can be substantial year to year variation; this is particularly true in Maine, especially in the smaller counties, given the low population and the low frequency of many indicator events in actual numbers. All rates are based on data from 1990 forward; most are for the period 1990-94, with a few from 1991-95.

PART II: SURVEY DATA

Prevalence of Substance Use

Respondents in the school and household surveys were asked about their ***use of substances in the past 30 days (past two weeks for binge drinking).*** Alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana were the most commonly used substances for 6th-12th graders; for those 18 and over, it was alcohol and cigarettes, with marijuana a distant third. Students were also asked specifically about their use of inhalants, psychedelics (such as LSD), crack/cocaine, and other drugs; those 18 and over were only asked about "other drugs." The figures on the following pages give a picture of statewide and county-level usage patterns. The first two figures show the overall pattern of substance use for all 6th-12th graders.[9] Following that, there are a series of separate figures for each of the most commonly used substances: cigarettes, alcohol, binge drinking (defined as five or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion in the past two weeks), marijuana and inhalants; these figures are broken down by grade levels--6th-8th and 9th-12th--so that developmental differences in substance use can be seen. Finally, there are several figures showing adult usage by county and substance, and statewide by age group and substance.

In looking at these figures, it is clear that individual counties vary in reported use of substances; no one county stands out as being consistently high above the state average in the use of all substances. A few highlights of prevalence by each substance are given here. Individual county use patterns compared with statewide ones are provided in the *County Profiles* section of this report.

ALCOHOL

--***Highest*** overall use in the past 30 days reported by ***youth*** is in Sagadahoc County (42.2%), with Cumberland being next (41.2%). ***Lowest*** use is reported in Hancock County (26.3%). The ***state average*** is 37.1%.

--Use reported by ***6th-8th graders*** is ***highest*** in Sagadahoc County (31.1%). ***Lowest*** is reported in Waldo (14.3%). The ***state average*** for 6th-8th graders is 24.3%.

--Use reported by ***9th-12th graders*** is ***highest*** in Cumberland County (59.2%), followed by Kennebec (57.2%). Lowest is reported in Waldo (40.8%). The ***state average*** for 9th-12th graders is 50.8%.

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[9] The first two figures should be interpreted with caution regarding Hancock and Oxford Counties. Because no high school students were surveyed in these counties in 1995, responses are skewed more toward 6th-8th graders. A more accurate picture regarding substance use in these counties can be gained by looking at the figures which provide grade-level breakdowns.

--***Binge drinking*** reported by ***youth*** overall is ***highest*** in Cumberland (22.2%), with Franklin (21.7%), Waldo (20.8%), Aroostook (20.6%), and Penobscot (20%) Counties being close behind. ***Lowest*** is reported in Hancock (11.6%). The ***state average*** is 18.5%.

--***Binge drinking*** reported by ***6th-8th graders*** is ***highest*** Sagadahoc (13.5%), followed by Oxford (13%) and Waldo (12.7%) Counties. ***Lowest*** binge drinking by 6th-8th graders is reported in Hancock (5%) and Cumberland (6.9%). The ***state average*** is 9.5%.

--***Binge drinking*** reported by ***9th-12th graders*** is highest in Cumberland County (37.3%), and lowest in Lincoln and Somerset Counties (both 22.9%). The state average is 28.2%.

--For ***adults,*** reported alcohol use in the past 30 days is ***highest*** in Sagadahoc (65.9%), followed by Hancock (63.3%) and Oxford (61.6%) Counties. ***Lowest*** reported use is in Somerset (35%) and Washington (38.1%) Counties. The ***state average*** is 53.4% (compared with 50.8% for 9th-12th graders).

--***Binge drinking*** by ***adults*** overall is lower than that reported by 6th-12th graders overall. ***Highest*** reported binge drinking is in Hancock County (19.3%), followed by Washington (15 %) and Oxford (13.7%). (Washington County reports a relatively low level of alcohol use in general, but its rate of binge drinking is the second highest in the state.) ***Lowest*** is reported in Franklin (3.4%) and Cumberland (4.3%). The ***state average*** is 9.7% (about the same as reported by 6th-8th graders).

--***Binge drinking by adults*** is more common among those in the younger age group. Statewide, 25.7% of those ***18-25 years old*** reported binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks (which is close to what was reported by 9th-12th graders).

CIGARETTES

--***Highest*** overall use in the past 30 days reported by ***youth*** is in Franklin (30.5%), followed by Aroostook (28.4%) and Somerset (28.2%) Counties. ***Lowest*** is in Hancock County (15.4%). The ***state average*** is 25%.

--Use reported by ***6th-8th graders*** is ***highest*** in Sagadahoc County (21.7%), followed closely by Somerset (21.6%). ***Lowest*** is in Hancock (7%) and Waldo (9.1%) Counties. The ***state average*** for 6th-8th graders is 16.2%.

--Use reported by ***9th-12th*** graders is ***highest*** in Washington County (39.8%), followed by Franklin (39.6%). ***Lowest*** is in Lincoln County (24.6%). The ***state average*** for 9th-12th graders is 34.5%.

--***Heavy smoking*** (½ or more pack daily) is ***highest*** among 6th-8th graders in Sagadahoc (9.4%), and for 9th-12th graders in Franklin (20.2%), Aroostook (19.6%) and Washington (19.1%) Counties. The ***lowest*** rate for 6th-8th graders is reported in

Hancock (2%) and Cumberland (2.7%) Counties, and for 9th-12th graders in Kennebec (7.8%). The ***state average*** is 4.7% for 6th-8th graders, and 15.6% for 9th-12th graders. --***Adult*** cigarette smoking is reported ***highest*** in Piscataquis (29.9%), followed by Androscoggin (27.9%) and Somerset (26.5%) Counties. ***Lowest*** is reported in Hancock (18%), Cumberland (18.1%), and Knox, Waldo, Lincoln (combined figure: 18.3%). The ***state average*** is 21.6% (compared with 25% for 6th-12th graders).

--***Adults*** who smoke cigarettes are much more likely than youths to be ***heavy smokers.*** In many counties, almost all adult respondents who reported smoking in the past month reported that they smoked at least a half pack per day or more. The ***highest*** reported rate of heavy smoking was in Piscataquis (26.9%), followed by Aroostook (24.4%), Somerset (23.2%) and Androscoggin (23%) Counties. ***Lowest*** was reported in Knox, Lincoln and Waldo (combined figure: 15.8%). The state average was 19.2%.

MARIJUANA

--***Highest*** overall use in the past 30 days reported by ***youth*** was in Cumberland County (25.7%), followed by Sagadahoc (24%). ***Lowest*** ~~was~~ in Hancock (8.8%)and Washington (12.6%). The ***state average*** was 18.8%.

--Use reported by ***6th-8th graders*** is ***highest*** in Sagadahoc County (15%), followed by Knox (12.6%) and Androscoggin (12%). ***Lowest*** is in Hancock (2%) and Waldo (4.9%) Counties. The ***state average*** for 6th-8th graders is 9.4%.

--Use reported by ***9th-12th graders*** is ***highest*** in Cumberland County (41.7%), followed by Knox (35%). ***Lowest*** is Penobscot (19.6%), followed by Lincoln and Washington Counties (both at 21.1%). The ***state average*** for 9th-12th graders is 28.8%.

--Use of marijuana in the past 30 days by ***adults*** overall is low (***state average***: 3.1%); the ***highest*** reported use is in Oxford County (6.6%) and ***lowest*** in Washington (0.7%). The statewide figure is somewhat lower than what has been reported in national surveys of adults, which have found that 4.7 % of adults have used marijuana recently. Almost no one in the ***older age brackets*** (35-50 and 51 and over) reported any current use of marijuana. ***Younger adults*** reported higher use: 12.9% of those age 18-25 reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, and 5.1% of those age 26-34.

--Reported ***lifetime use*** of marijuana by ***adults*** is considerably higher than reported current use. Statewide, 42.6% reported that they had used marijuana at least once. Highest reported lifetime use was in Hancock County (55.5%). By age group, those age 26-34 had the highest lifetime use, 64.5%.; those 51 and older had the lowest, 13.1%.

INHALANTS

--Use of inhalants by 6-12th grade students overall is not high, but is more common in the younger age group. The ***highest*** level of use was reported in Oxford County (13.2%),

followed by Penobscot (10.4%) and York (10.1%). ***Lowest*** was reported in Aroostook (2.2%), Lincoln (4.8%) and Hancock (4.9%) Counties. The ***statewide average*** was 8.3%.
--Among ***6th-8th graders***, ***highest*** use was reported in Aroostook County (18%), followed by Oxford (15.6%). ***Lowest*** was in Lincoln (4.9%) and Hancock (5%) Counties. The ***state average*** for 6th-8th graders was 10.6%.

--***Highest*** use by ***9th-12th graders*** was reported in Penobscot (8.8%) and Oxford (8.1%) Counties. ***Lowest*** was in Washington (3.3%) and Cumberland (4.1%) Counties. The ***state average*** for 9th-12th graders was 5.9%.

PSYCHEDELICS, COCAINE/CRACK AND OTHER DRUGS

--Maine has a low rate of use of psychedelics, cocaine/crack, and other drugs compared with many other states and with the national average.

--Overall, 4% of ***6th-12th graders*** reported using ***psychedelics*** (such as LSD), 1.8% reported using ***cocaine or crack,*** and 9.3% reported using ***other drugs***.

--***Highest*** use of ***psychedelics*** by ***6th-12th graders*** was reported in Cumberland County (6.9%) and ***lowest*** in Kennebec County (2%).

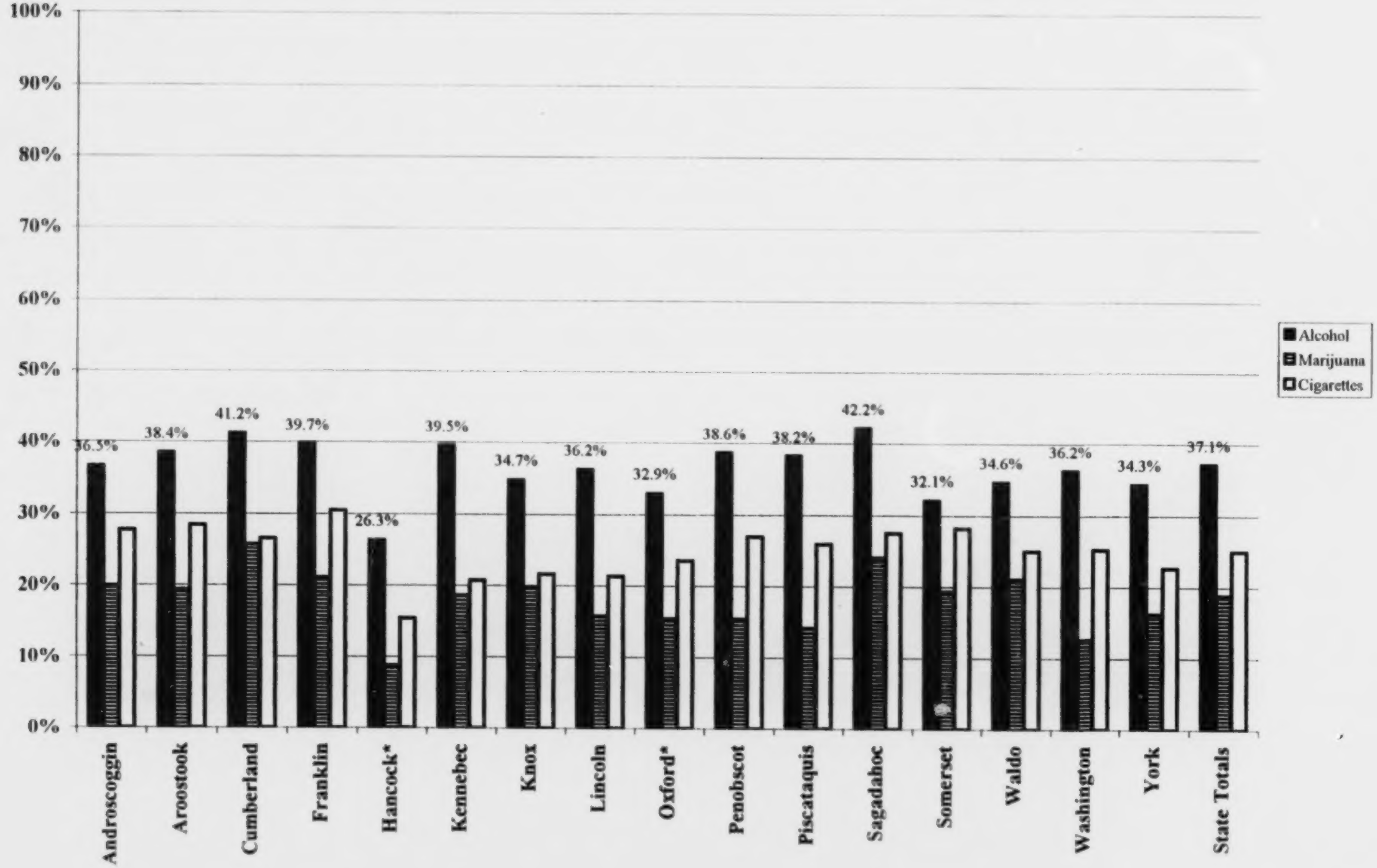
--***Highest*** use of ***cocaine/crack*** by ***6th-12th graders*** was reported in Franklin (2.8%) and York (2.6%) Counties, and ***lowest*** in Cumberland, Lincoln and Sagadahoc Counties (each at 1%).

--***Highest*** use of ***other drugs*** by ***6th-12th graders*** was reported in Lincoln County (15.5%), followed by Oxford (11.1%) and Piscataquis (11%) Counties. ***Lowest*** was in Hancock (6.3%) and Somerset (7.6%) Counties.

--Any ***lifetime use of illegal drugs*** (excluding marijuana) was reported by 13.8% of Maine ***adults. Highest*** lifetime use of any illegal drugs was reported by adults in Franklin County (19.5%), followed closely by Knox, Lincoln and Waldo (combined figure: 19.4%), and then York (18%). Virtually no adults in the household survey reported any current ***(past 30 day) use*** of illegal drugs other than marijuana.

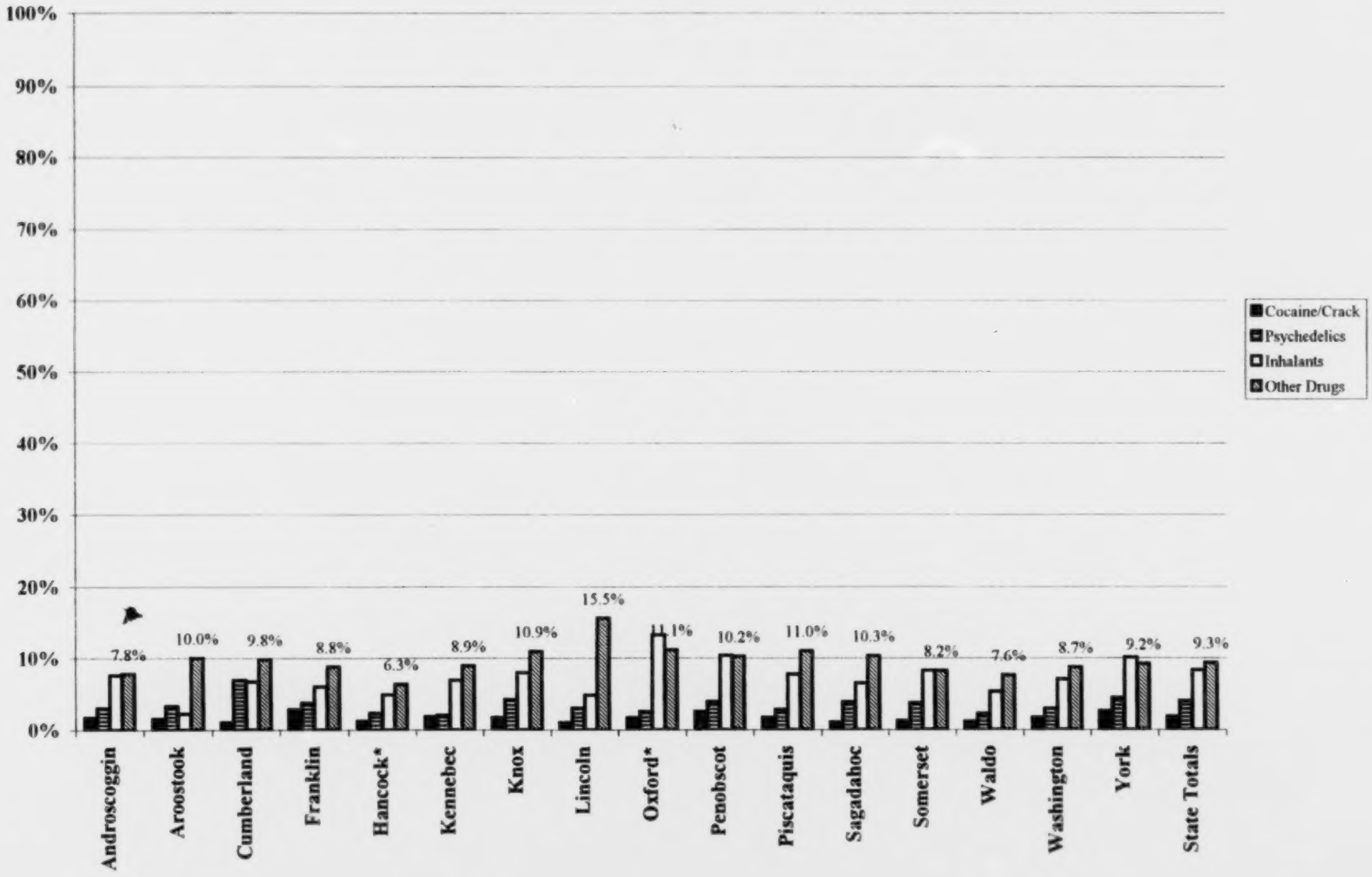
31

GRADE 6-12 STUDENTS REPORTED SUBSTANCE USE IN PAST 30 DAYS (1995-96)



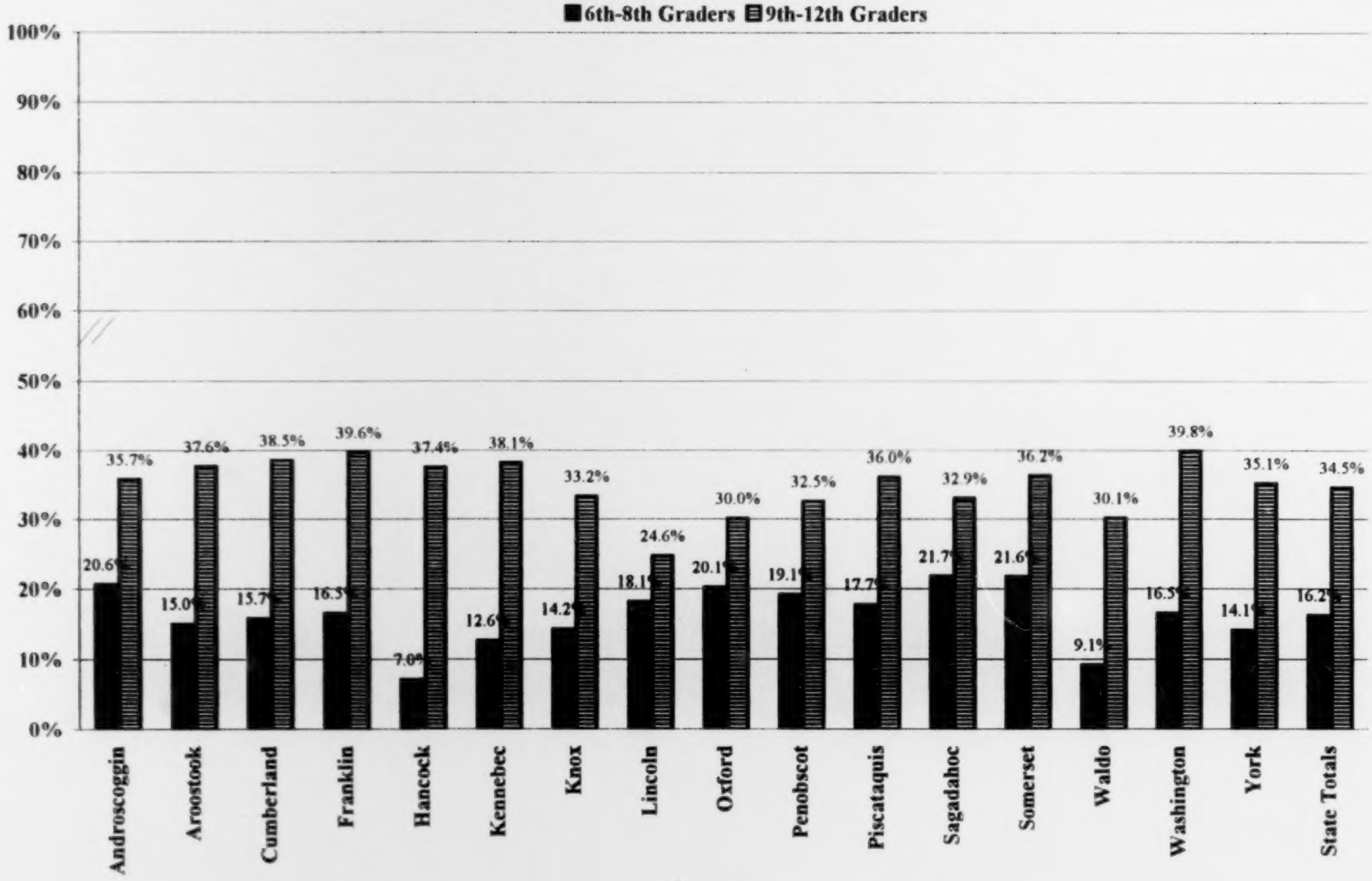
*No high school students were surveyed in these counties in 1995, so responses are skewed more toward students in grades 6-8.

GRADE 6-12 STUDENTS REPORTED SUBSTANCE USE IN PAST 30 DAYS (1995-96)



*No high school students were surveyed in these counties in 1995, so responses are skewed more toward students in grades 6-8.

Cigarettes: Smoked in the Past 30 Days
(6th-12th Graders, 1995-96)



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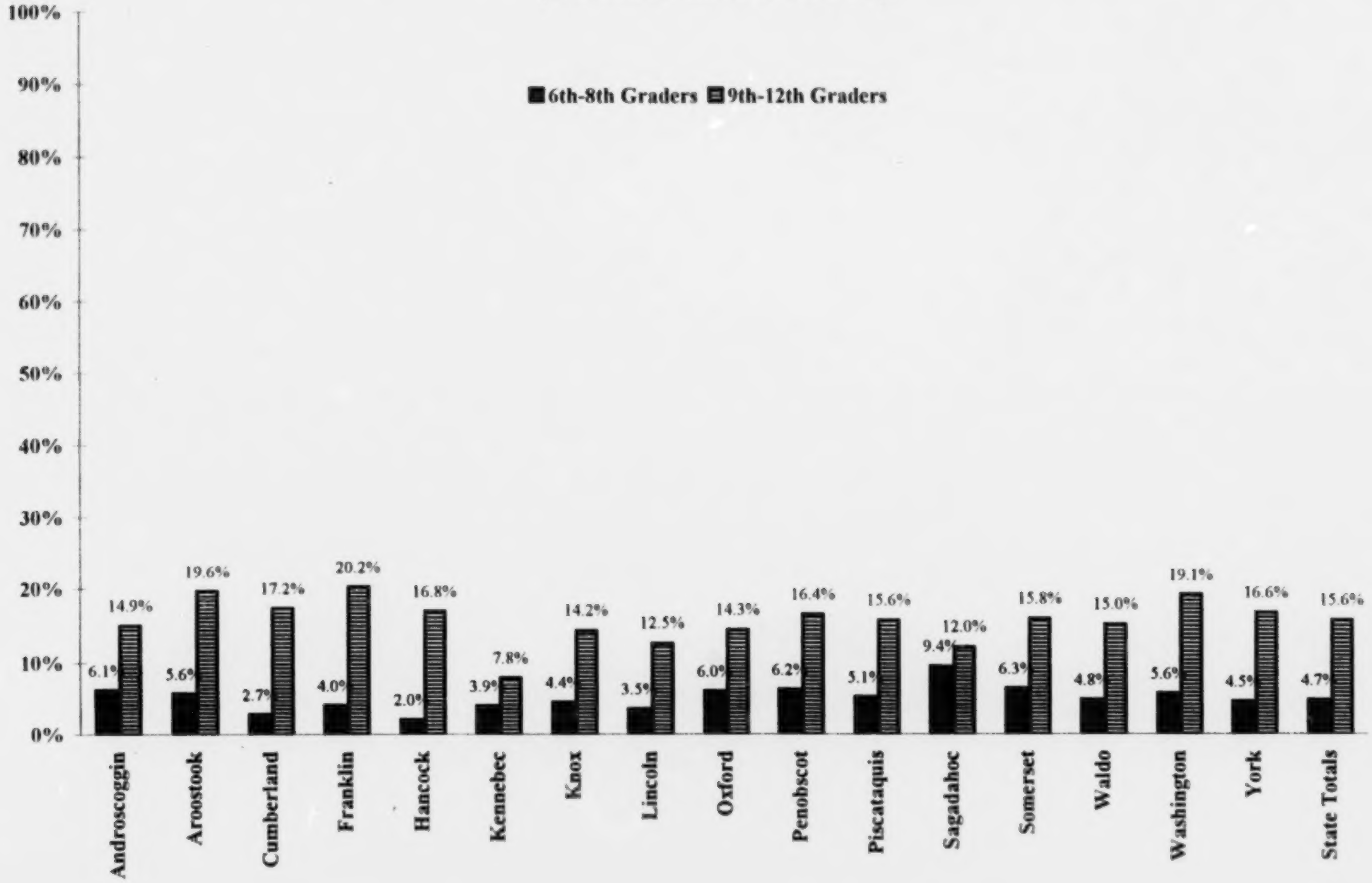
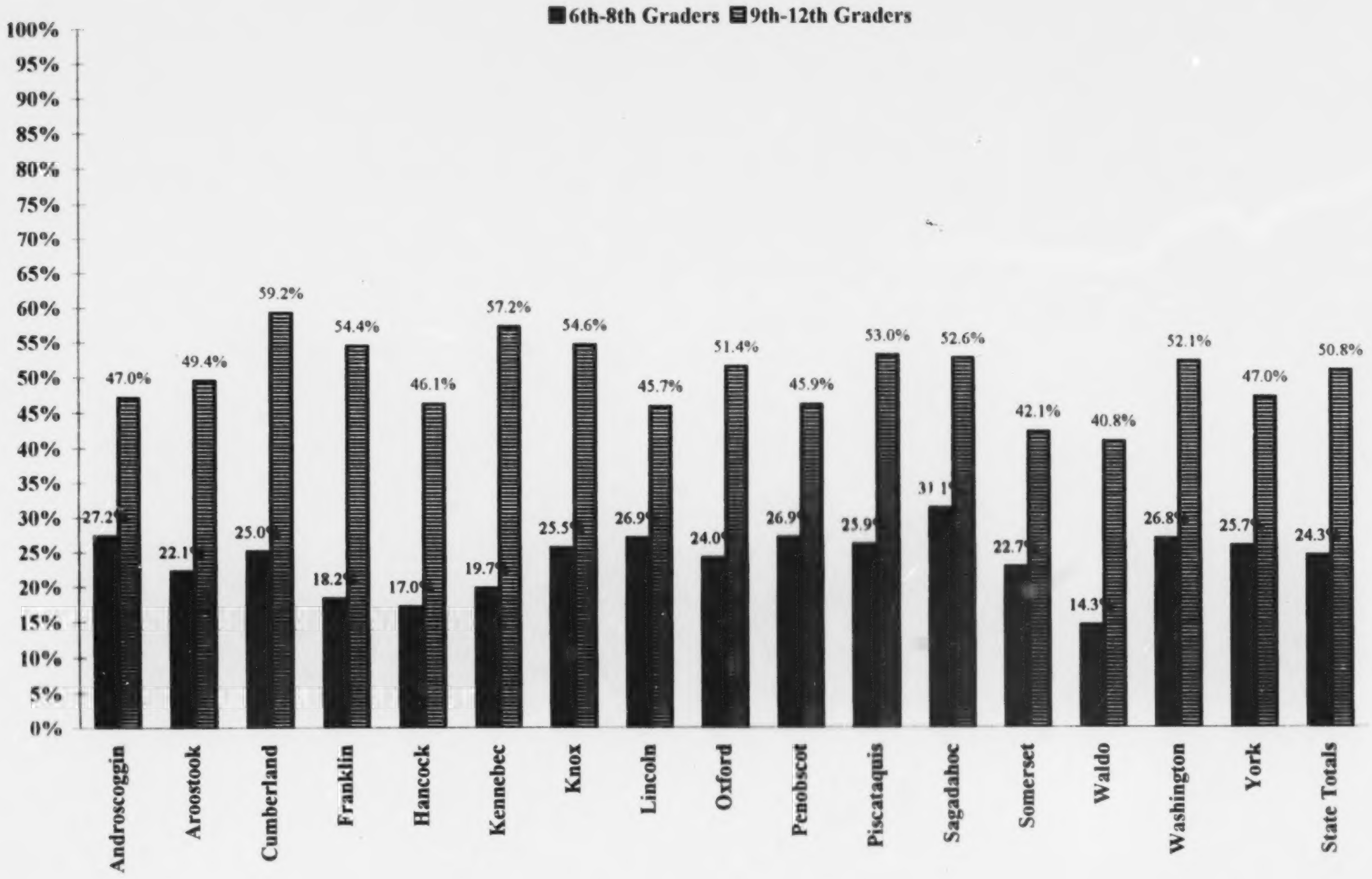
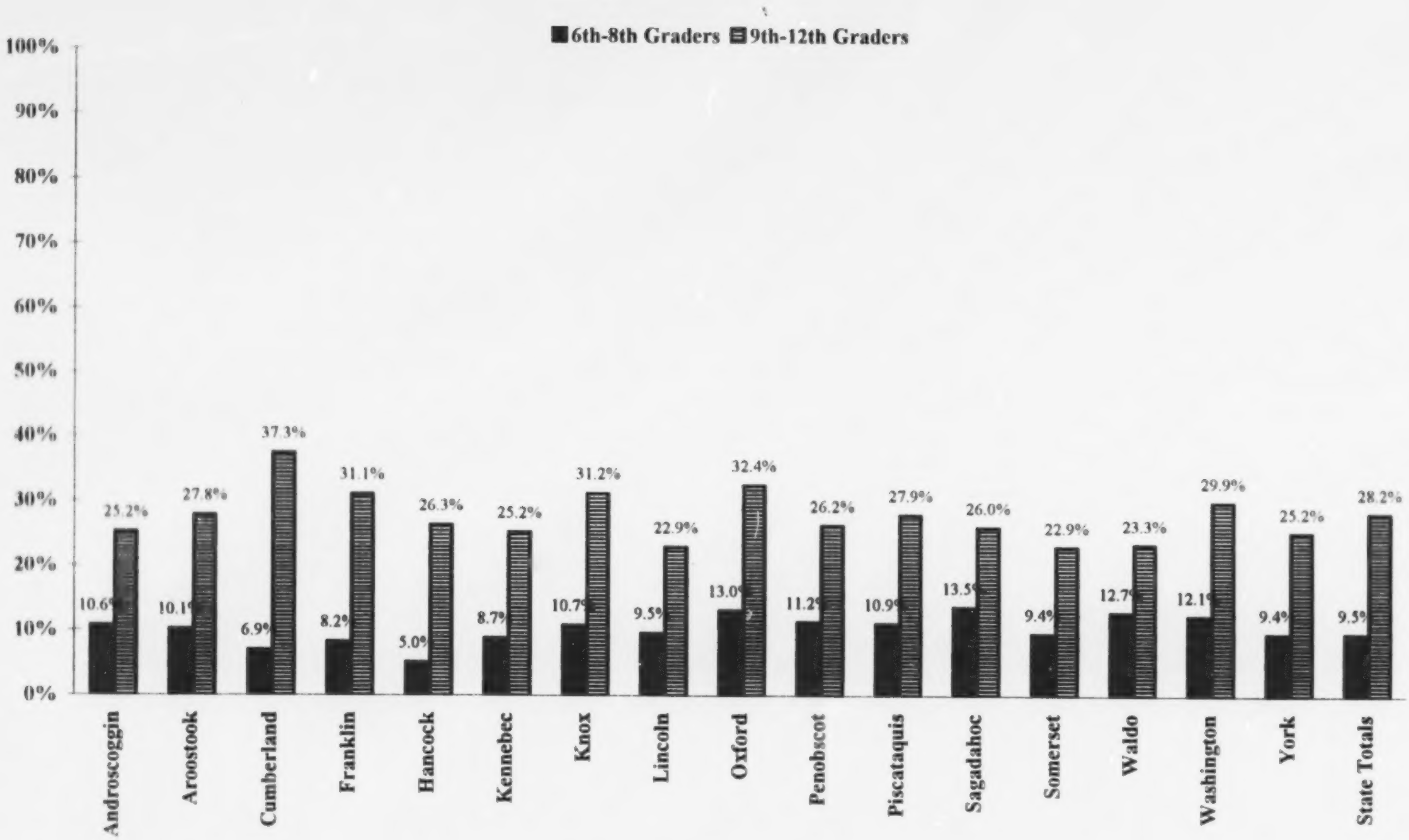
Cigarettes: Smoked 1/2 Pack or More Daily in the Past 30 Days
(6th-12th Graders, 1995-96)



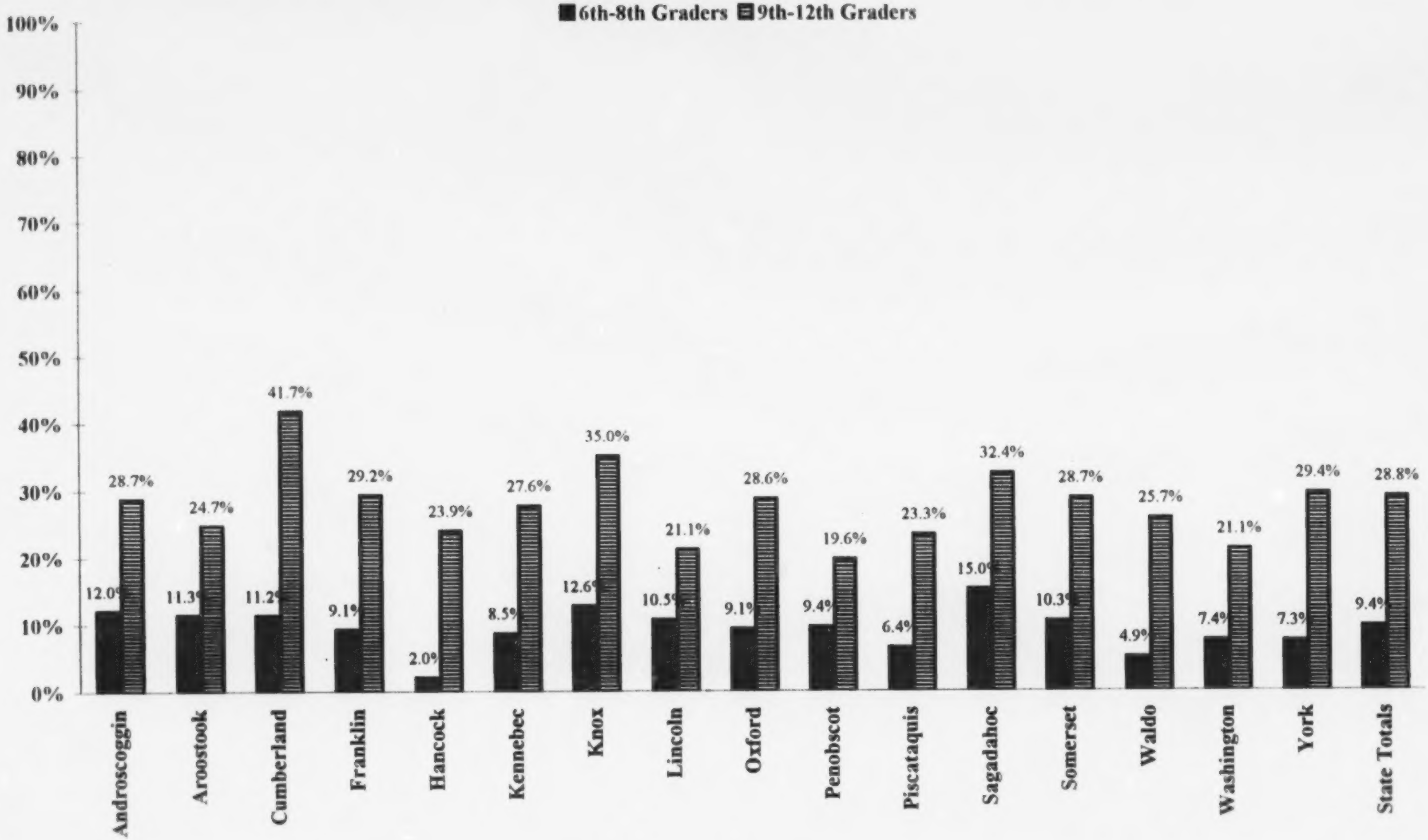
Drank Alcohol on One or More Occasions in the Past 30 Days
(6th-12th Graders, 1995-96)



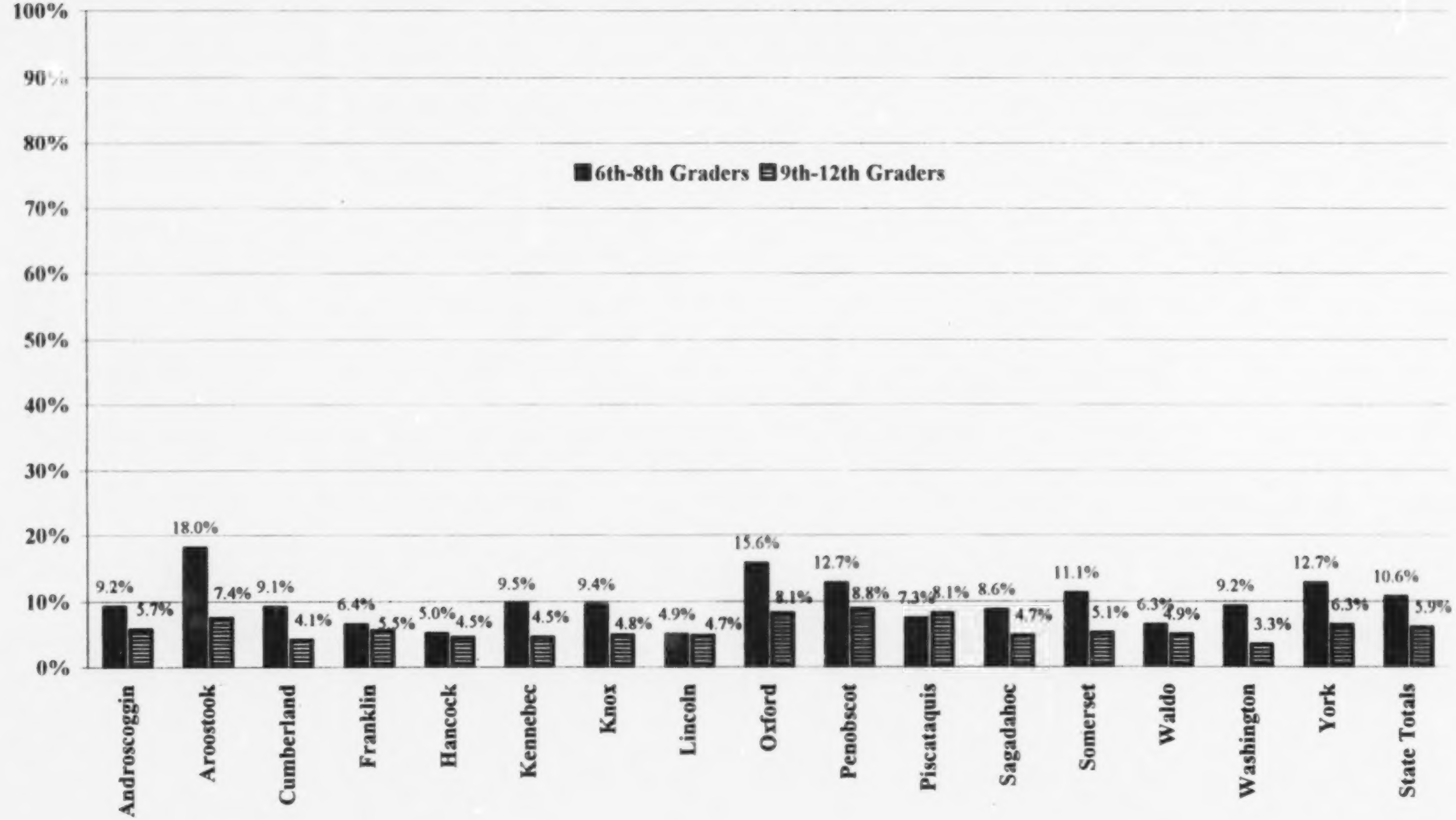
Binge Drinking: Five or More Drinks in a Row at Least Once in the Past Two Weeks
(6th-12th Graders, 1995-96)



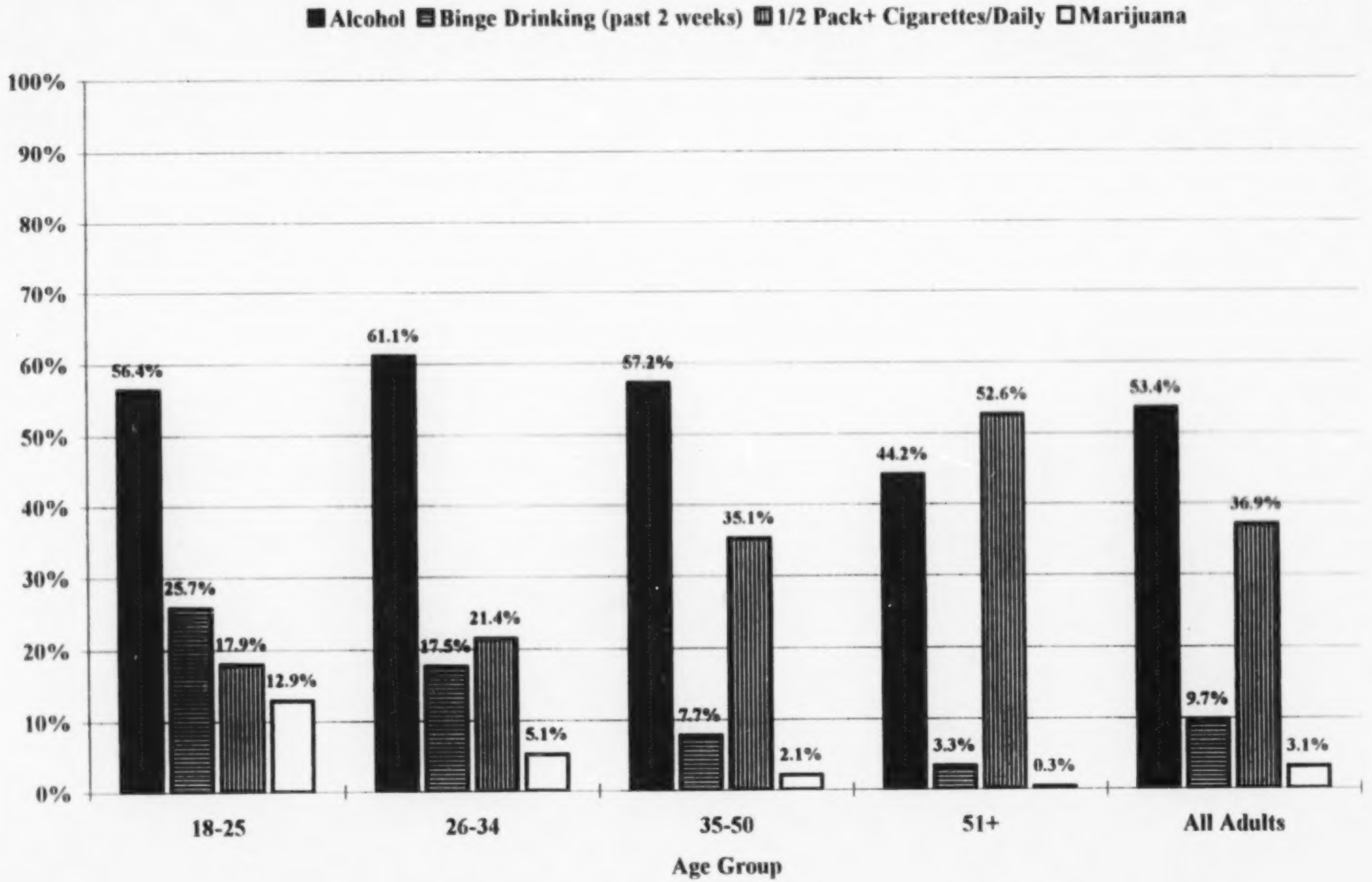
Marijuana: Used in the Past 30 Days
(6th-12th Graders, 1995-96)

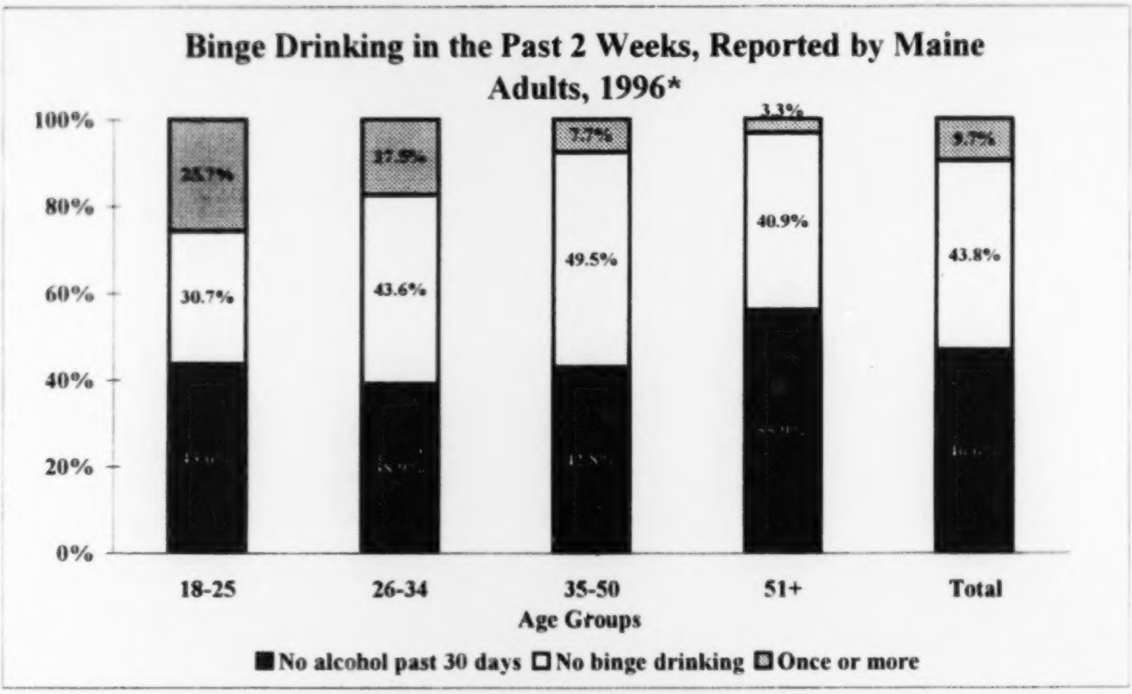


Inhalants: Used in the Past 30 Days
(6th-12th Graders, 1995-96)

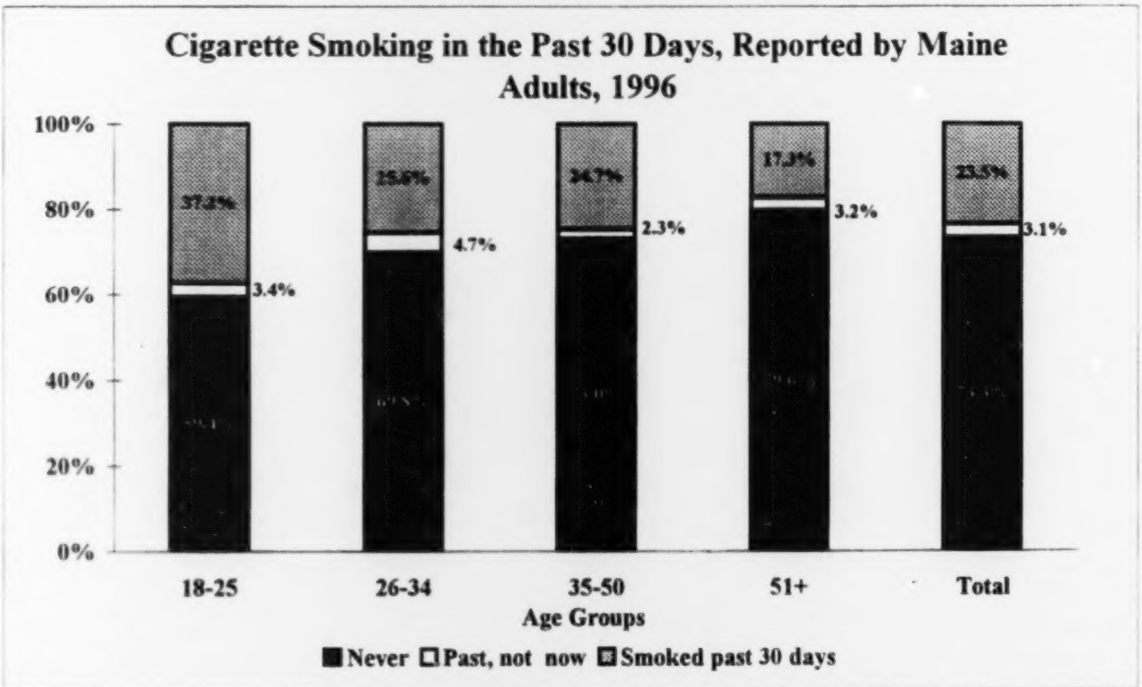


Maine Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996

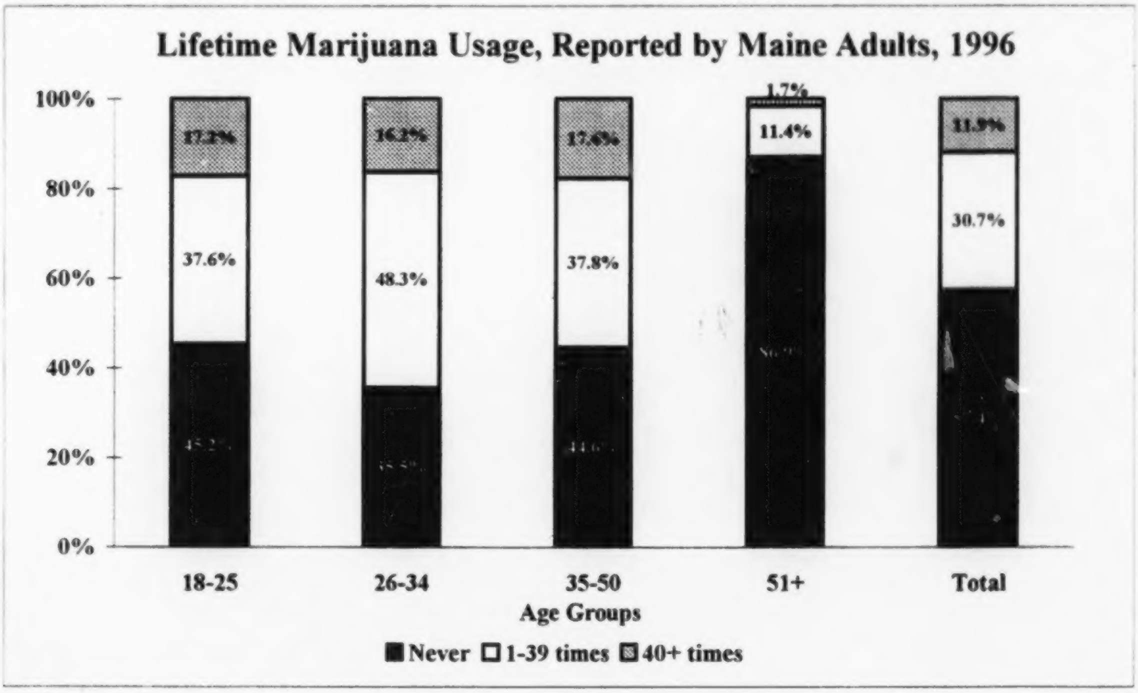


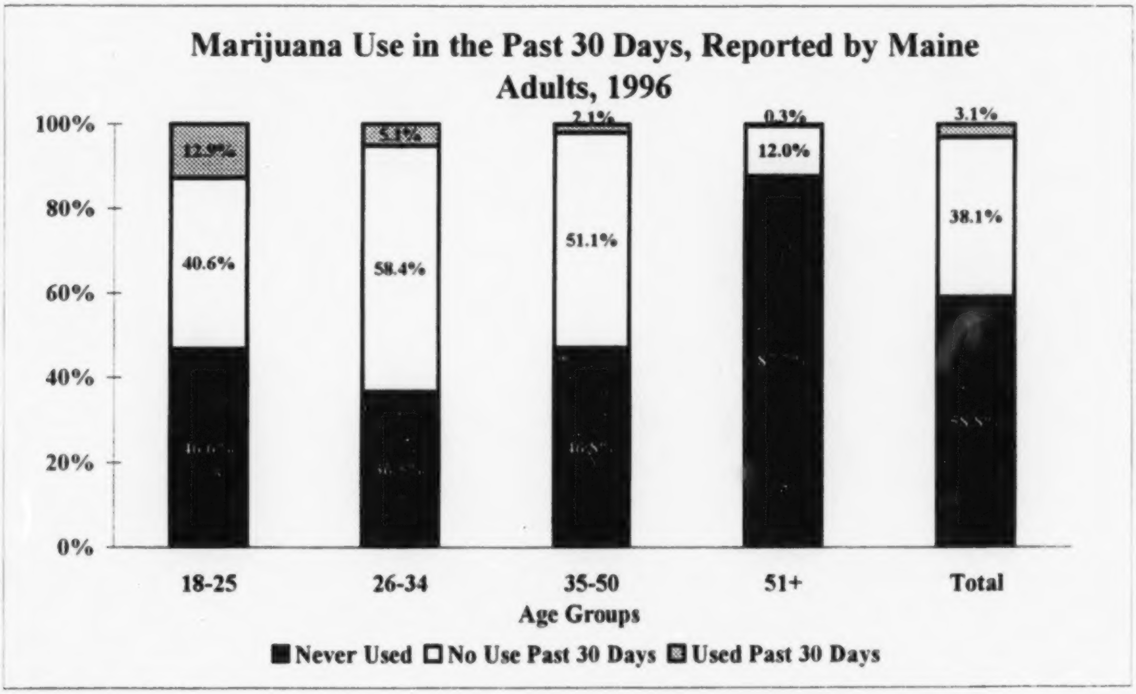

Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks, Reported by Maine Adults, 1996*

*Binge drinking is defined as 5 or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion.

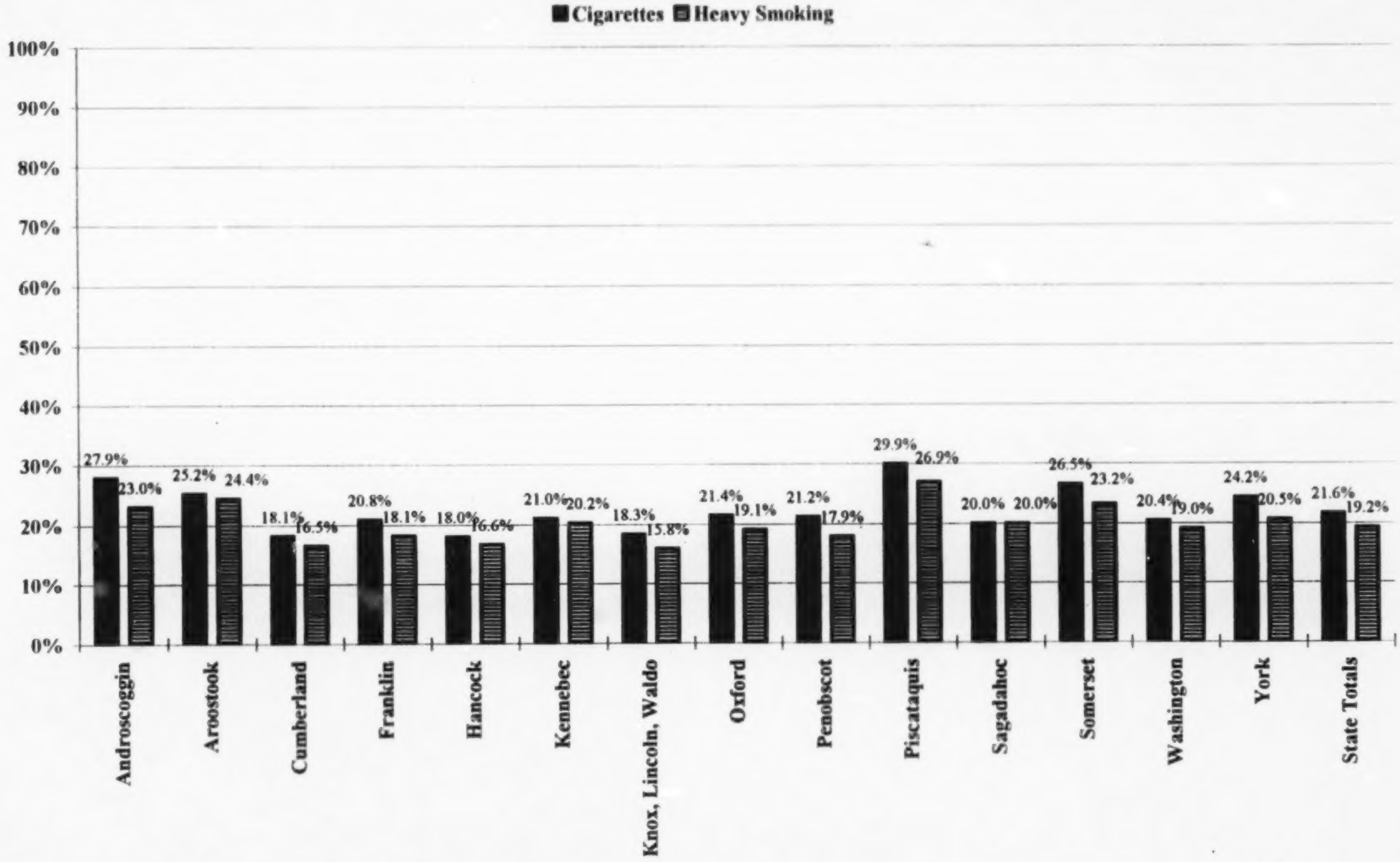

Cigarette Smoking in the Past 30 Days, Reported by Maine Adults, 1996

The graphs on this and the following page give a comparative picture of selected aspects of substance use by adults in various age groups. Each "bar" represents all the responses within a given age group. For example, in the first graph 25.7% of 18-25 year olds report binge drinking in the past 2 weeks, 30.7% have used alcohol but not engaged in binge drinking, and 43.6% did not use alcohol in the past 30 days.


Lifetime Marijuana Usage, Reported by Maine Adults, 1996

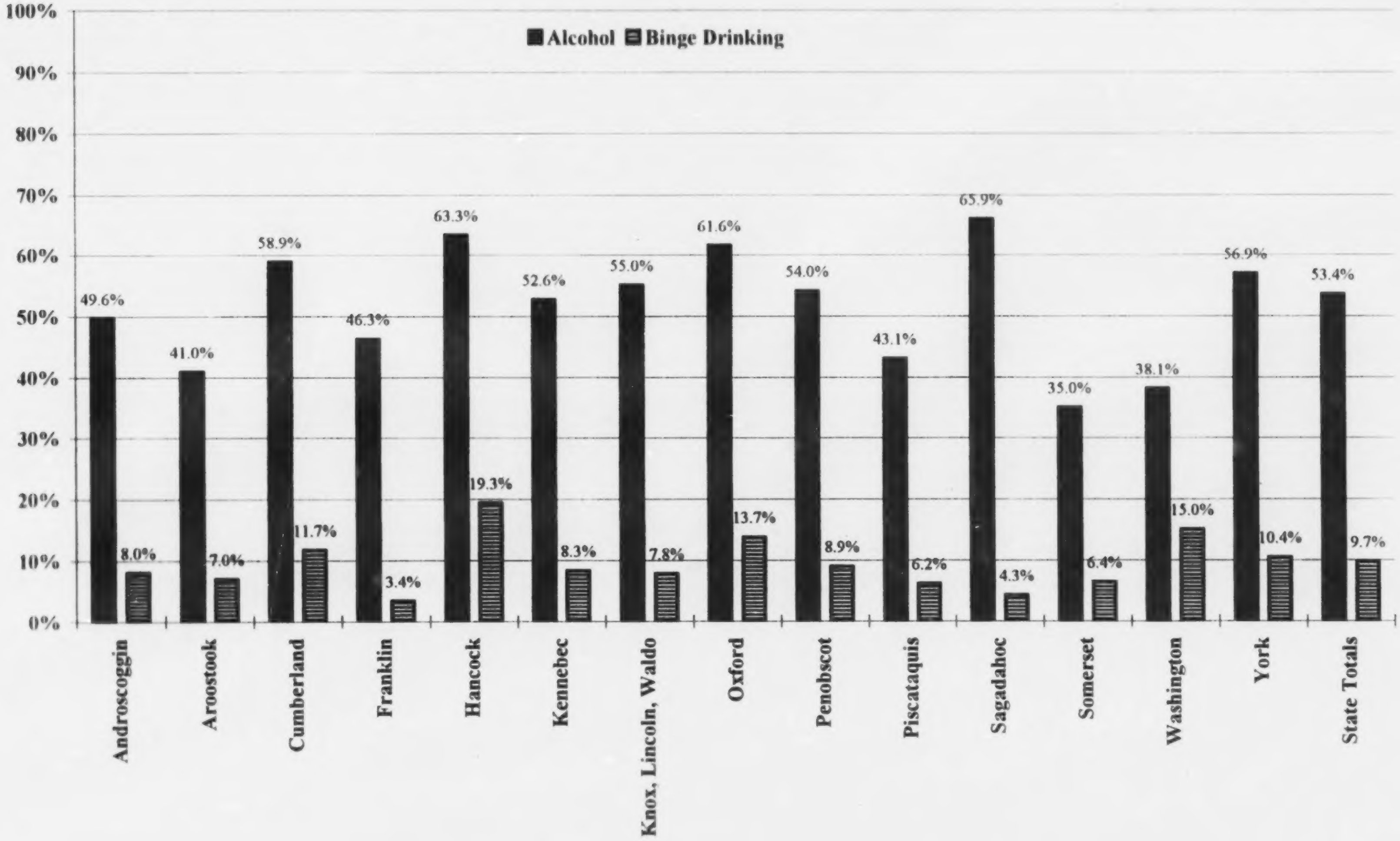

Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days, Reported by Maine Adults, 1996

REPORTED CIGARETTE SMOKING BY ADULTS, PAST 30 DAYS (1996)*



*Heavy smoking is defined as 1/2 pack or more of cigarettes per day over the past 30 days.

REPORTED USE OF ALCOHOL BY ADULTS (1996)*



*Use of alcohol was reported for the past 30 days; binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion in the past two weeks.

Community Risk Factors

Perceived Availability of Substances

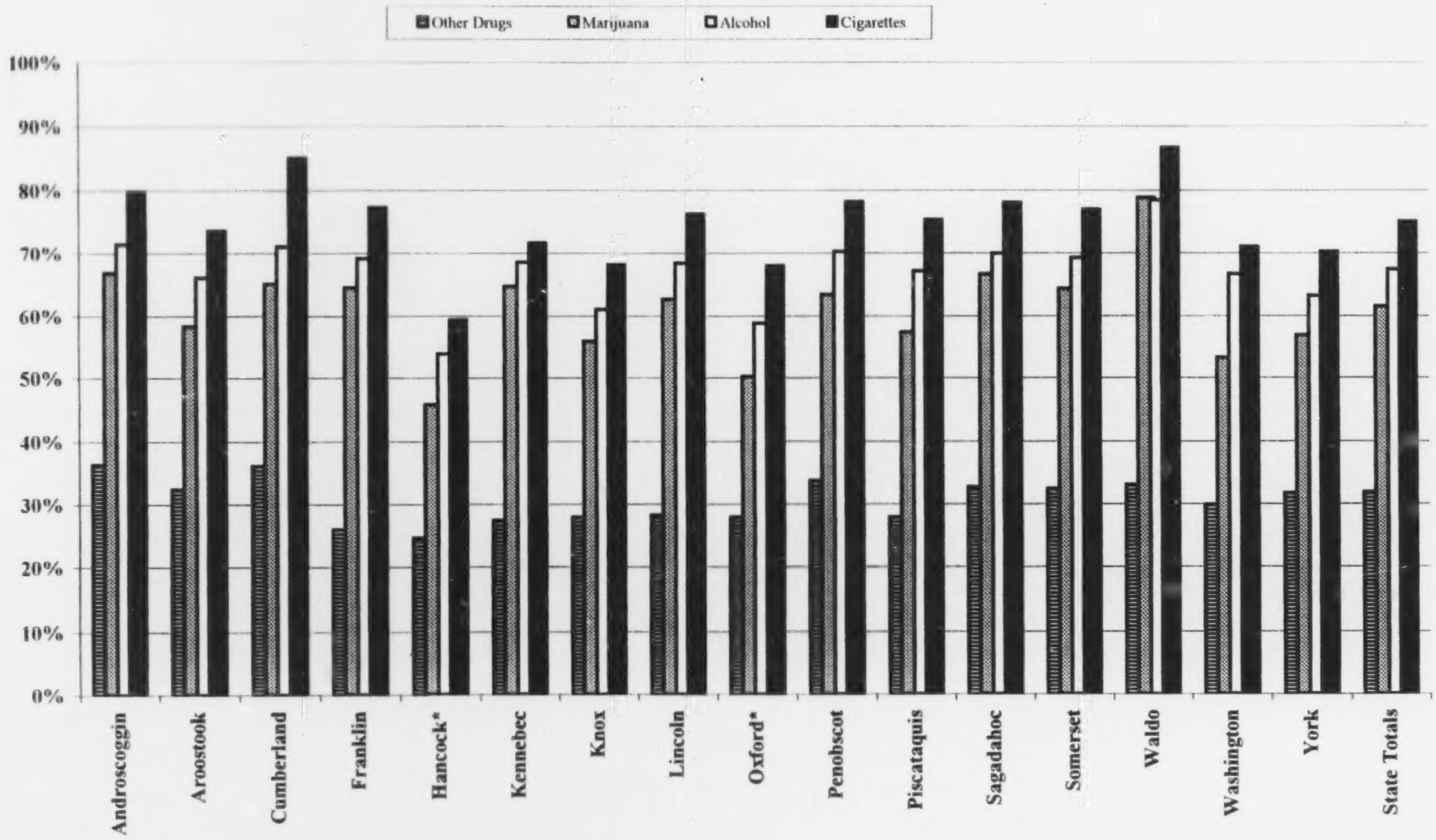
The more available substances are in a community, the higher the risk that young people will use or abuse those substances. Even when youth just think that substances are available, a higher rate of substance use is often observed; this is particularly true of drugs (Developmental Research Programs, 1996). Statewide, about two thirds of students surveyed in 6th-12th grades believe that alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana are "easy" or "very easy" for them to get if they wanted some. For alcohol, it was 67.3%, cigarettes 75%, and marijuana 61.5%. 31.8% felt it would be easy or very easy to obtain "other drugs." Youth in Waldo County had the highest rates in the state for perceived availability of alcohol (78.4%), cigarettes (86.6%) and marijuana (78.8%). Cumberland County had high rates for perceived availability of cigarettes (85%) and "other drugs" (36.1%), and Androscoggin had a high rate for "other drugs" (36.3%).

Community Laws and Norms Favorable to Drugs

Community attitudes about use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco are conveyed through both formal means, such as laws, taxes, licensing requirements and regulations, and by informal means. These laws and informal norms can have an influence both on the prevalence of substance use by youth and on attitudes about the use of substances. Students in grades 6-12 were asked if they had ***personal knowledge of any adults who had used illegal drugs*** in the past year or who had ***sold drugs***. Over half of students surveyed (54%) knew one or more adults who had used illegal drugs in the past year, and about one third (34.3%) knew adults who had sold drugs. Waldo County students had the highest rates in the state: 70.1% knew one or more adults who had used drugs, and 49.3% reported knowing one or more adults who had sold drugs. Franklin County also had high rates: 65.2% knew adults who had used drugs in the past year, and 43% knew adults who had sold drugs. The lowest rates in the state for knowledge of adults who used drugs were in Hancock (46.2%) and Cumberland (46.6%) Counties; the lowest rate for knowing adults who sold drugs was in Cumberland (29.1%).

Students were asked if they thought that young people in the neighborhood or area where they lived would ***get caught by the police if they drank alcohol or smoked marijuana.*** Statewide, 81.3% believed young people would ***not be caught*** if they drank alcohol, and 79.9% believed that young people would not be caught if they smoked marijuana. The highest rates for beliefs about legal consequences of alcohol were in Waldo (91.7%) and Penobscot (90.5%) Counties; for beliefs about marijuana, it was Washington (87.8%) and Penobscot (85.1%) Counties.

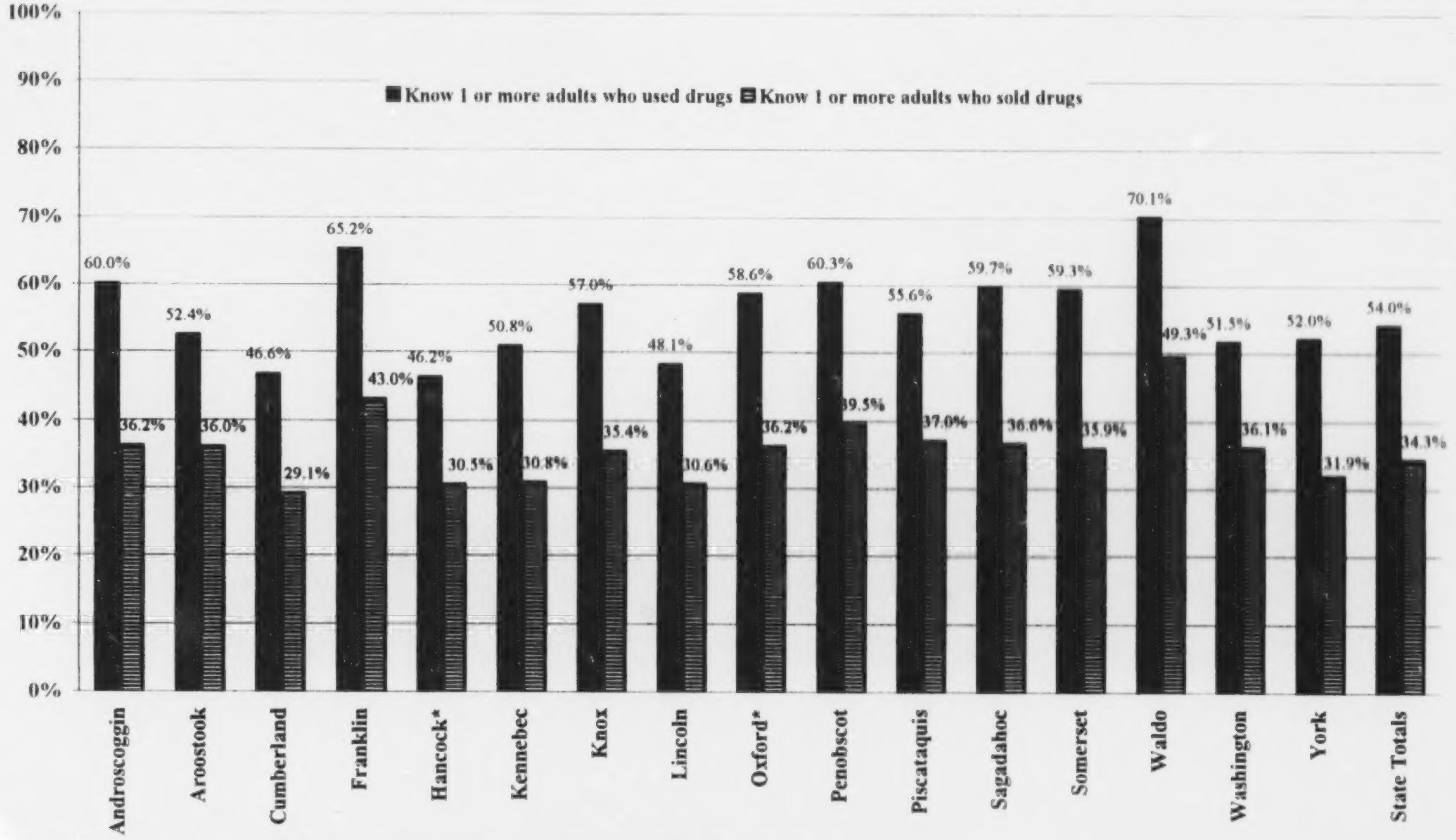
GRADE 6-12 STUDENTS REPORTING "EASY" OR "VERY EASY" TO GET SUBSTANCES (1995-96)



*No high school students were surveyed in 1995 in these counties, so responses are skewed more toward students in grades 6-8.

PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF ADULTS USING OR SELLING DRUGS IN THE PAST YEAR

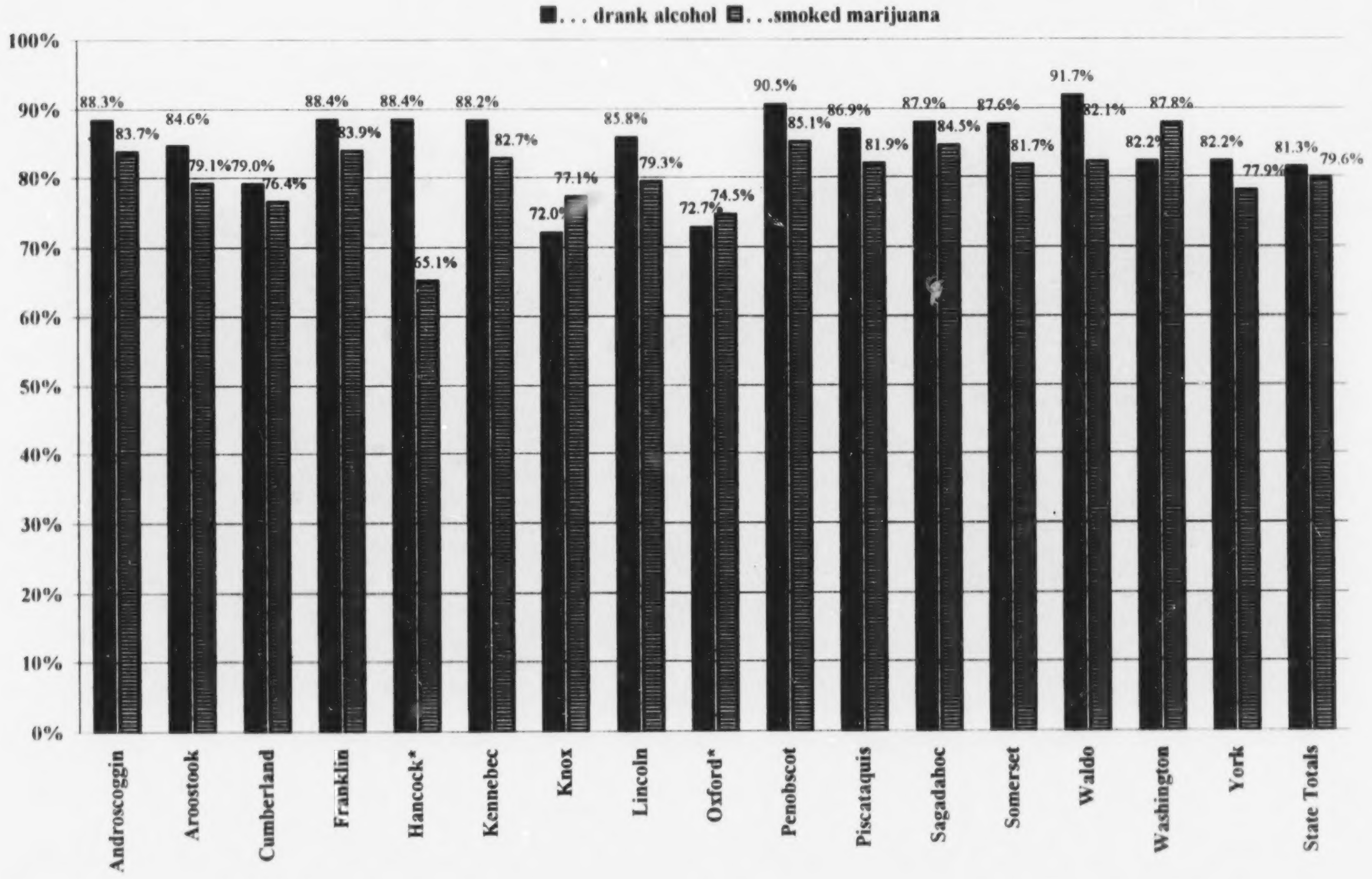
(Responses of 6th-12th Graders, 1995-96)



Drugs in this question were: marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs [excluding alcohol].

*No h.s. students were surveyed in these counties 1995, skewing responses more toward students in grades 6-8..

In your neighborhood or the area around where you live, would a kid get caught by the police if he or she (drank alcohol, smoked marijuana)?
(% grade 6-12 students responding "no" or "NO!", 1995-96)



*No high school students were surveyed in these counties in 1995-96, so responses are skewed more toward students in grades 6-8.

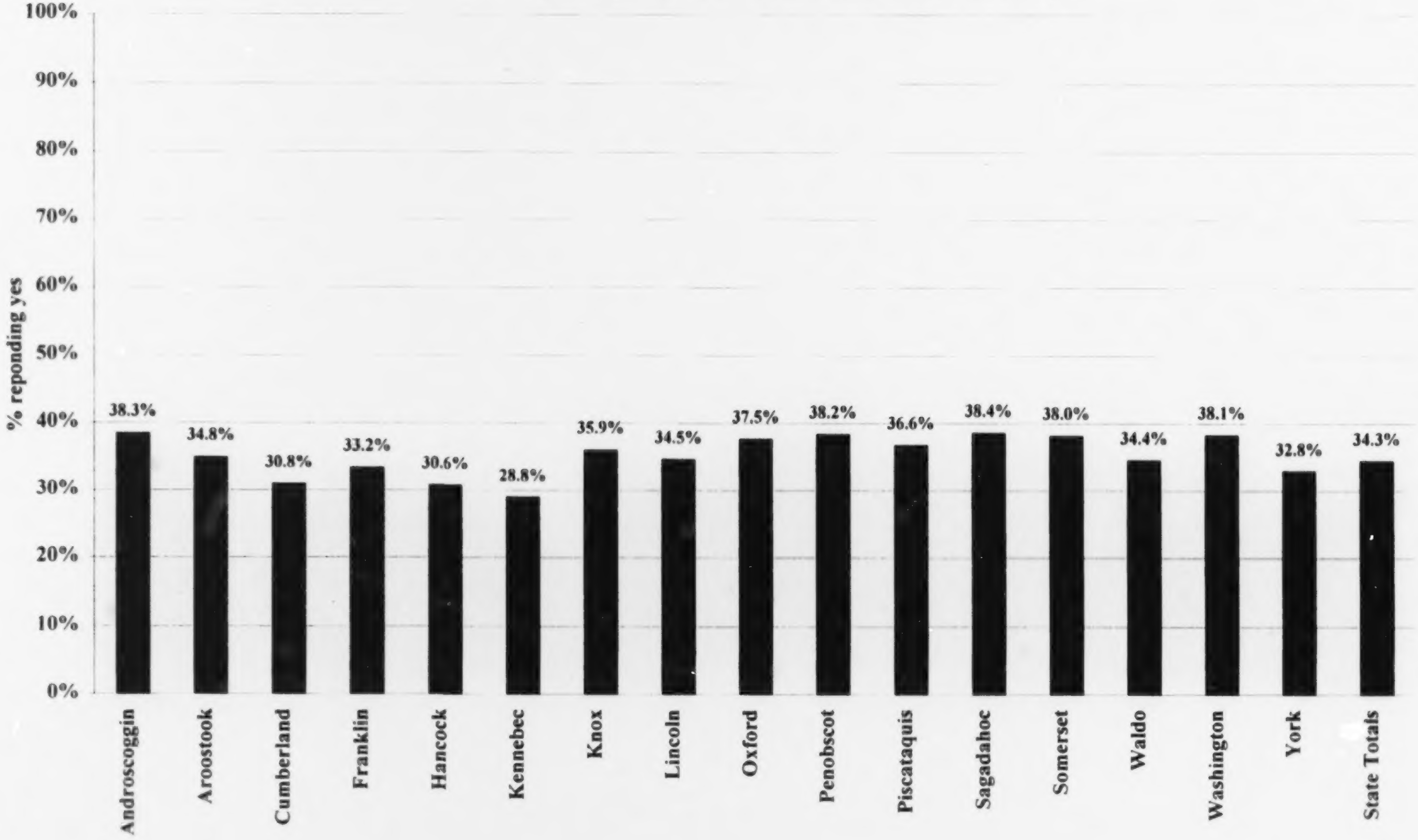
Family Risk Factors

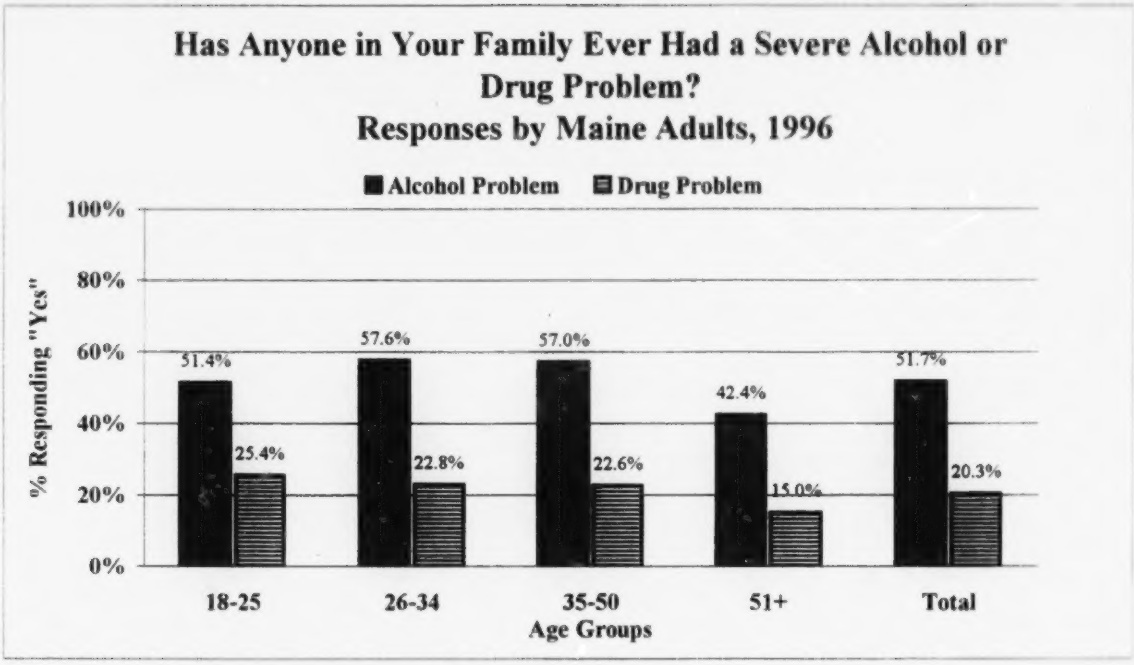
Children raised in a family with a chronic ***history of addiction to alcohol or other drugs*** have an increased risk of having alcohol or other drug problems. Students in grades 6-12 and adults in the household survey were asked if anyone in their family had ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem, and adults were asked if the use of alcohol or drugs had ever been a cause of trouble in their family. (In the student survey, the term "family" was not defined, so we cannot be sure whether the respondents interpreted the question as referring to their immediate family or "family" in a broader sense. In the household survey it was defined as "extended family" ["even those who may or may not live with you"].) Close to one-third of ***students*** in every county reported that ***someone in their family had a severe alcohol or drug problem.*** Highest rates were in Androscoggin, Penobscot, Sagadahoc, Somerset and Washington Counties, all of which were in the 38% range; lowest was Kennebec County, with 28.8%. ***Adults*** were asked separately about drug and alcohol problems in their family. ***Alcohol problems*** were reported at more than double the rate of ***drug problems:*** statewide, 51.7% of adults reported that someone in their family had a severe alcohol problem, and 20.3% reported someone with a severe drug problem. A similar response pattern was seen when adults were asked if the ***use of alcohol or drugs had ever been a cause of trouble in their family***: 52% said use of alcohol had been a cause of family trouble, and 21.6% said use of drugs had been a cause.

Having ***clear family rules or expectations about alcohol and drug*** use can be an important protective factor; conversely, a lack of family rule clarity can be seen as a risk factor. Research literature has demonstrated that perceived parental permissiveness is more important than actual parent drug use in influencing adolescent behavior about alcohol and drugs (Brook, et al., 1990; Jessor, et al.,1980). Maine youth generally feel that their families have clear rules and expectations about the use of alcohol and drugs, but there are some differences in perceptions of older and younger respondents. In almost every county, 80-90% of ***6th-8th graders*** responded that their families had clear rules about alcohol and drug use; Waldo County was somewhat lower, with 76.8%. The statewide average for 6th-8th graders was 83.2%. The figure drops by 10% for ***9th-12th graders;*** in most counties 70-77% of older students reported having clear family rules, and in Cumberland it was 64.2%. The statewide average for 9th-12th graders was 72.8%. ***Parents*** have a more "rosy" view of their family's rules and expectations about drug and alcohol use: 96.4% believed their rules and expectations were clear (Dana, 1996b: 110). There is ***clearly a gap between parents' and adolescents' perceptions about clarity of family rules,*** which is more marked for the 9th-12th graders.

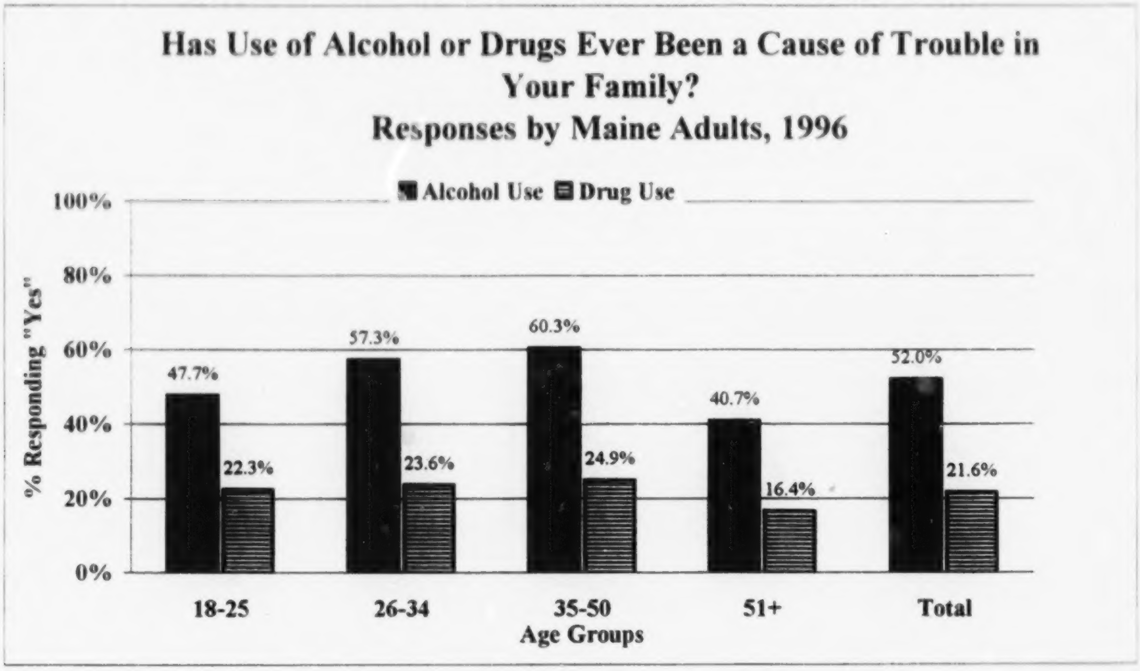
HAS ANYONE IN YOUR FAMILY EVER HAD A SEVERE ALCOHOL OR DRUG PROBLEM?

(Responses of 6th-12th Graders, 1995-96)



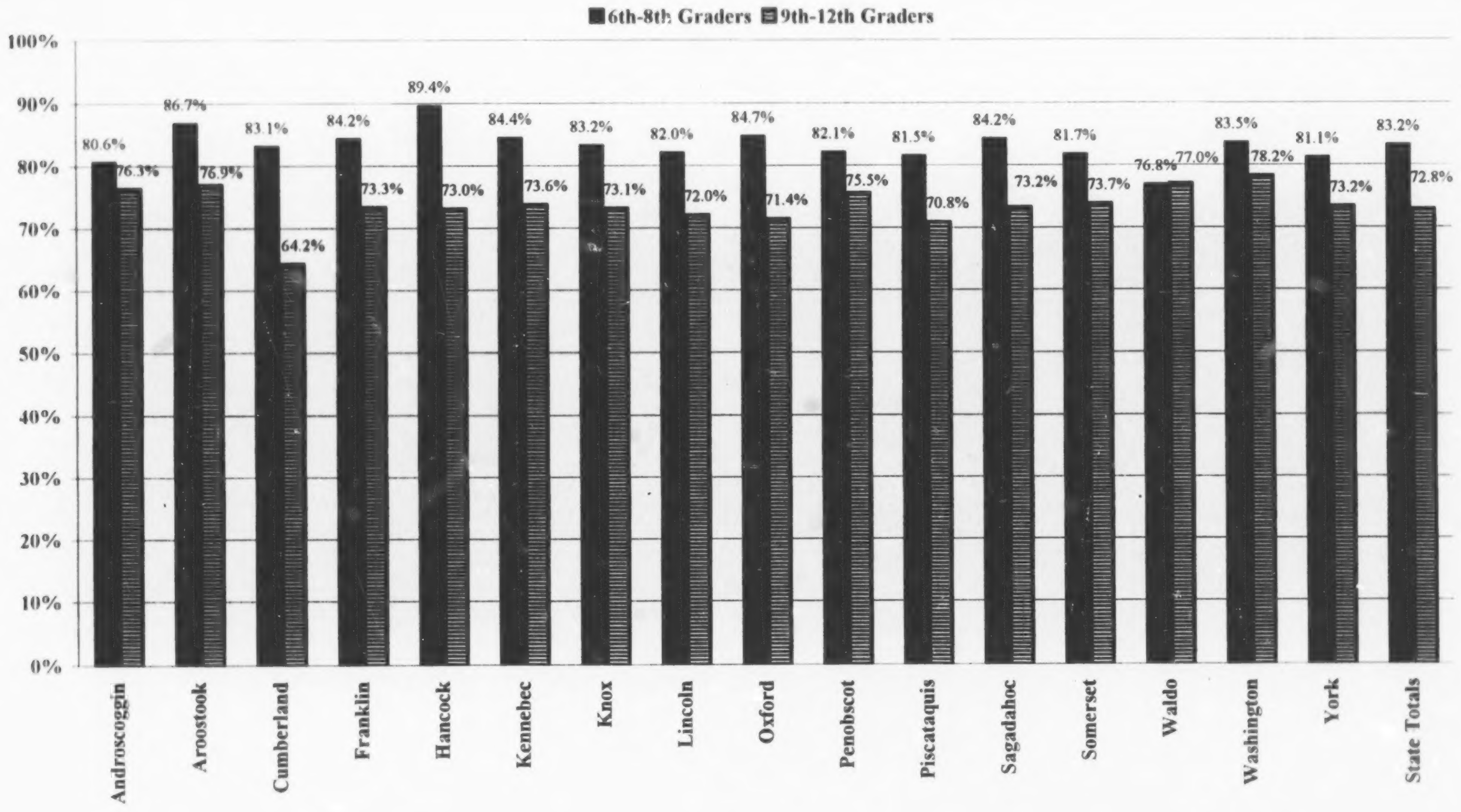


Has Anyone in Your Family Ever Had a Severe Alcohol or Drug Problem?
Responses by Maine Adults, 1996



Has Use of Alcohol or Drugs Ever Been a Cause of Trouble in Your Family?
Responses by Maine Adults, 1996

CLEAR FAMILY RULES ABOUT ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE
(% 6th-12th Graders Responding "yes" or "YES", 1995-96)



Peer/Individual Risk Factors

Friends who use substances

One of the most consistent predictors of substance use by adolescents identified in the research literature is having friends who use substances (Developmental Research Programs, 1996). Data from the six-state research project have also demonstrated that of all the factors covered in the school surveys, ***the best predictor of substance use among 6th-12th graders was having one or more friends who use the substance.***

Statewide, among ***cigarette smokers*** in 6th-12th grades, 96.9% had one or more best friends who also smoked; there was very little variation from one county to the other, with a range from 91.5% to 99.4%. For ***non-smokers,*** 51% had one or more friends who smoked; counties ranged from Hancock at 37.3% to Piscataquis at 59.7%.

A similar picture is seen regarding ***alcohol.*** Statewide, 94.3% of those who ***drank alcohol*** had one or more best friends who also drank; the range was from 87.4% (Hancock County) to 96.1% (Sagadahoc and Washington Counties). Among ***those who did not drink,*** 51.5% had one or more best friends who did; the range between counties was from 40.5% (Hancock) to 66.1% (Waldo).

A slightly different pattern was seen for ***marijuana.*** Among ***marijuana users***, 97.5% statewide reported having one or more best friends who used; the range was from 91.2% (Aroostook County) to 98.9% (Lincoln County). In comparison with those who did not drink or smoke cigarettes, ***marijuana non-users*** were even less likely to have friends who did use. Statewide, 35.8% of those who did not use marijuana had one or more best friends who did; the range was from 22% in Hancock County to 48.3% in Sagadahoc and 46.8% in Waldo County. (Recall that Sagadahoc had the second highest rate of marijuana use in the state, and Hancock the lowest.)

Favorable Attitudes Toward Substance Use

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug attitudes, and see use of drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by young people as being wrong. However, in the middle school years, as people they know are seen to use substances, young people's attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This acceptance places them at higher risk (Developmental Research Programs, 1996). Use of tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs may be seen as giving one an image of being "cool", which may also contribute to the initiation of use of these substances.

Alcohol: Somewhat over half (54.1%) of 6th-12th graders statewide felt it would be ***"wrong" or "very wrong"*** for someone their age to drink alcohol. The most favorable attitudes toward alcohol were seen in Waldo County, where only 46.3% felt its use was wrong or very wrong, and in Aroostook (49.1%) and Sagadahoc (49.8%) Counties. Statewide, 20.3% of students felt that they would be seen as ***"cool" if they began drinking alcohol regularly.*** There was a fairly wide range from one county to another: in Hancock County, only 13% felt they would be seen as "cool" if they drank alcohol, in contrast to Aroostook County where 29.2% felt that way.

Cigarettes: Attitudes regarding disapproval of cigarettes were approximately the same as toward alcohol. ***Statewide,*** 55.1% of 6th-12th graders felt it was ***"wrong" or "very wrong"*** for someone their age to smoke cigarettes. The most favorable attitudes toward cigarette smoking were in Penobscot County, where 48.8% felt it would be wrong for someone their age to smoke and in Sagadahoc, where it was 49.4%. Cigarette smoking was seen as a lot less "cool" than drinking alcohol: only 14% statewide felt they would be seen as ***"cool" if they smoked***. There was less variation in attitudes from county to county about the perceived "coolness" of smoking cigarettes than there was about the "coolness" of alcohol use.

Marijuana: Use of marijuana by young people was disapproved more than use of cigarettes or alcohol, but there was a wider range in attitudes from one county to another than was the case for cigarettes or alcohol. ***Statewide,*** 69.1% of 6th-12th graders said it would be ***"wrong" or "very wrong"*** for someone their age to use marijuana. However, in Sagadahoc and Waldo Counties, only 59.9% felt it would be wrong or very wrong. By contrast, 83.3% in Hancock County and 77.4% in Washington County felt this way. Marijuana was rated in terms of ***"coolness"*** about the same as alcohol: 20.3% of 6th-12th graders ***statewide*** felt they would be seen as "cool" if they used marijuana. The range of attitudes about marijuana from one county to another was even greater than that for alcohol. In Hancock County, only 11.4% felt they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, compared with 26.9% in Aroostook County and 25.8% in Androscoggin who felt this way.

Early Initiation of Substance Use

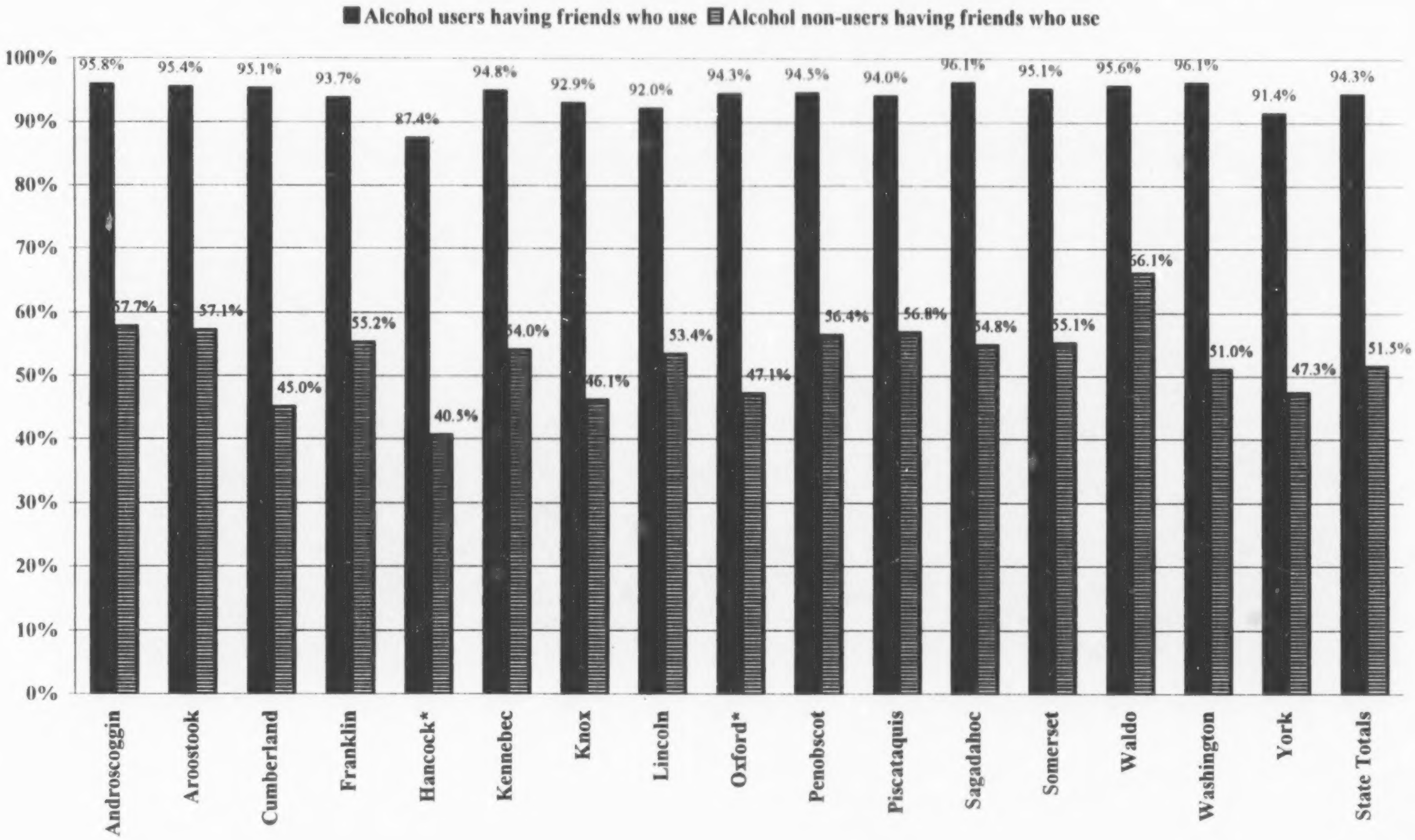
Early onset of drug and alcohol use predicts subsequent misuse of those substances (e.g. Rachal, et al., 1982; Robins and Przybeck, 1985). Conversely, later onset of use has been shown to predict lower involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use (Kandel, Single and Kessler, 1976).

Cigarettes: Statewide, 45.6% of 9th-12th graders reported that they had first smoked cigarettes by age 13 or earlier. In Washington County, 53.7% of 9th-12th graders said they had smoked by age 13 or earlier. By contrast, in Lincoln County only 34.2% reported this early onset of cigarette smoking.

Alcohol: Alcohol use follows a similar pattern to that of cigarettes: 45.3% of 9th-12th graders statewide said they'd first drunk alcohol ("more than a sip or two") by age 13 or earlier. The highest rate of early alcohol use was in Piscataquis County, where 50.5% reported using alcohol by age 13 or earlier. On the lower side was Androscoggin County, with 37.2% reporting such use.

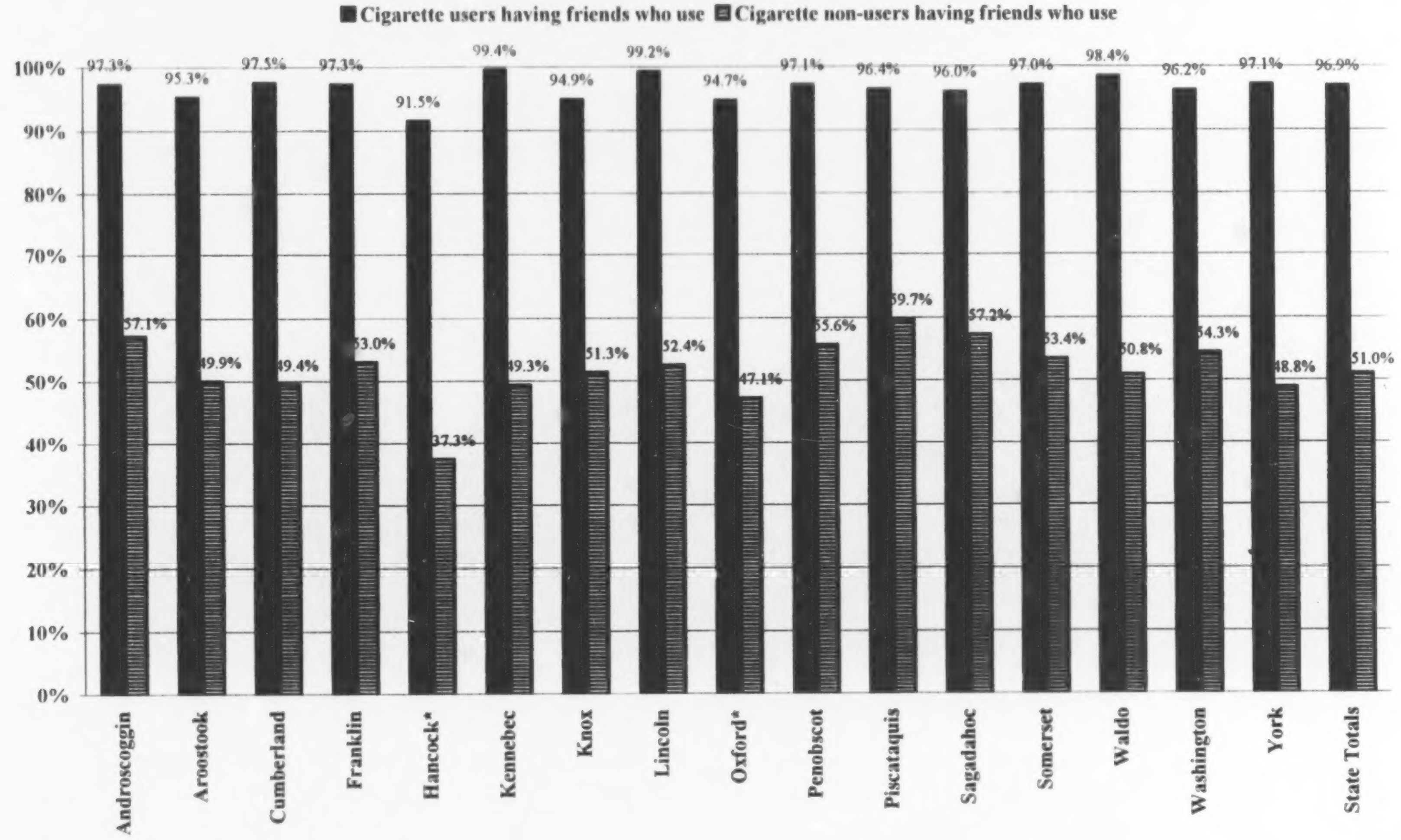
Marijuana: Marijuana use is not started as early as that of cigarettes or alcohol. Statewide, 13.3% of 9th-12th graders reported using marijuana by age 13 or earlier. The highest rates of early use of marijuana were in Cumberland (18.6%) and Knox (17.2%) Counties; lowest rates of early use were in Washington (9%) and Lincoln (9.2%) Counties.

Peer Infuence Among 6th-12th Grade Alcohol Users and Non-Users: Percentage Having One or More Best Friends Who Use Alcohol (1995-96)



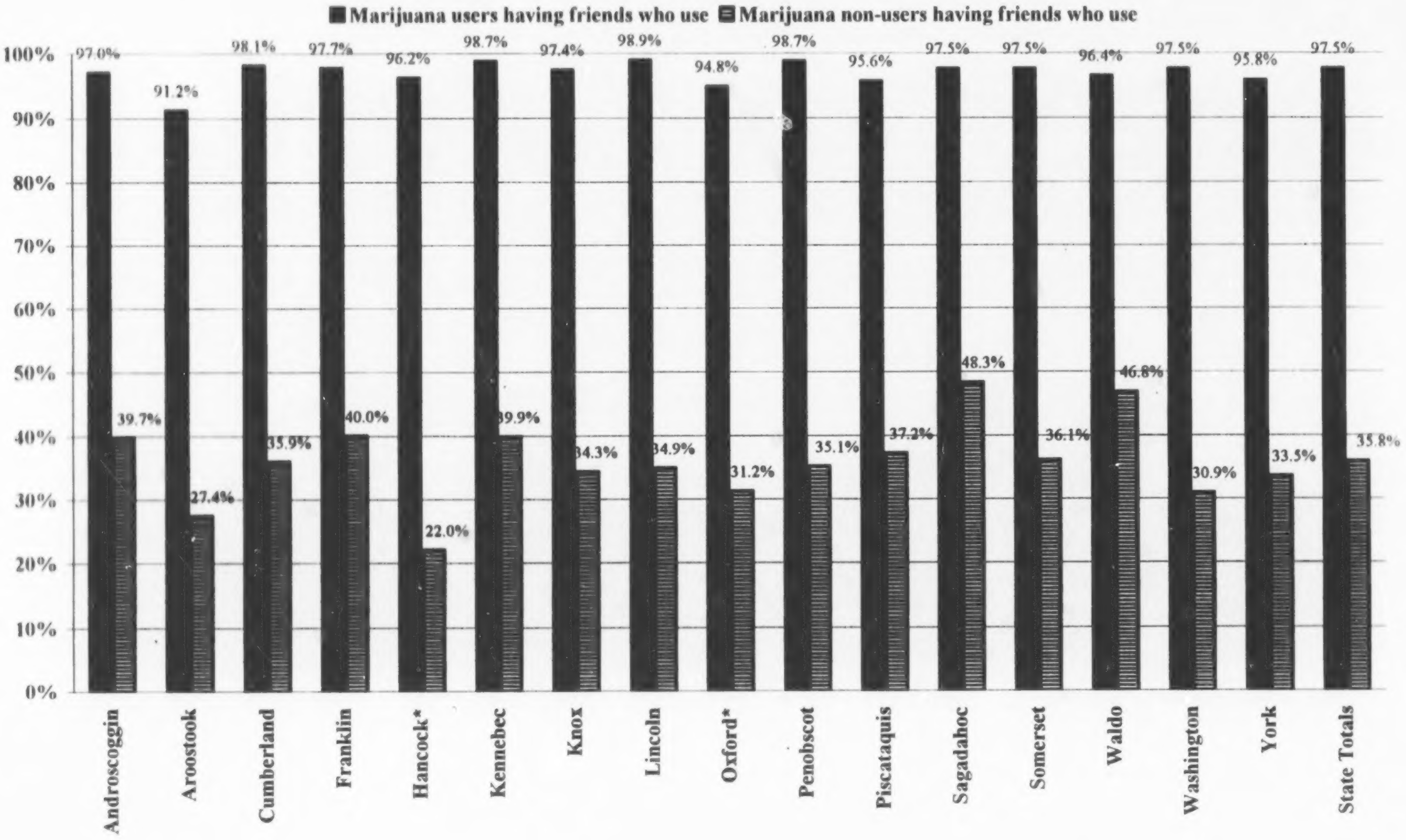
*No high school students were surveyed in these counties in 1995.

Peer Influence Among 6th-12th Grade Cigarette Smokers and Non-Smokers: Percentage Having One or More Best Friends Who Smoke



*No high school students were surveyed in these counties in 1995.

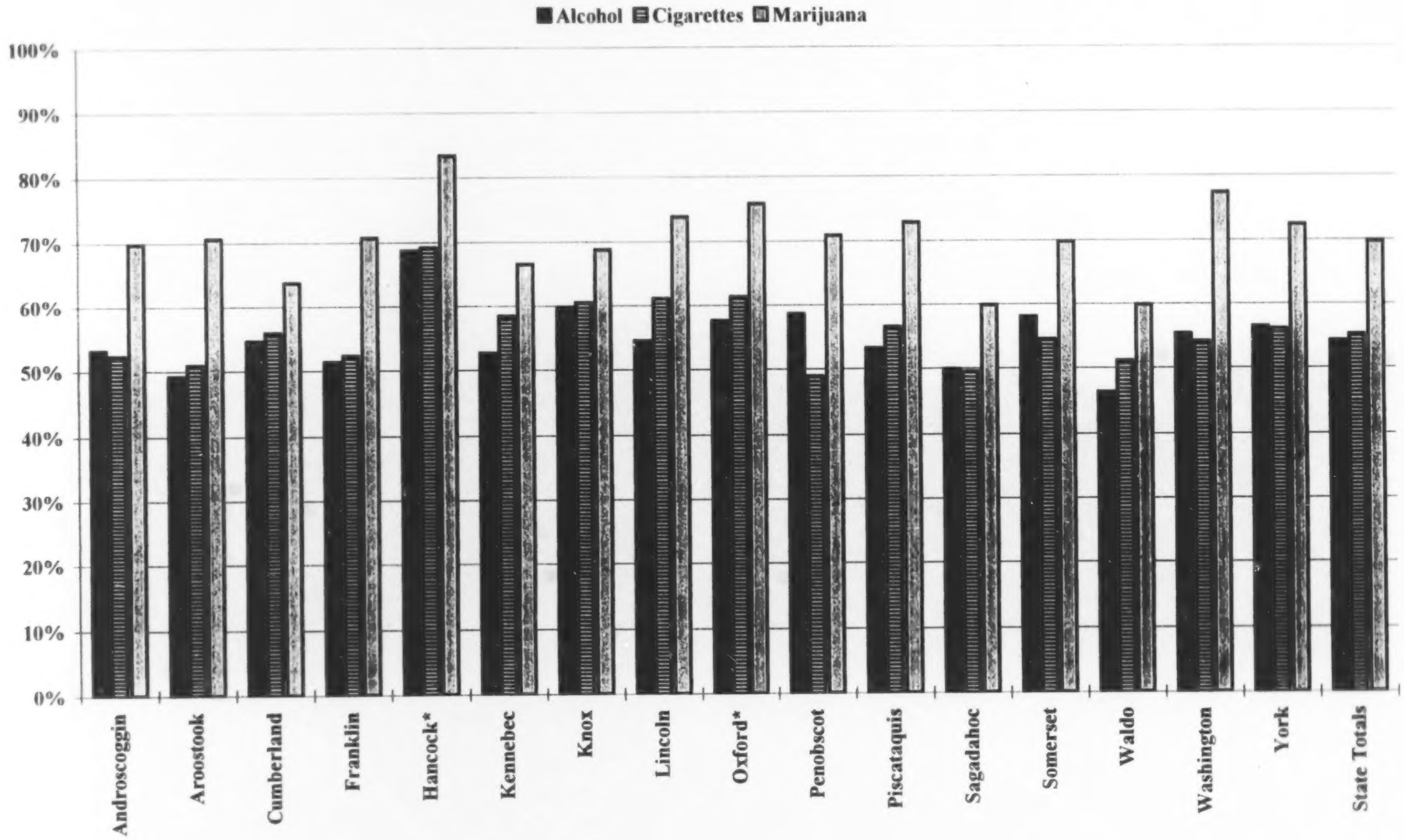
Peer Influence Among 6th-12th Grade Marijuana Users and Non-users: Percentage Having One or More Best Friends Who Use Marijuana



*No high school students were surveyed in these counties in 1995.

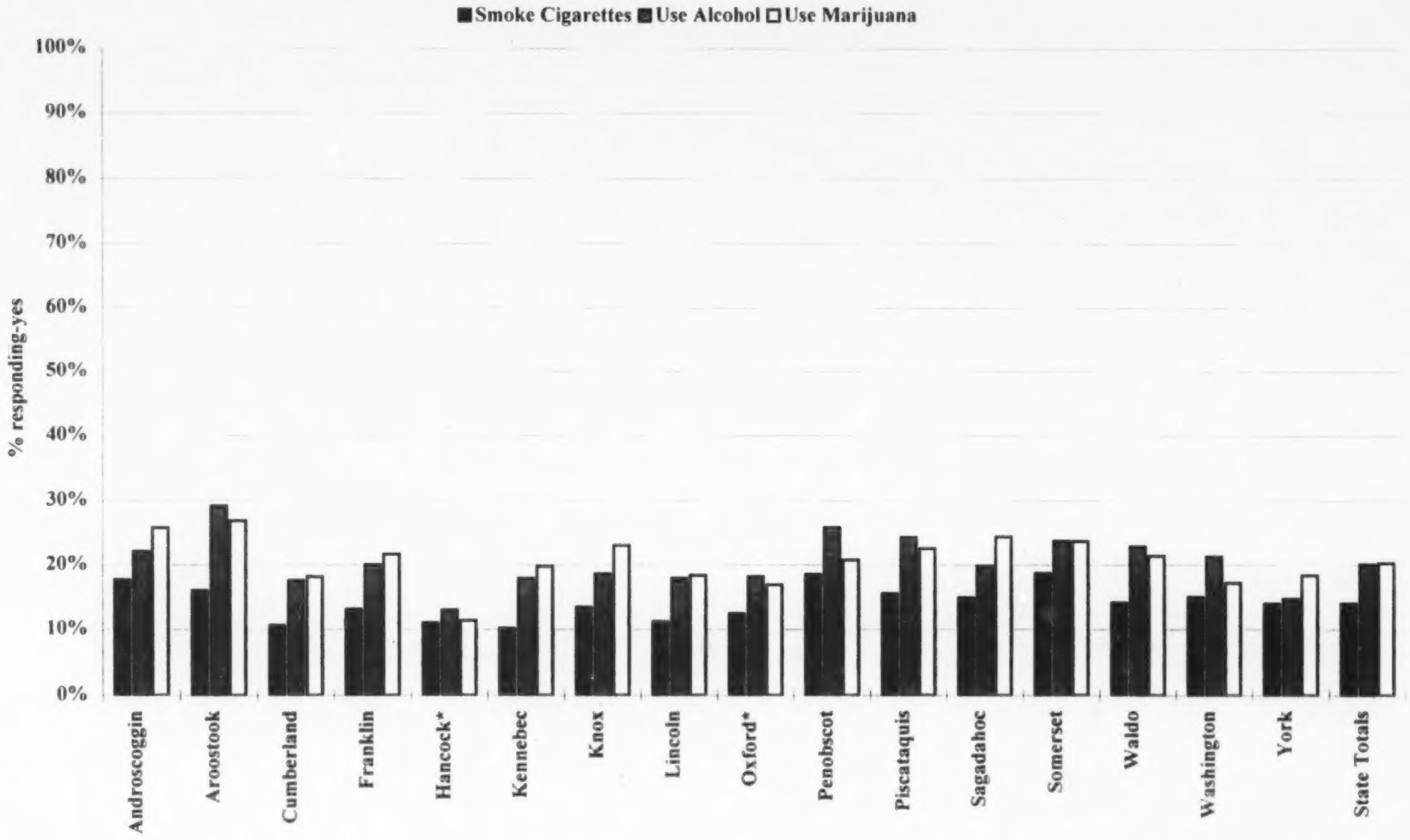
Attitudes Toward Substance Use

Percentage of 6-12th Graders Who Feel it Woud be "Wrong" or "Very Wrong" to Use Substances



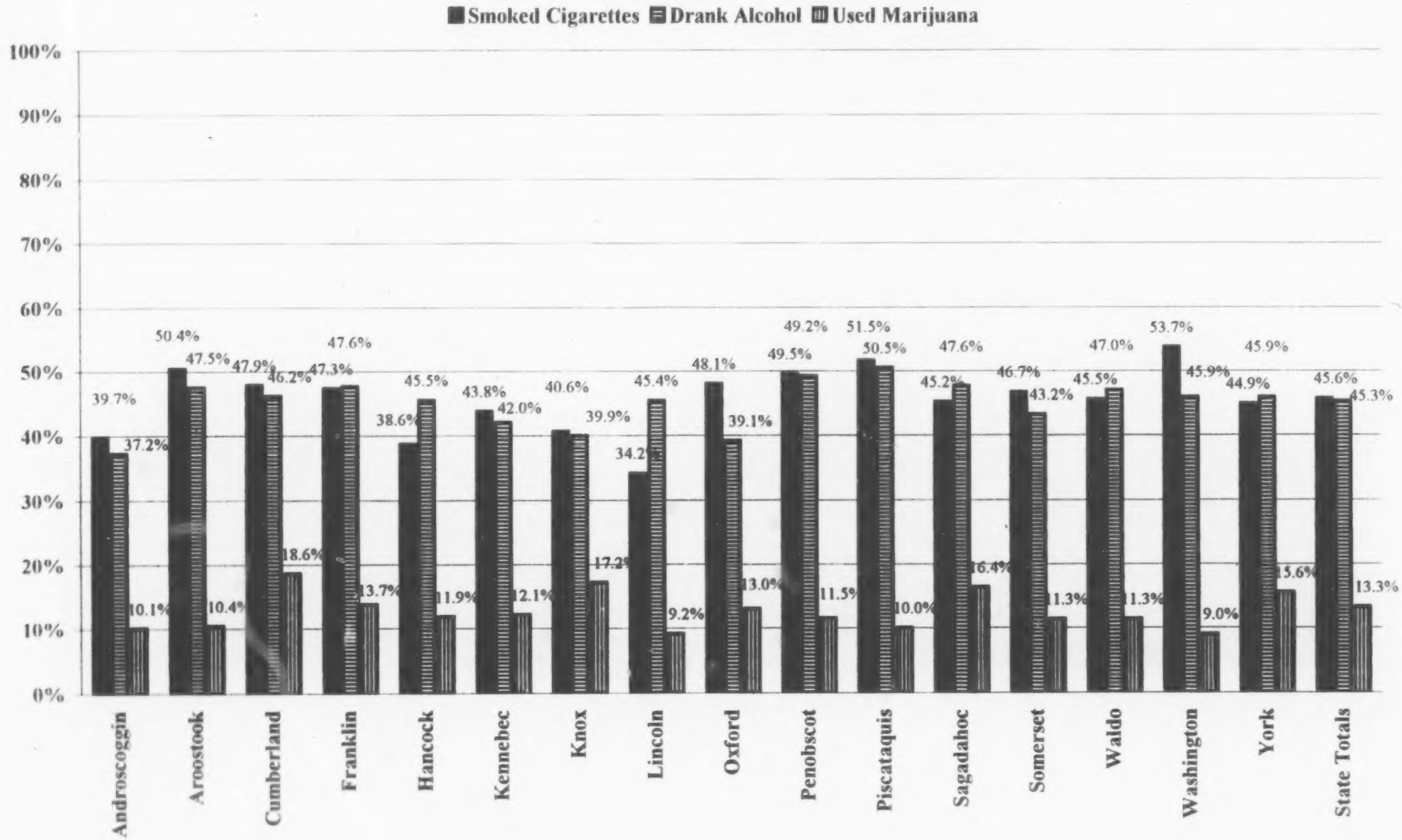
*No high school students were surveyed in these counties in 1995, so results are skewed more toward students in grades 6-8.

Would you be seen as cool if you (smoke cigarettes, use alcohol, use marijuana)?
Responses of 6-12th Graders, 1995-96



*No high school students were surveyed in these counties in 1995, so results are skewed more toward students in 6th-8th grades.

FIRST USED SUBSTANCES AGE 13 OR YOUNGER
(9th-12th Graders, 1995-96)



PART III: COUNTY PROFILES

The county profiles which follow provide a county by county "picture" of adult and youth substance use and of selected risk indicators in the *Community, Family, and Peer/Individual* domains; selected *Outcome Measures* are also profiled. The risk indicators and outcome measures are primarily the archival ones, with a few from the school surveys where there was no archival data which could measure that factor. Archival indicator data are based on a five year average of the most recent information available, in most cases for 1990-94, with a few for 1991-95, or from the 1990 census. Youth usage and attitudes are from the combined 1995-96 data set, and adult usage data are from the 1996 household survey. "Usage" referred to here is as reported by respondents for the previous 30 days, and for binge drinking, previous two weeks.

Guidelines for Interpreting the Data

Patterns of Rates. Most risk factors within a given domain have several indicators which represent it. A first interpretive step is to look at all the indicators which represent a risk factor to see if there is a pattern of falling above or below the rate for the state. In the profiles, the state rate is "standardized" at 0, and the county rate is represented by a bar extending above or below that line. If all indicators for a risk factor are above the state average, one could assume that the risk factor has a relatively high level in the county. There are a number of instances where indicators for a single risk factor may point in different directions. Knowledge of local conditions and of possible inconsistencies in data collection and reporting is necessary to interpret these sorts of findings.

Standardization. For prevention planning it is often important to compare indicators within a county with each other and determine which rates deviate the most from state rates. The profiles presented here do not use the absolute figures for risk indicators (e.g. numbers, percentages or rates) since indicators measured in different ways are difficult to compare. Instead, the original absolute rates have been transformed into a **standardized measure** to allow them to be compared readily with one another.[10] The standardized measures used in this report represent the relative deviation from the state rate. For a particular indicator, the county having the highest rate will have the highest standardized measure. The value of the standardized measure for a given county depends on how much the other county rates deviate from the state rate. For example, if most county rates are close to the state rate, the few that deviate will have very large standardized measures and the others rather small. If the variation of county rates around the state rate is more evenly distributed, standardized measures will also be more evenly distributed for that indicator.[11] Most of the standardized measures in this report range between +2 and -2; although a few extend beyond this, for ease of presentation anything beyond this range is not shown.

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[10] The actual information (numbers, rates, percentages) on which these standardized measures are based is contained in the Appendix.

"Higher" and "Lower": How to interpret. In general, indicator rates have been set up so that an "elevated" rate represents a higher relative level of risk. The one exception to this is the indicator "population voting in elections," which is a measure of "Attachment to Neighborhood and Community" in the Community Domain. In this case, a *higher rate* represents a *lesser level of risk*. Caution is needed in interpreting several other indicators. In some counties, there is a relatively high level of *rental residential property* compared with the state average, which would normally be interpreted as a risk factor related to high rates of "Transitions and Mobility;" these same counties may not differ greatly from the state rate in "households in rental properties," or may even be below the state rate. This apparent contradiction is resolved when one realizes that these counties are all in areas with a large number of housing units available for the tourist industry. *Arrest rates,* which are used as indicators in a number of domains and in the outcome indicators, show a good deal of variability from one county to another, and often from one category of crime to another within some counties. Interpreting the significance of arrest rates for various crimes requires knowledge of local conditions and law enforcement practices.

Student Risk Factor Profile Map

An aggregated picture of risk and protective factors in each county, as reported in the school survey of students in grades 6-12, is provided in a map format at the start of the section. The maps were prepared by the Social Development Research Group of the University of Washington, based on information collected in the 1995 Maine student survey.

> ***The social development model, which forms the theoretical underpinning of the Six-State Project reported here, emphasizes the importance of simultaneously attempting to increase protective factors while reducing risk factors that contribute to substance abuse.***

In interpreting the county level risk and protective factor profiles, both maps should be analyzed together. One shows the percentage of youth by county who report four or more risk factors; the other those who report two or more protective factors.[12] Some counties are relatively low in reported risk factors and also high in protective ones; Hancock and Aroostook are two such

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[11] Creating a standardized measure involves subtracting an observed county rate from the rate to which it being compared (the state rate) and then dividing the difference by a value that controls for the amount of variation in the indicator. The formula is similar to the commonly used "z-score" (standard deviation); however, in this case we used a variation on the formula which allows counties to be able to compare themselves with the state rate rather than an average rate where counties of very different sizes are given equal weight (as in the commonly-used z-score).

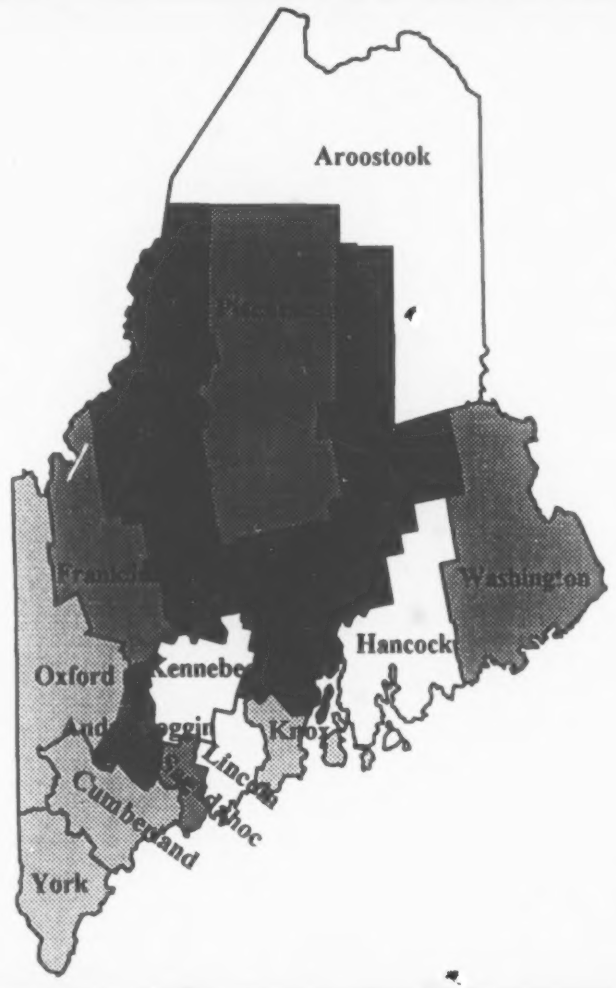
[12] On the student surveys there were more questions asked that related to risk factors than questions that related to protective factors. This is why the maps use a higher number of risk factors than of protective factors in the analysis of county profiles.

84

counties. (The information on Hancock, and also on Oxford, should be interpreted cautiously; because no high school students were surveyed in 1995, results reflect only responses of 6th-8th graders.) Other counties have an opposite pattern: a higher rate of risk factors and a lower rate of protective factors; Waldo is one such county, and to a lesser degree Sagadahoc and Somerset Counties. Some counties which are on the high side in reported risk factors are also relatively high in reported protective factors; Penobscot and Washington are examples. Another pattern is seen in Lincoln County: low in reported risk factors but also low in reported protective factors.

Maine Student Risk Factor Profile

Percentage of Students Reporting Four or More Risk Factors


Aroostook
Piscataquis
Washington
Franklin
Hancock
Oxford
Kennebe
Andr oggin
Knox
Lincoln
Sagadahoc
Cumberland
York

Risk Quartiles

■ 44.38 to 48.39

▦ 41.21 to 44.37

▒ 36.63 to 41.20

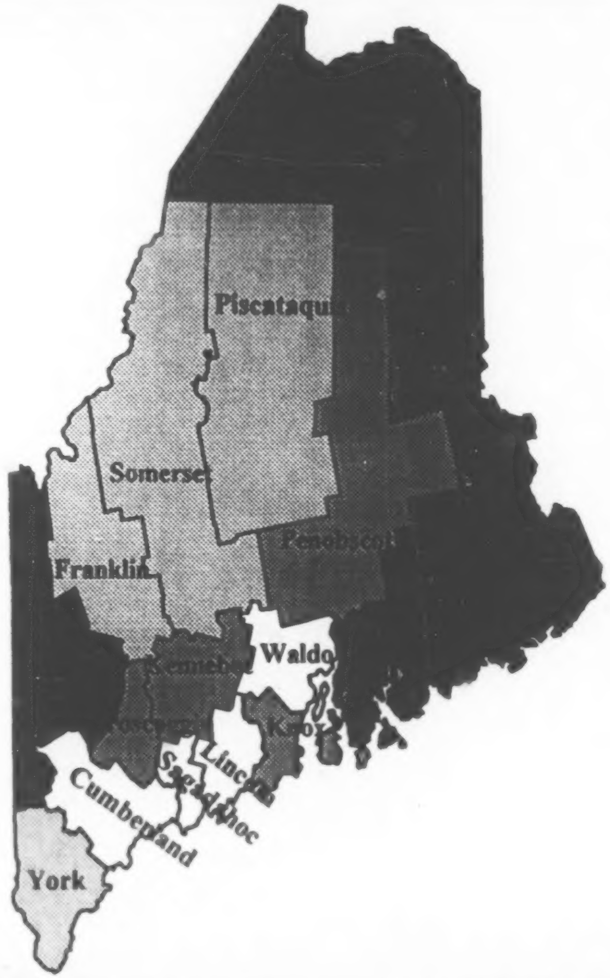
□ 19.91 to 36.62

Percentages compiled from the 1995 Maine Student Survey, Grades 6-12

Social Development Research Group,
University of Washington,
Six State Consortium for Prevention Needs
Assessment, P.I.: Andrew O'Donovan,
Supported by the Center for Substance
Abuse Prevention; May 1996

Maine Student Protective Factor Profile

Percentage of Students Reporting Two or More Protective Factors


Piscataqui
Somerse
Franklin
Penobscot
Kennebe
Waldo
oscoggi
Knox
Lincoln
Sagadahoc
Cumberland
York

Protection Quartiles

■ 36.10 to 47.39

▩ 30.85 to 36.09

░ 27.65 to 30.84

□ 24.71 to 27.64

Percentages compiled from the 1995 Maine Student Survey, Grades 6-12

Social Development Research Group,
University of Washington,
Six State Consortium For Prevention Needs
Assessment, P.I.: Andrew O'Donovan,
Supported by the Center for Substance
Abuse Prevention; May 1996

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are above the state average in use of cigarettes, alcohol, and binge drinking; they are below the state average in use of inhalants.

--**9th-12th graders** are slightly above the state average in use of cigarettes; approximately the same as the state average in use of marijuana and inhalants; below the state average in use of alcohol and binge drinking.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults in all age groups are below or about the same as the state average in use of alcohol; for binge drinking. adults in the 18-25 and 26-34 year old age groups are below the state average, those 35-50 are about the same, and those 51 and up are slightly above.

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall are among the highest in the state in cigarette smoking; this is especially marked in the 26-34 and 35-50 age groups; they are also above the state average for those reporting smoking ½ pack a day or more.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are among the highest in the state reporting they would be seen as "cool" if they used marijuana.

--**Ease of obtaining substances:** 6th-12th graders are the highest in the state in reporting that it would be easy to get "other drugs" (excluding alcohol and marijuana).

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders are among the lowest in the state in reporting that their families have clear rules about alcohol and drug use; 9th-12th graders, however, are above the state average in reporting clear family rules.

--**Family members with alcohol or drug problems:** 6th-12th graders are the second highest in the state in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe problem with drugs or alcohol.

Community

--6th-12th graders are among the highest in the state reporting that they know one or more adults who uses drugs; they are slightly above the state average in reporting one or more adults who sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTORS HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Androscoggin County is above the state average in most indicators in the Community Domain, most markedly in Transitions and Mobility (*rental residential properties, households in rental properties),* and in Economic and Social Deprivation (*female-headed households, unemployment rate, free and reduced lunch eligibility).*

Family Domain

Androscoggin County has a mixed pattern of risk factors in the Family Domain. In Family History of High Risk Behavior, it is above the state average in *adults lacking a high school diploma,* but is about average in *adults in ATOD treatment* . Both measures of Family Conflict are elevated: *single parent households* and *domestic violence arrests.* In Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior, it has above average rates for *adult property crime arrests* and *adult drug-related arrests,* and slightly above average for *drug use during pregnancy;* however, it is lower in *adult personal crime arrests* and *adult alcohol-related arrests.*

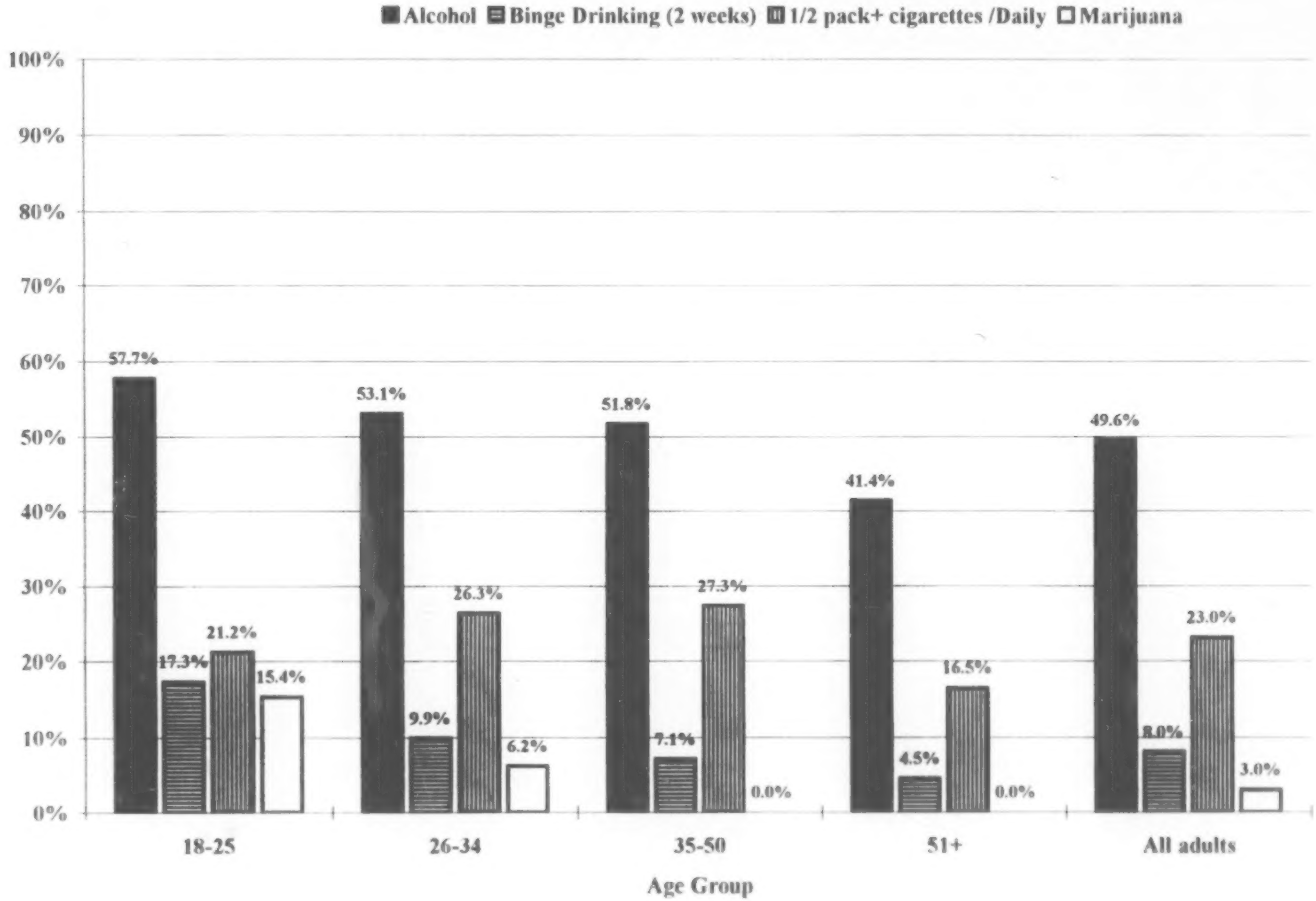
Peer/Individual Domain

Androscoggin County is above the state average in all but one indicator in the Peer/Individual Domain. The indicators which deviate most from the state average are arrests for young adolescents (age 10-14) for *vandalism, alcohol violations,* and *personal and property crimes.*

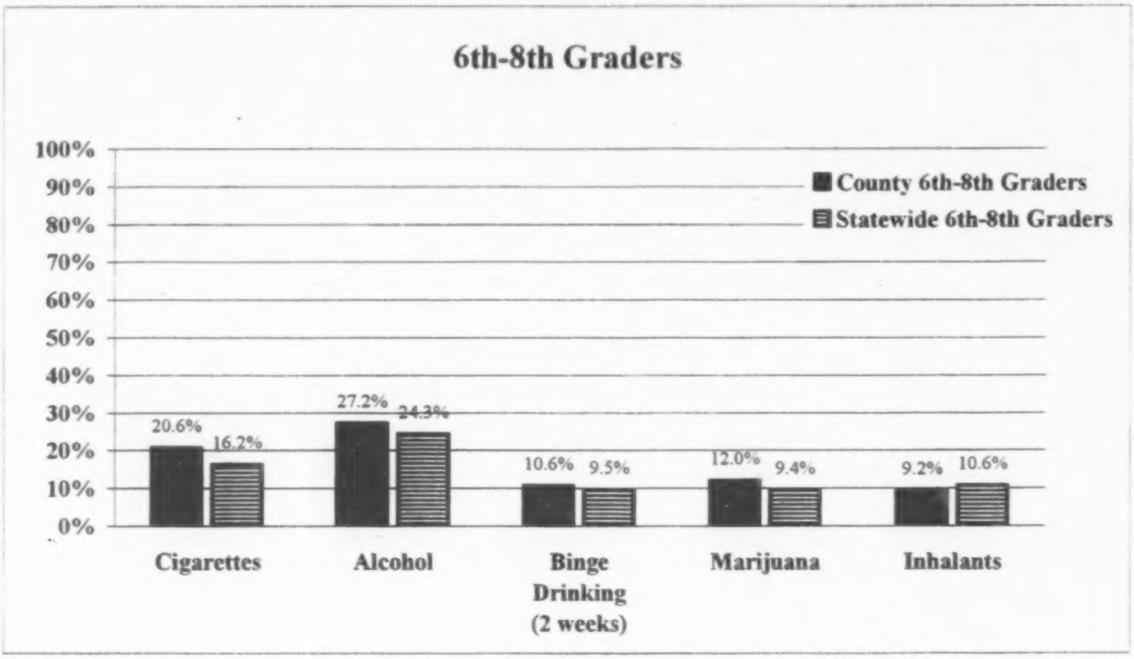
Outcome Indicators

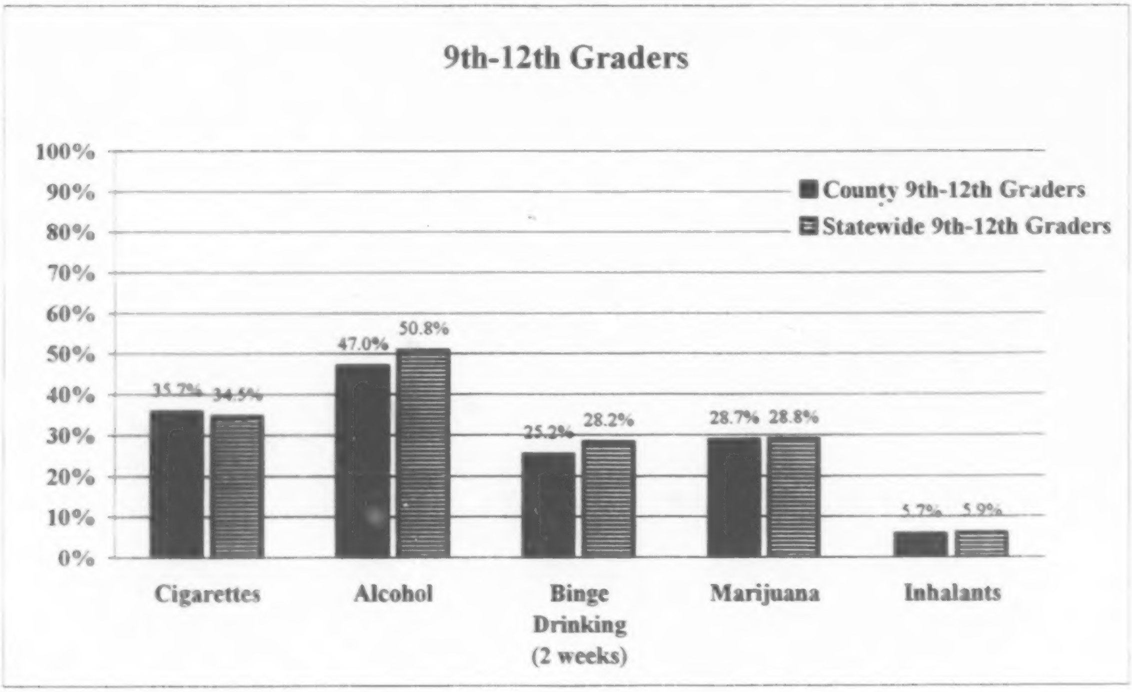
Androscoggin County is elevated in almost all Outcome Indicators, most markedly in *juvenile (age 10-17) arrests for property crimes, drug law violations, curfew, vandalism and disorderly conduct*, and *alcohol violations*, and in *adolescent pregnancies* and *birthrate among juveniles.* It is also elevated, though to a lesser degree, in *juvenile arrests for personal crimes* and in *adolescent high school dropouts.* The only outcome measures below the state average are *adult drunken driving arrests* and *alcohol-related traffic fatalities.*

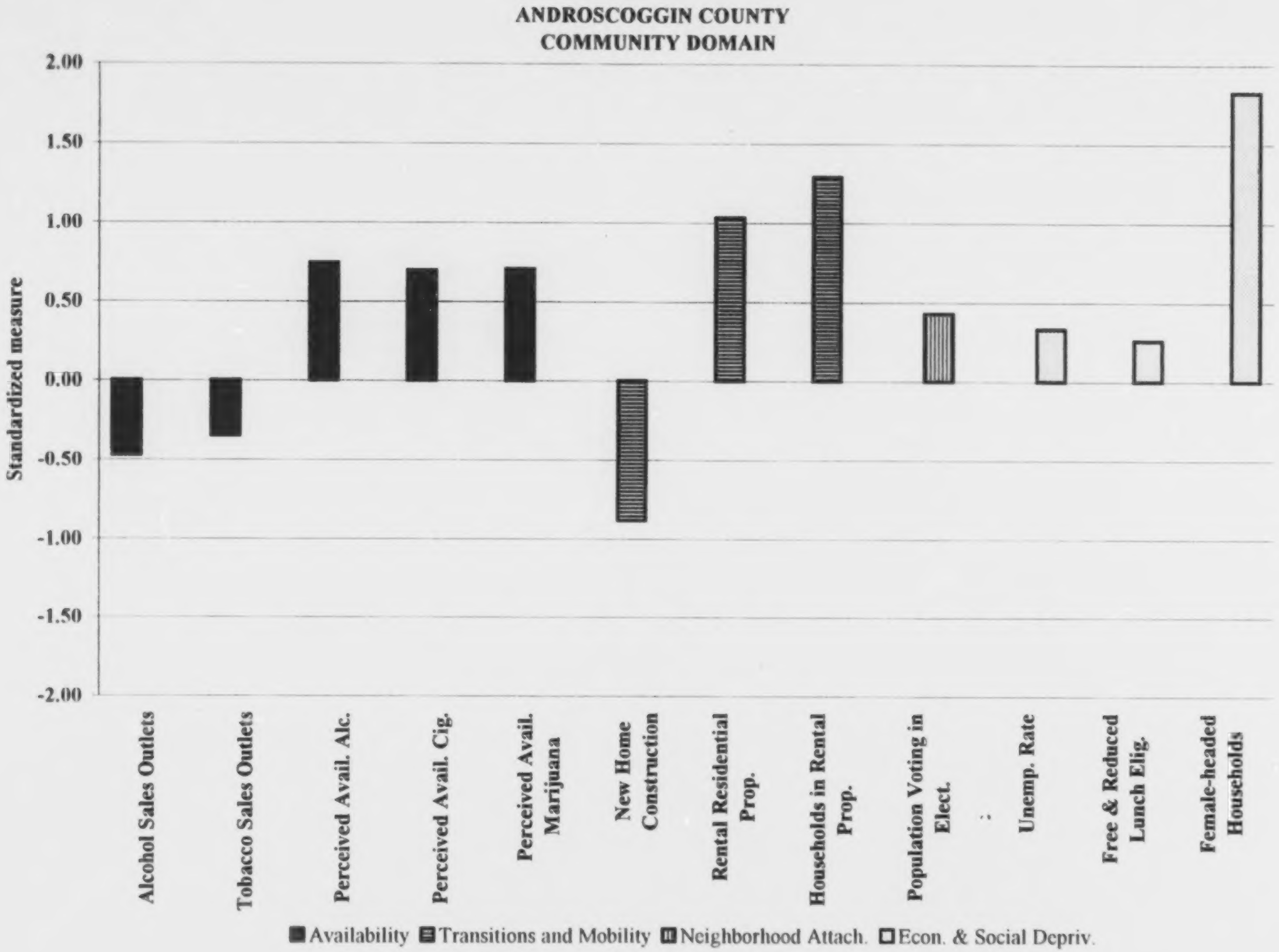
ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996



ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS

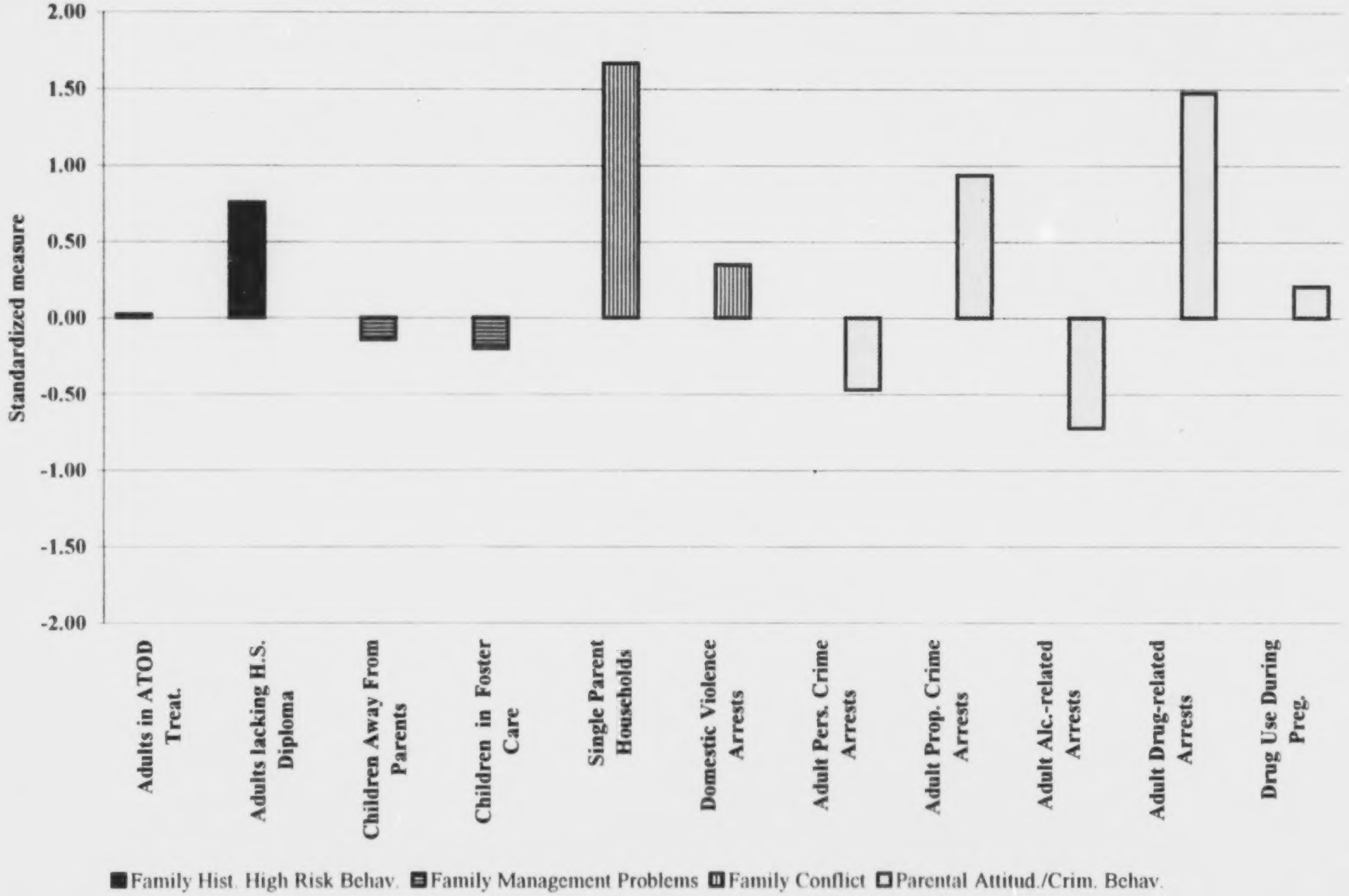






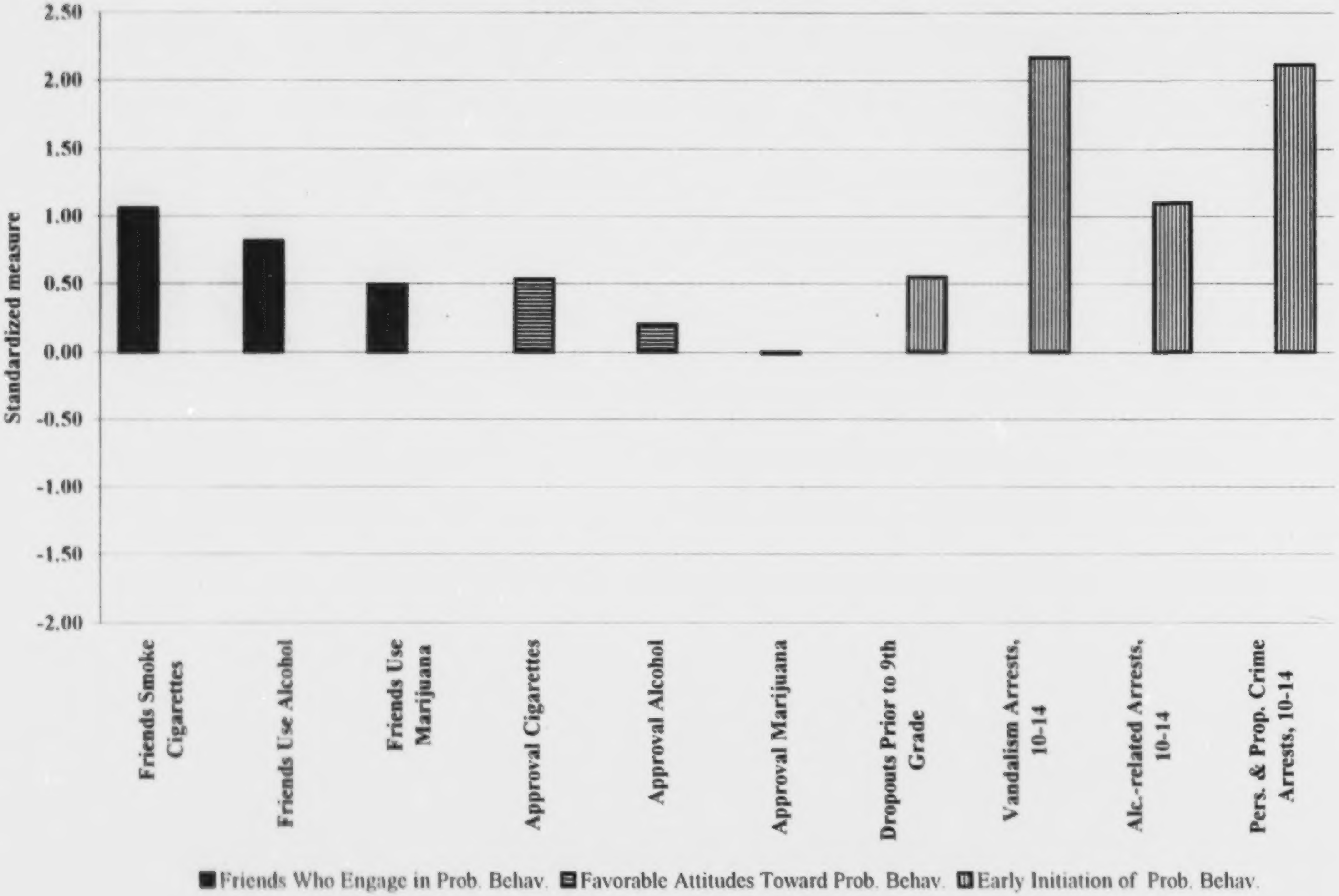
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation represents higher risk levels, except for Pop. Voting in Elect., where it represents lower risk.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



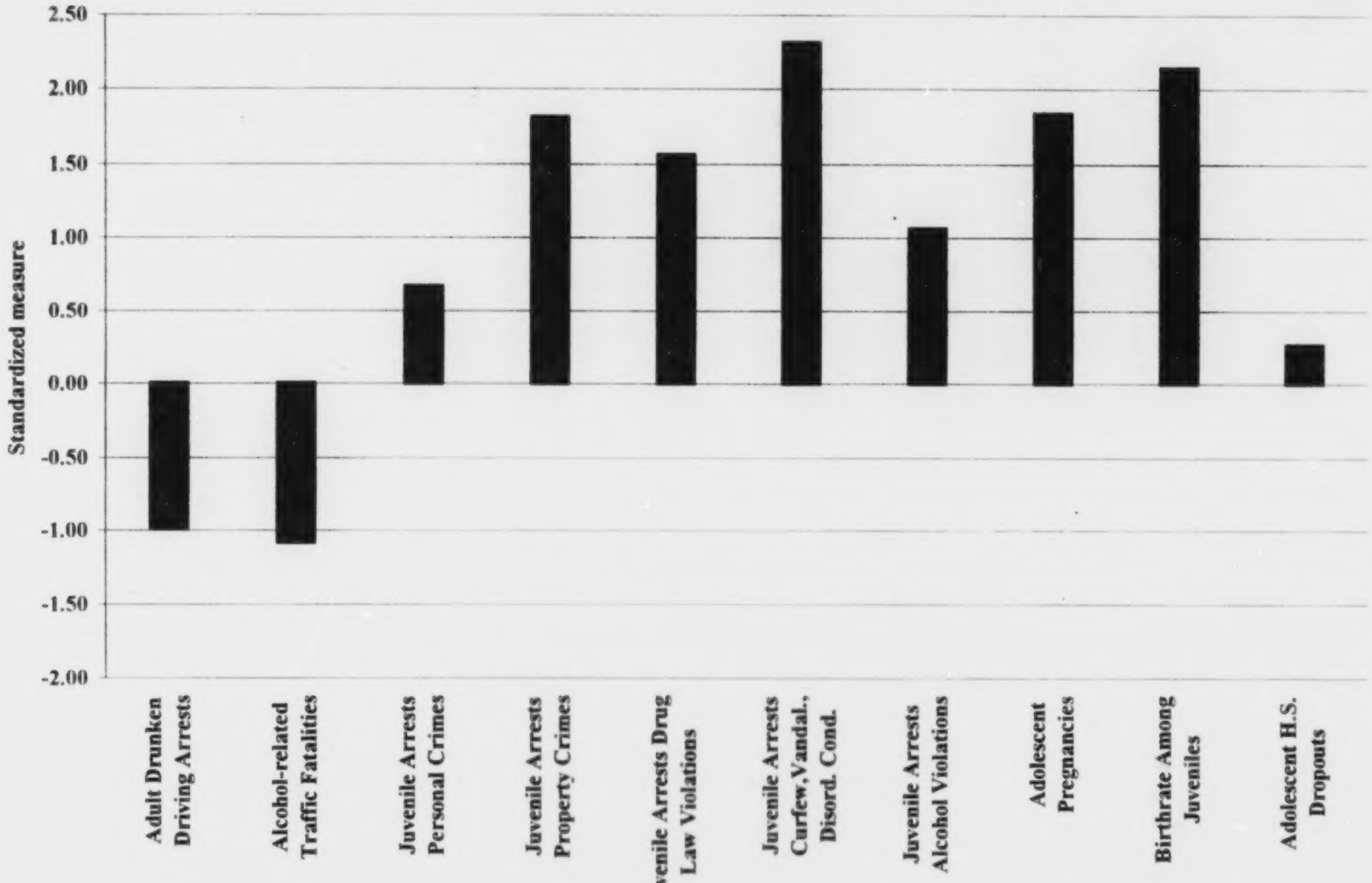
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depect the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are below or close to the state average in use of cigarettes and alcohol, and in binge drinking; they are somewhat above the state average in use of marijuana; and they are the highest in the state in use of inhalants.

--**9th-12th graders** are below the state average in use of alcohol and marijuana, and in binge drinking; they are above the state average in cigarette smoking, and among the highest in the state in the use of inhalants.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults overall are below the state average in use of alcohol and in binge drinking. However, younger adults (age 26-34) are above the state average in alcohol use.

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall are above the state average in cigarette smoking, and are among the highest in the state reporting smoking ½ pack or more per day. Heavy smoking is especially high among those in the 18-25 and 35-50 age groups.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are the highest in the state reporting they would be seen as "cool" if they began using alcohol regularly or used marijuana.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are the among the lowest in the state in feeling it would be wrong for someone their age to use alcohol or cigarettes (i.e. disapprove less).

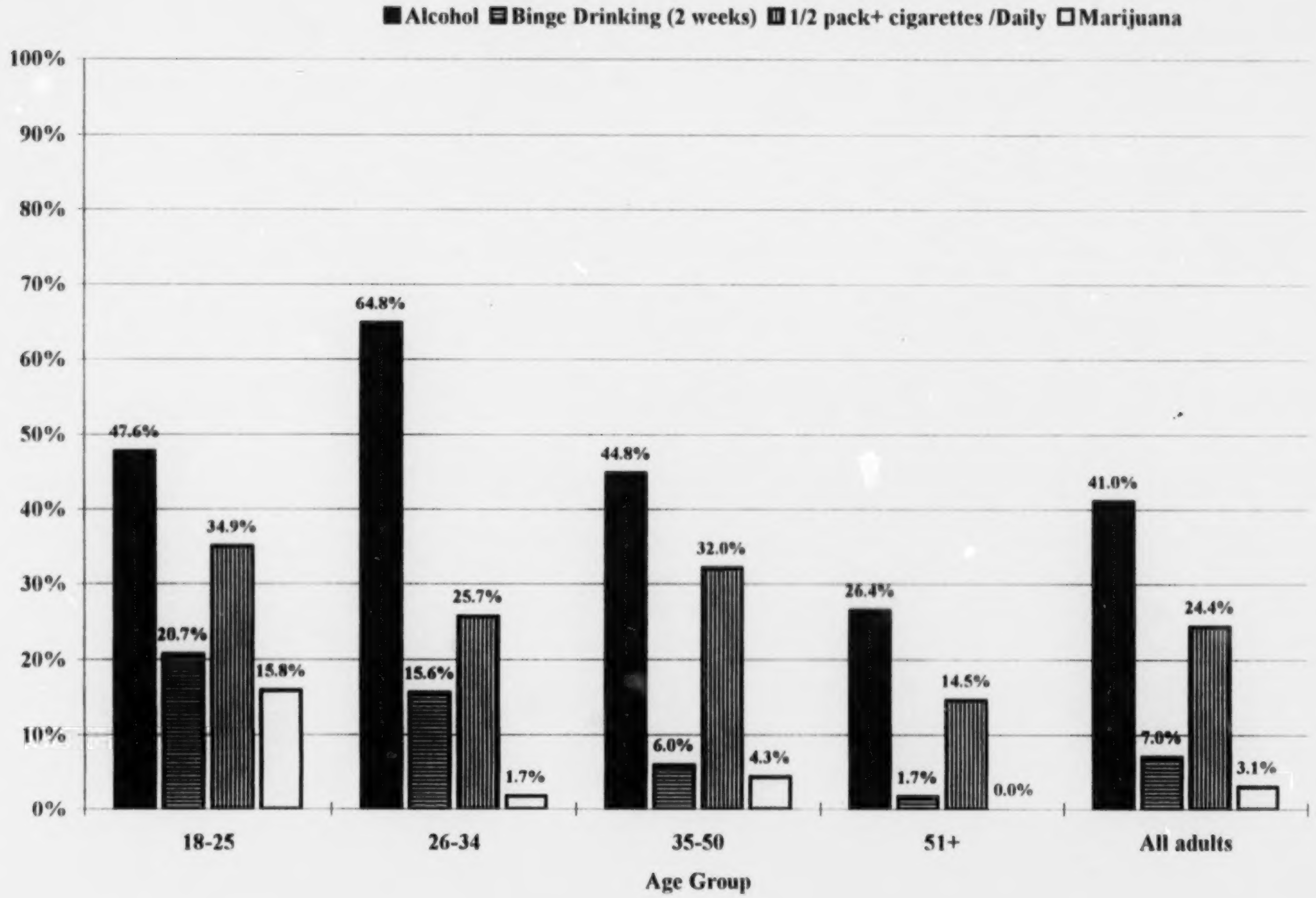
Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are among the highest in the state in reporting first use of cigarettes and alcohol prior to age 13.

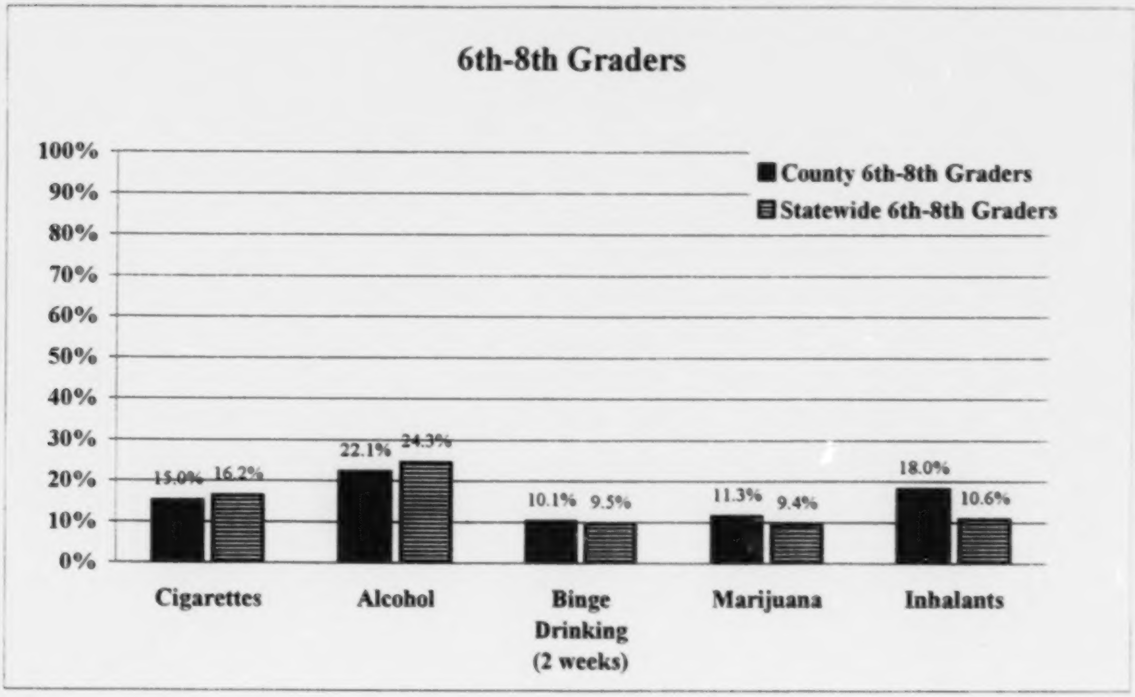
Family

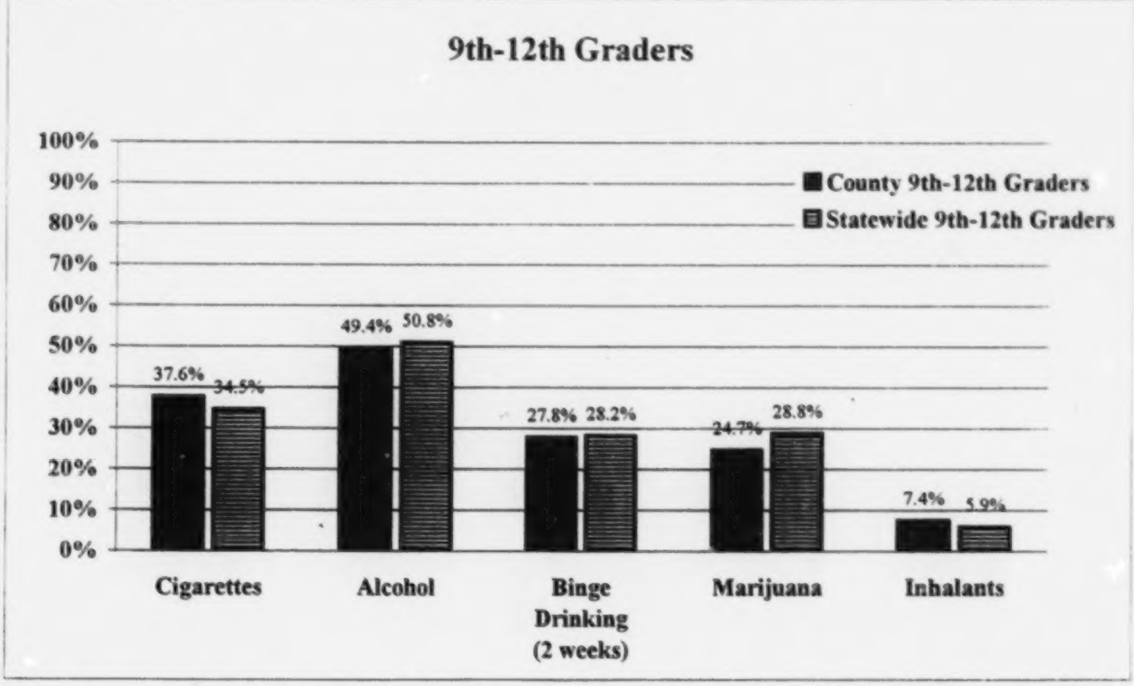
--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders are the highest in the state in reporting that their family has clear rules about use of alcohol and drugs, and 9th-12th graders are among the highest.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996

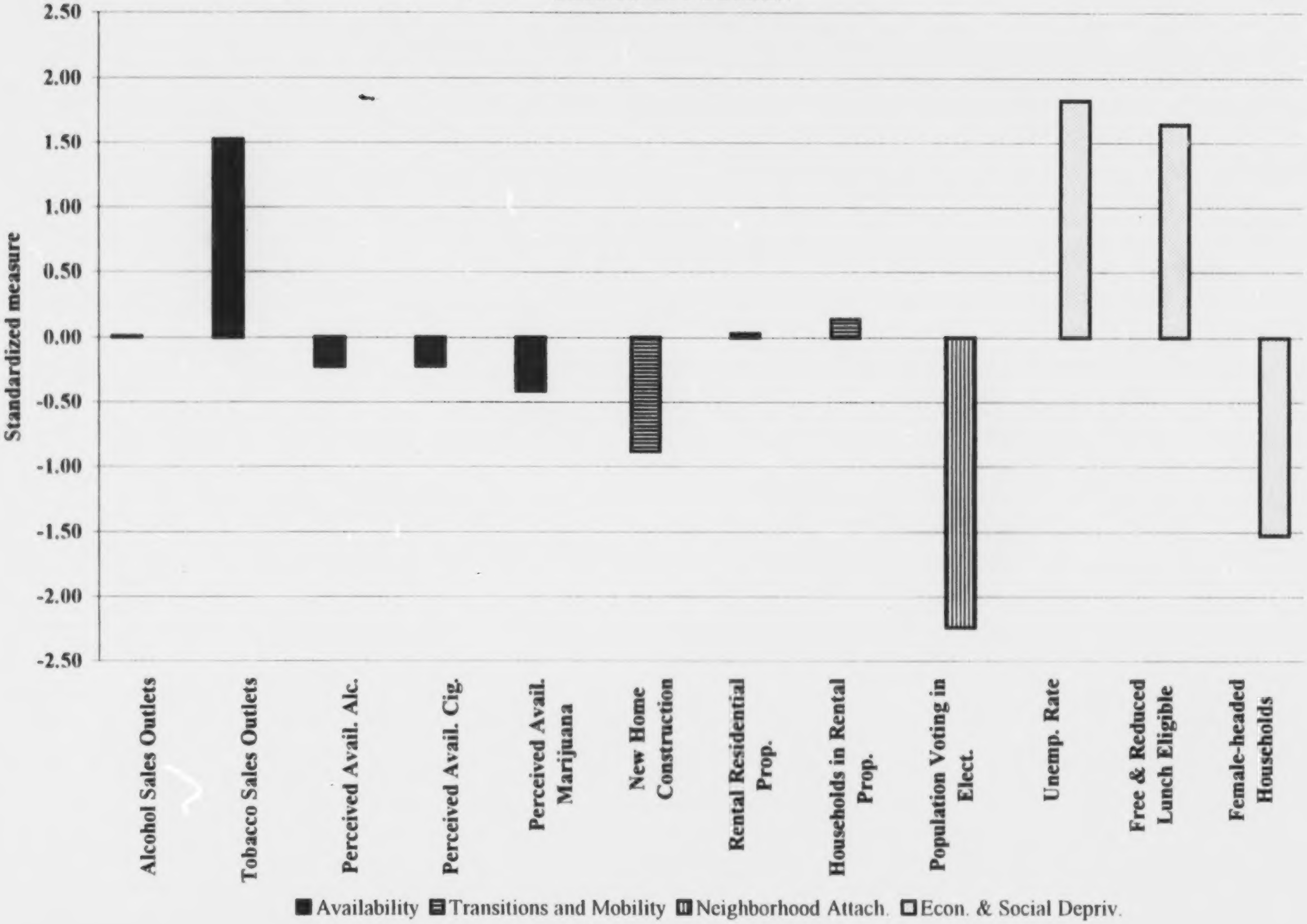


AROOSTOOK COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS

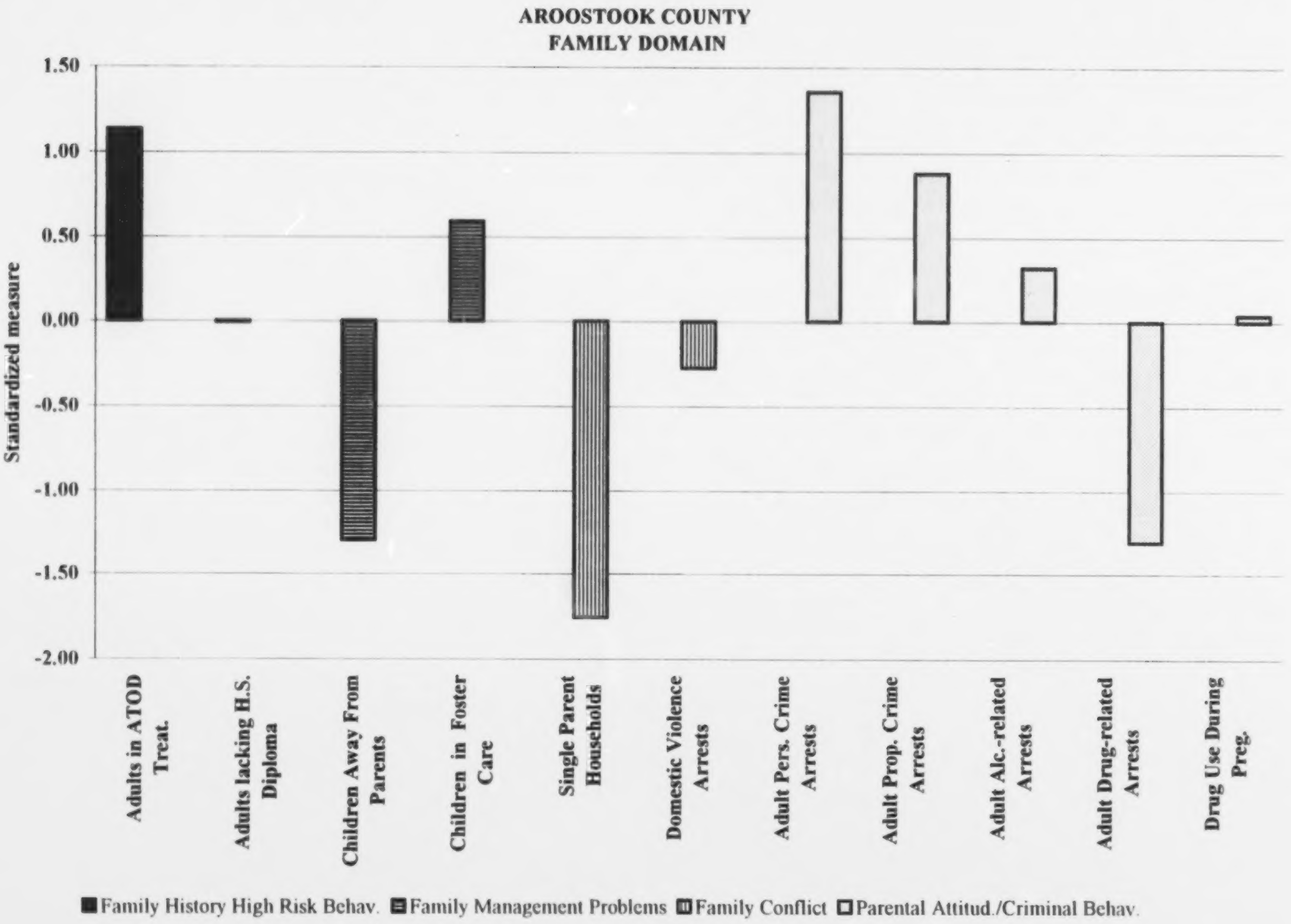

6th-8th Graders


9th-12th Graders

AROOSTOOK COUNTY
COMMUNITY DOMAIN

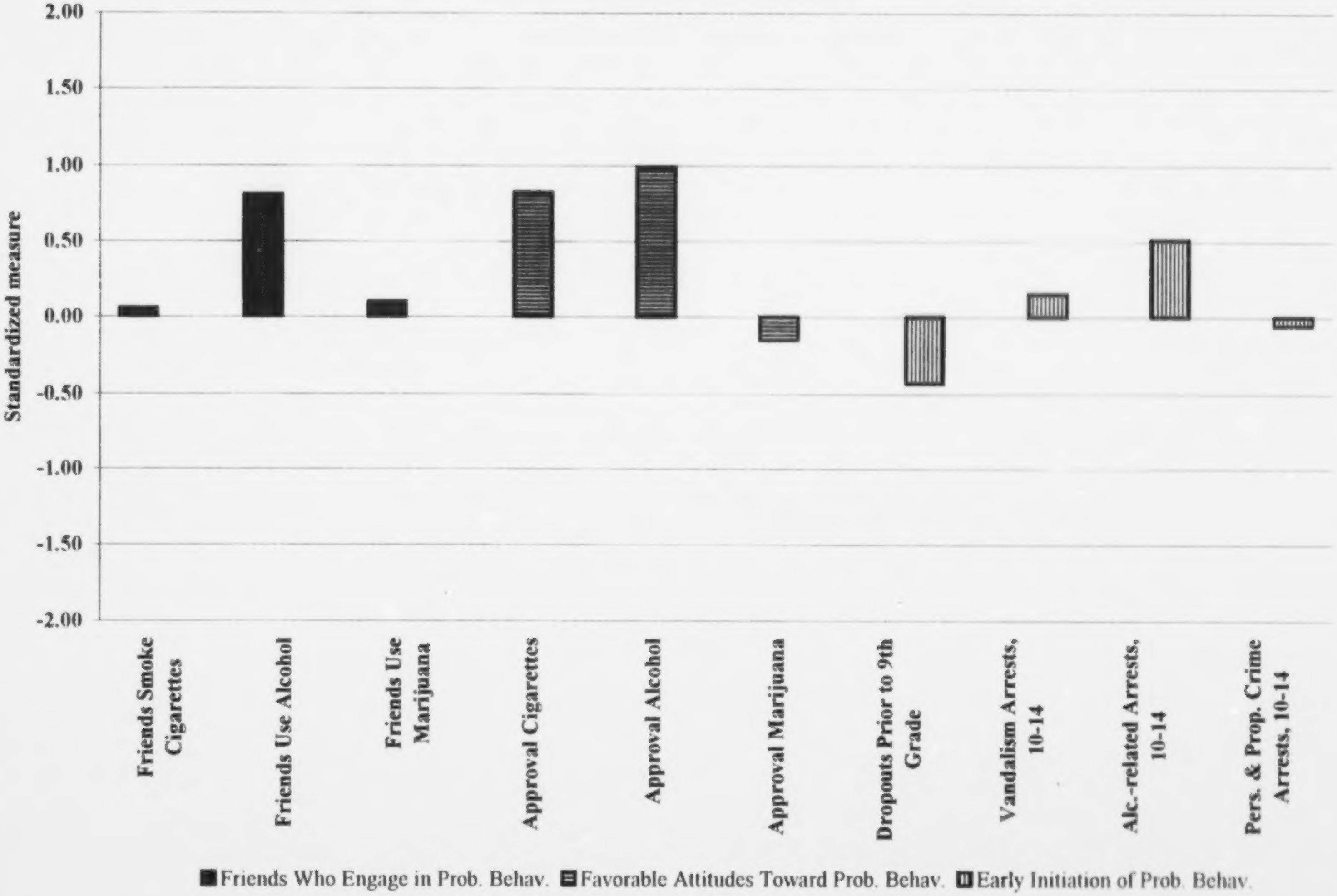


The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation represents higher risk levels, except for Pop. Voting in Elect., where it represents lower risk.



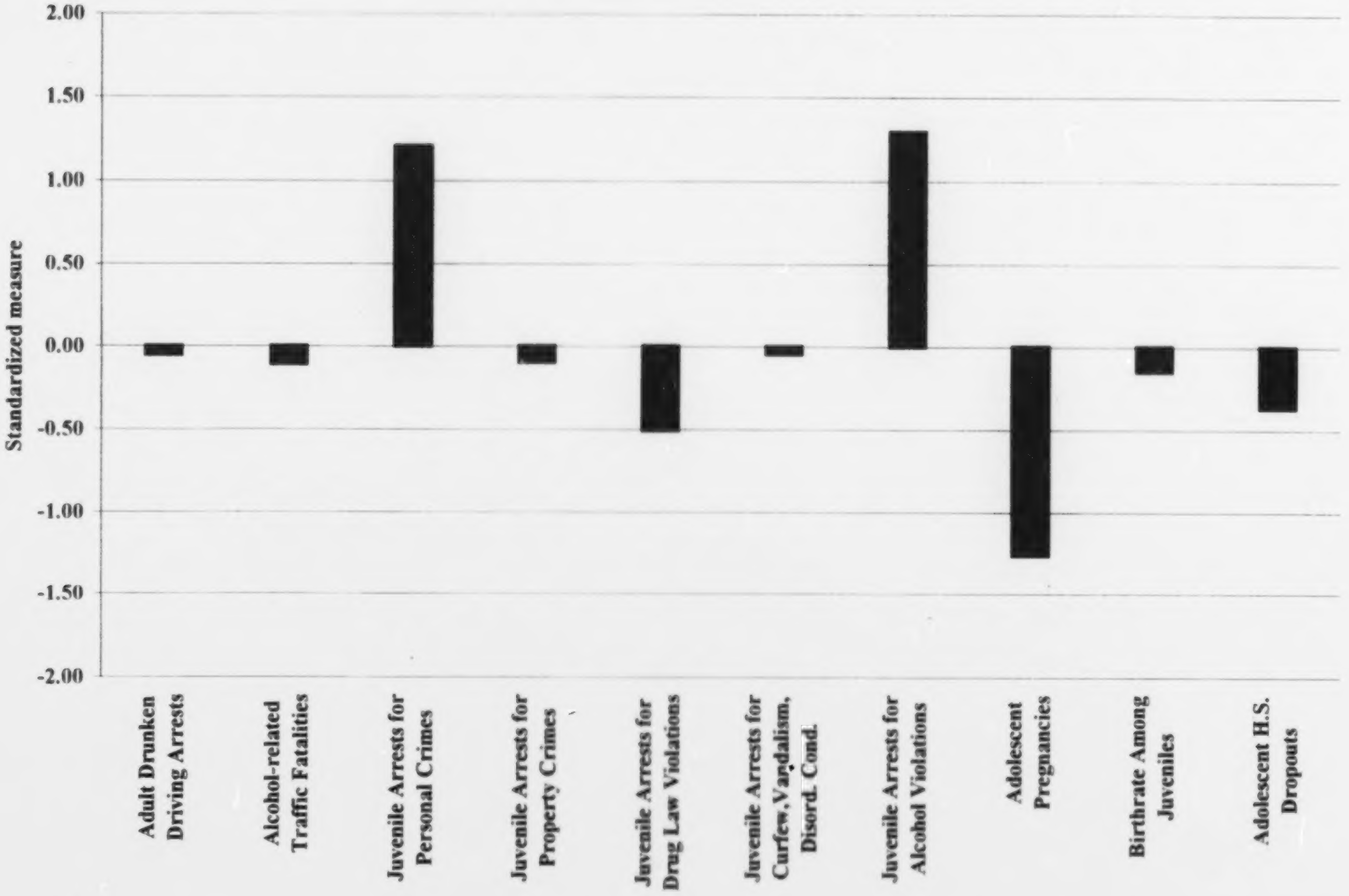
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depect the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are somewhat below the state average in cigarette smoking and use of inhalants, and among the lowest in the state in binge drinking. They are slightly above the state average in using alcohol, and are in the top half of the counties in use of marijuana.

--**9th-12th graders** are by far the highest in the state in the use of marijuana, are also highest in use of alcohol and in binge drinking, and are the second highest in cigarette smoking. They are below the state average only in use of inhalants.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults overall are above the state average in use of alcohol and in binge drinking. This is true for almost all age groups, except for those 18-25 years old who are slightly below the state average in alcohol use (though they are above the average in binge drinking).

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall are lower than the state average in cigarette use and in heavy smoking. Those in the 18-25 and 51 and over age groups are slightly above the average in both.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are below the state average in reporting they would be seen as "cool" if they used alcohol, cigarettes or marijuana.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are about the same as the state average in their attitudes about the "wrongness" of using alcohol or cigarettes. Their attitudes toward marijuana use are more favorable than the state average, with a lower percentage feeling it would be wrong for someone their age to use marijuana.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are the highest in the state reporting first use of marijuana prior to age 13.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 9th-12th graders are the lowest in the state in reporting that their family has clear rules about the use of drugs and alcohol; 6th-8th graders are about the same as the state average.

--Family members with alcohol or drug problems: 6th-12th graders are among the lowest in the state in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe alcohol or drug problem.

Community

--6th-12th graders are the lowest in the state reporting that they know one or more adults who sell drugs, and the second lowest in reporting knowing adults who use drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTORS HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Cumberland County is above the state average for all risk indicators in the Community Domain except for two of the indicators related to Economic and Social Deprivation, which are lower than the state average (*unemployment rate* and *free and reduced lunch eligibility*); they are slightly better than the state average in *population voting in elections.*

Family Domain

Cumberland County is close to the state average in most risk indicators in the Family Domain, with a few exceptions. Both indicators in Family History of High Risk Behavior are below the state average (i.e. *adults in ATOD treatment* and *adults lacking high school diploma*); *Children living away from parents*Family Management Problems is also below the state average.

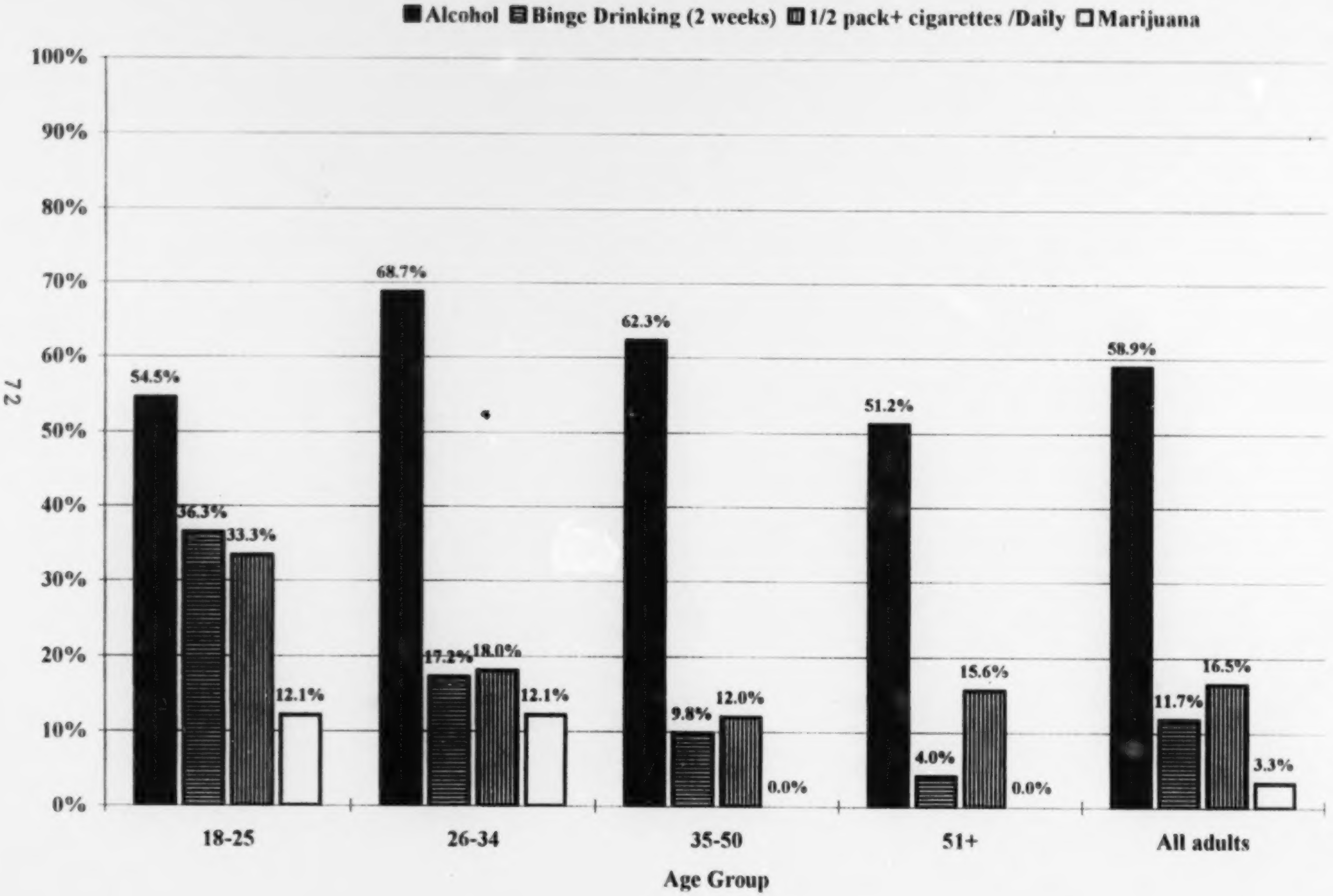
Peer/Individual Domain

Cumberland County is close to or slightly below the state average in all risk indicators in the Peer/Individual Domain, except for *friends using marijuana, approval of marijuana,* and *personal and property crime arrests for young adolescents* (10-14 year olds), which are above.

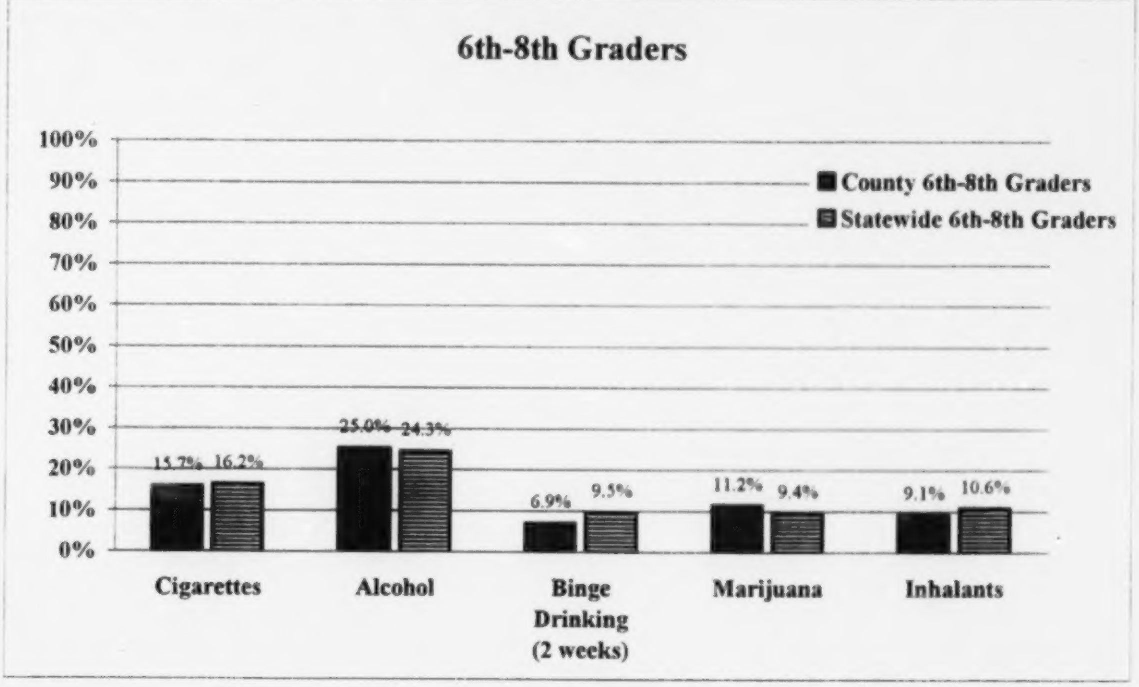
Outcome Indicators

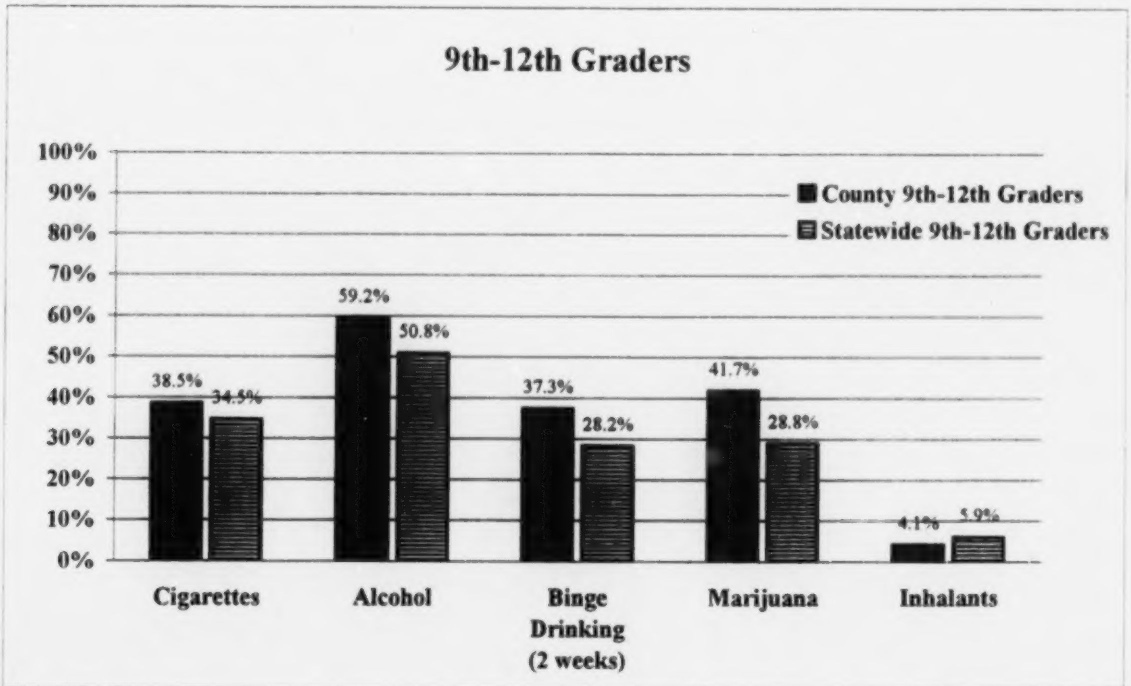
Cumberland County is somewhat above the state average in *adult drunken driving arrests, alcohol-related traffic fatalities, juvenile arrests for property crimes and drug law violations*, and *adolescent pregnancies.* It is at or slightly below the state average in *juvenile arrests for curfew, vandalism and disorderly conduct* and *alcohol violations,* and for *birthrate among juveniles.*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996

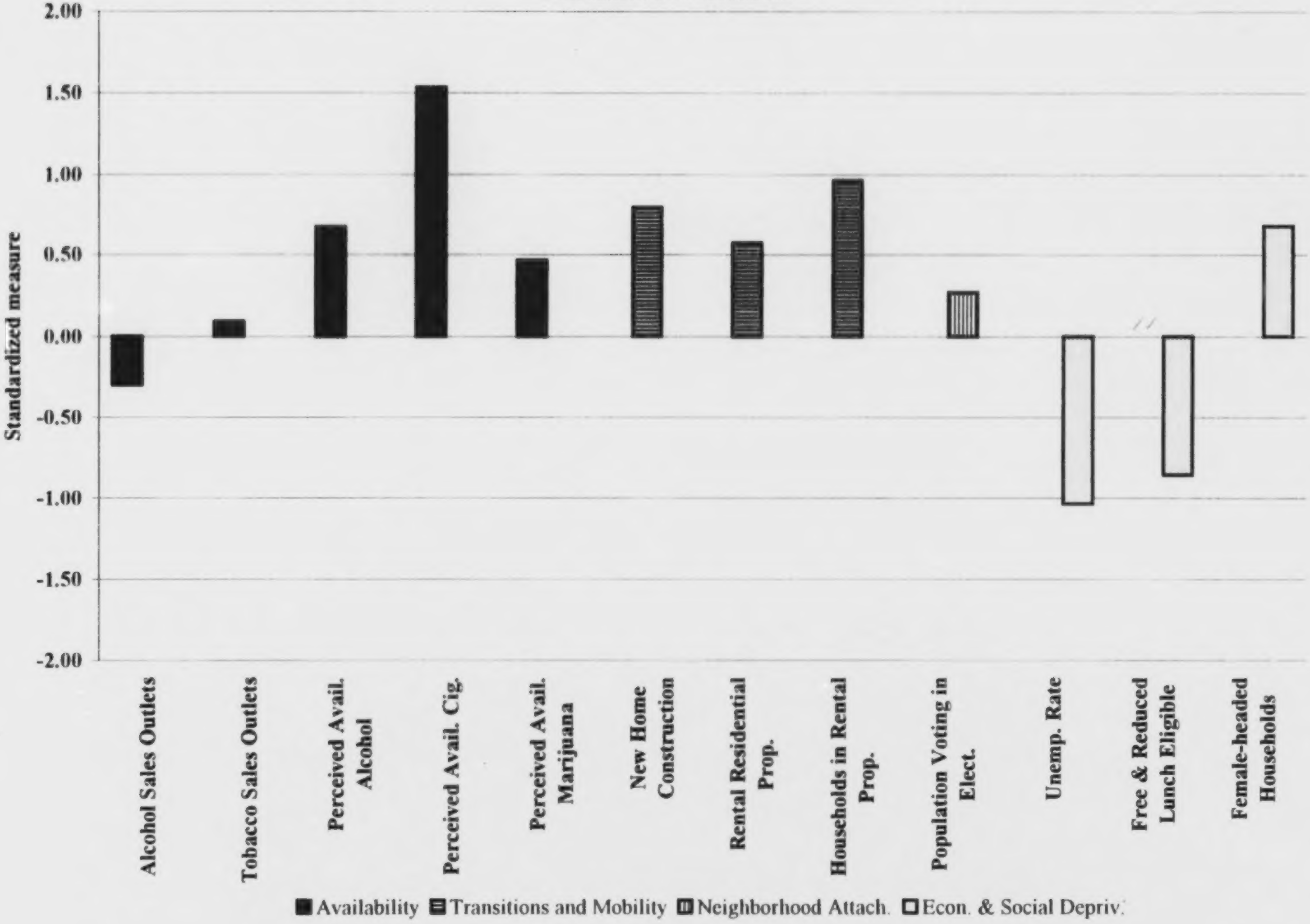


CUMBERLAND COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS



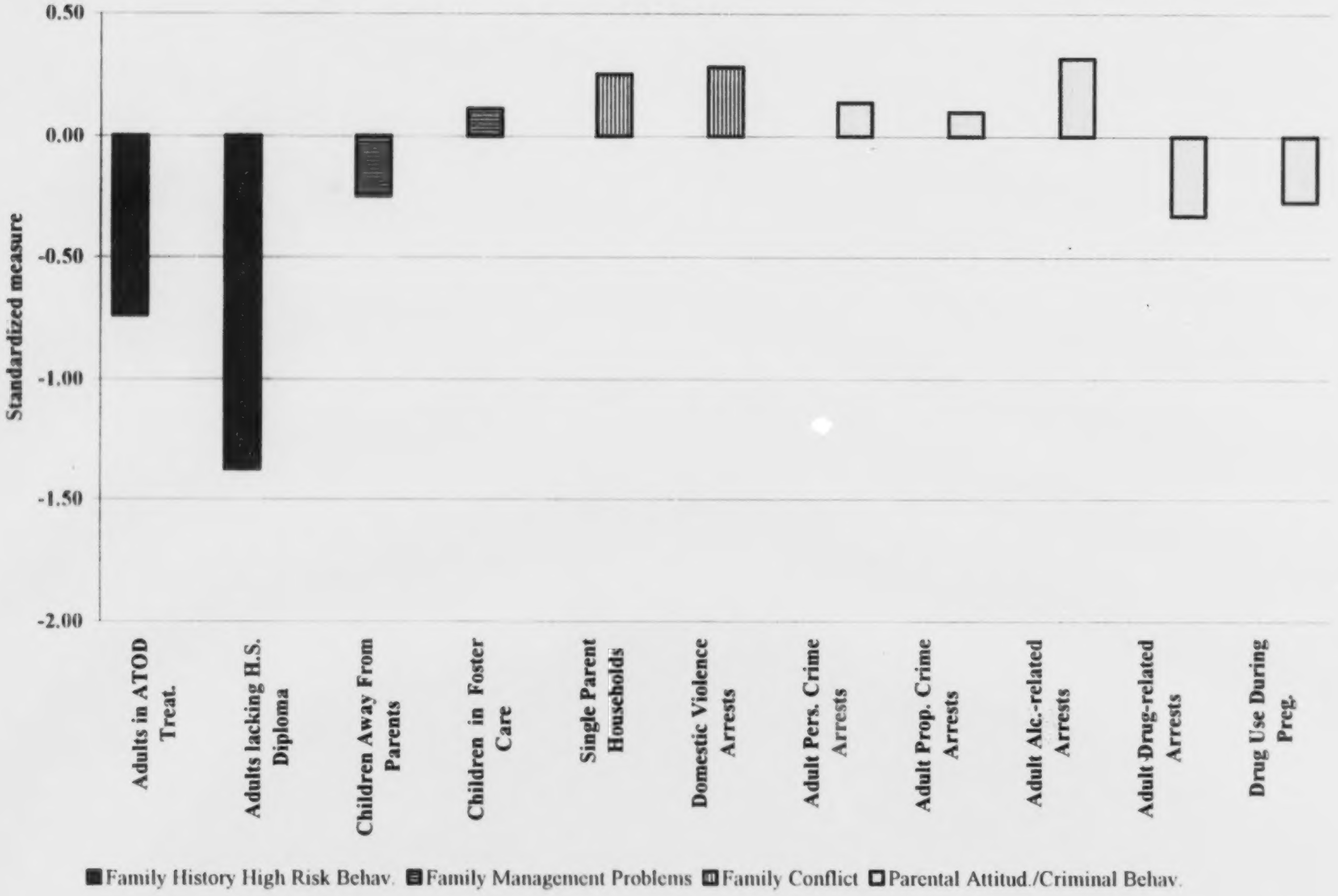


CUMBERLAND COUNTY
COMMUNITY DOMAIN



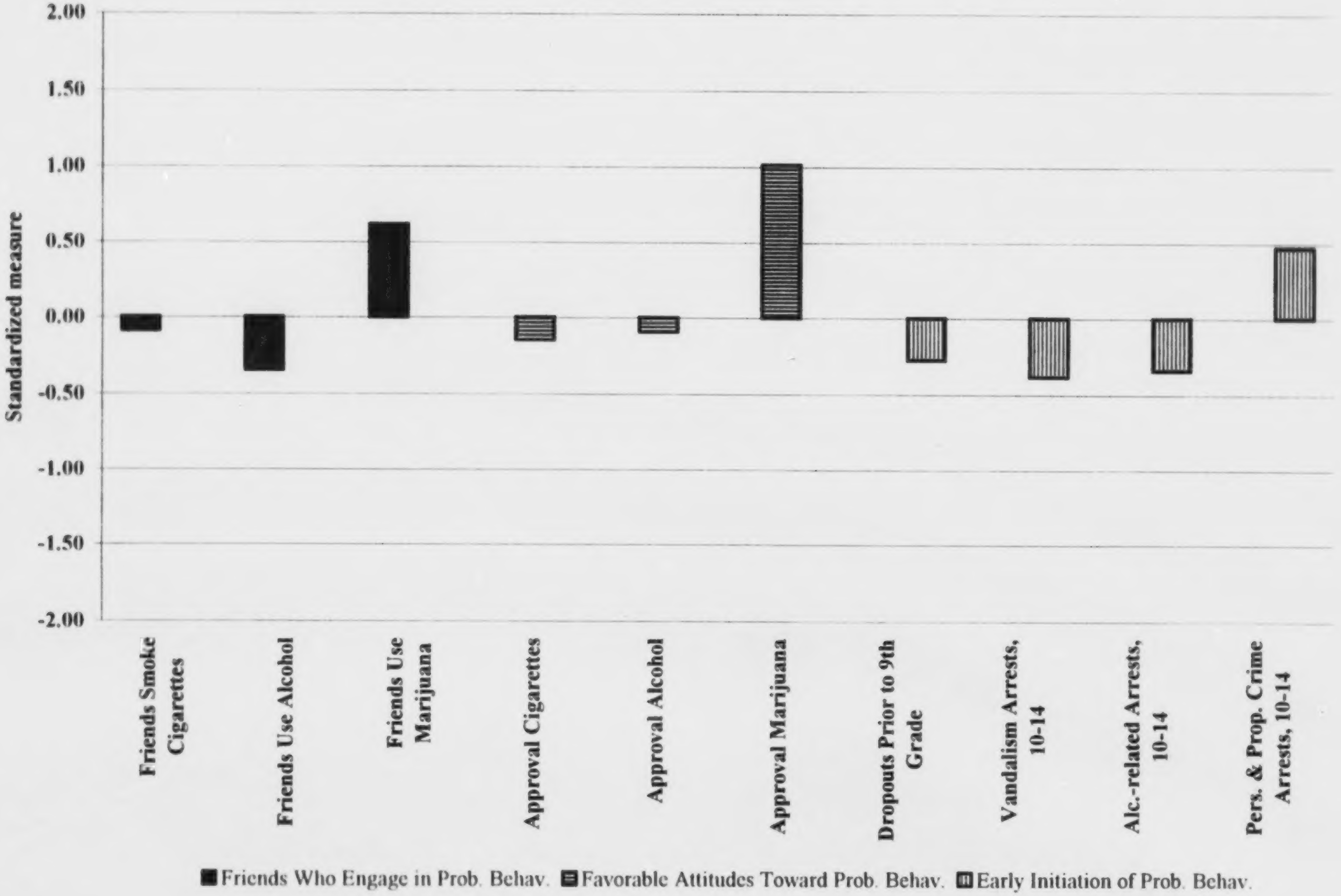
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation represents higher risk levels, except for Pop. Voting in Elect., where it represents lower risk.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



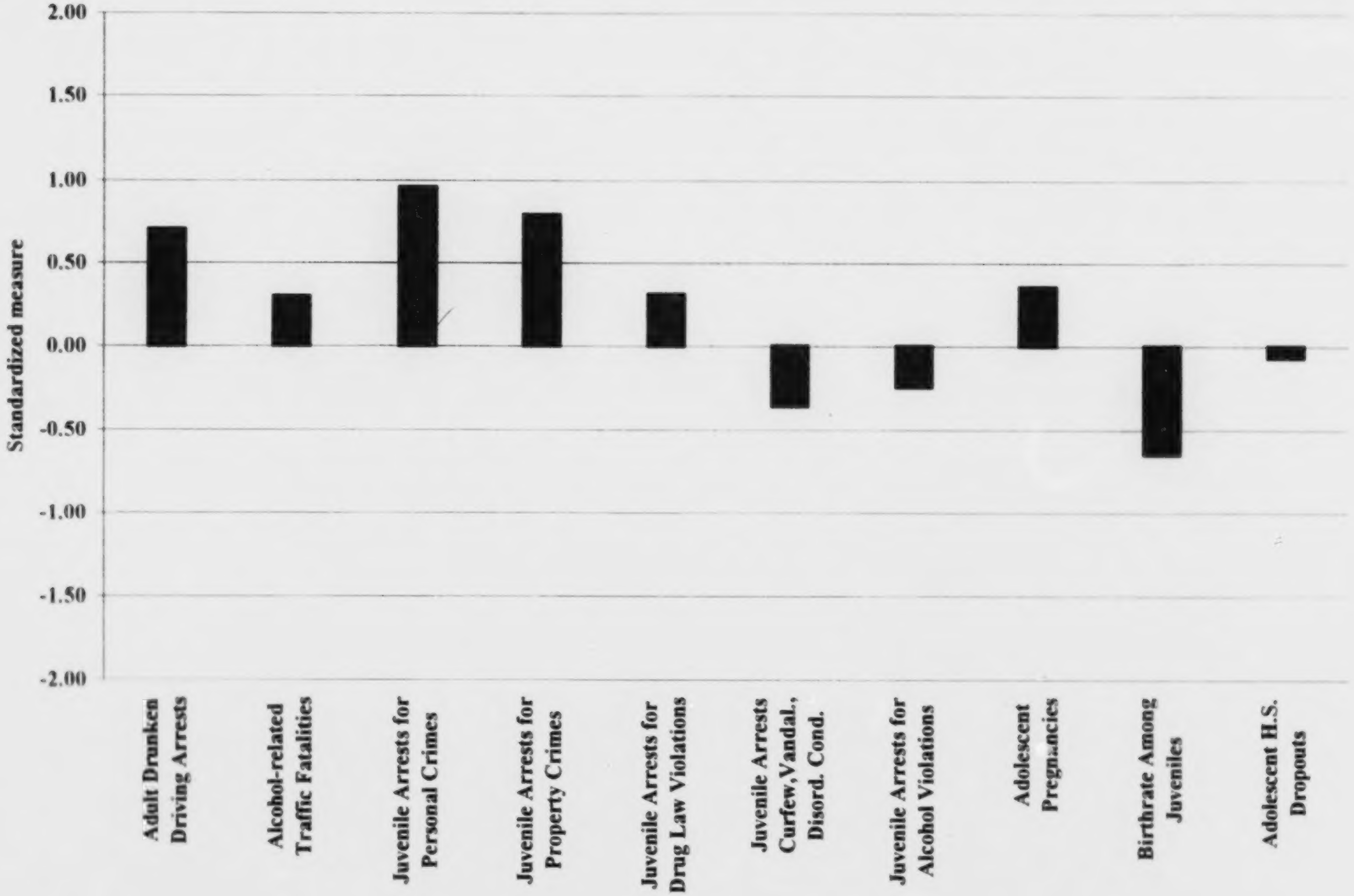
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depect the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

CUMBRLAND COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line, bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are slightly below the state average in use of cigarettes and marijuana and in binge drinking. They are among the lowest in the state in use of alcohol, and are also low in use of inhalants.

--**9th-12th graders** have an almost opposite pattern: they are above the state average in all substance use except for inhalants, in which they are lower. Cigarette smoking is the second highest reported in the state, and they have the highest rate of heavy smoking.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol**: Adults overall are below the state average in the use of alcohol, and are the lowest in the state in binge drinking. This is true for all age groups, except for those 51 and up who are somewhat above the state average in alcohol use.

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall are about the same as the state average in cigarette use and in heavy smoking. Only those in the 35-50 year old age group are above the state average in both.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are about the same as the state average.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are slightly more favorable to the use of alcohol and cigarettes than the state average, with a lower percentage feeling it would be wrong for someone their age to use these substances. Attitudes about marijuana are close to the state average.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are slightly above average in the state in reporting first use of cigarettes and alcohol prior to age 13; early use of marijuana is about the same as the state average.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders and 9th-12th graders are about the same as the state average for those in their grades in reporting that their family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

--**Family members with alcohol or drug problems:** 6th-12th graders are slightly below the state average in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe problem with alcohol or drugs.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are the second highest in the state in reporting that they know one or more adults who use drugs and one or more adults who sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTORS HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Franklin County is above the state average for all risk indicators related to Availability of Substances: *alcohol sales outlets, tobacco sales outlets,* and *perceived availability* by youth of *alcohol, tobacco and marijuana.* It is below the state average in risk indicators pertaining to Transitions and Mobility, and very slightly above the state average in risk indicators of Economic and Social Deprivation.

Family Domain

Franklin County has a mixed pattern of risk factors in the Family Domain. It is above the state average in *children living away from parents* (Family Management Problems). In Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior it is above the state average in *adult property* and *drug-related arrests,* but lower in *adult personal crime* and *alcohol-related arrests.* In Family History of High Risk Behavior, it is below the state average in *adults in ATOD treatment,* but slightly above in *adults lacking high school diploma.*

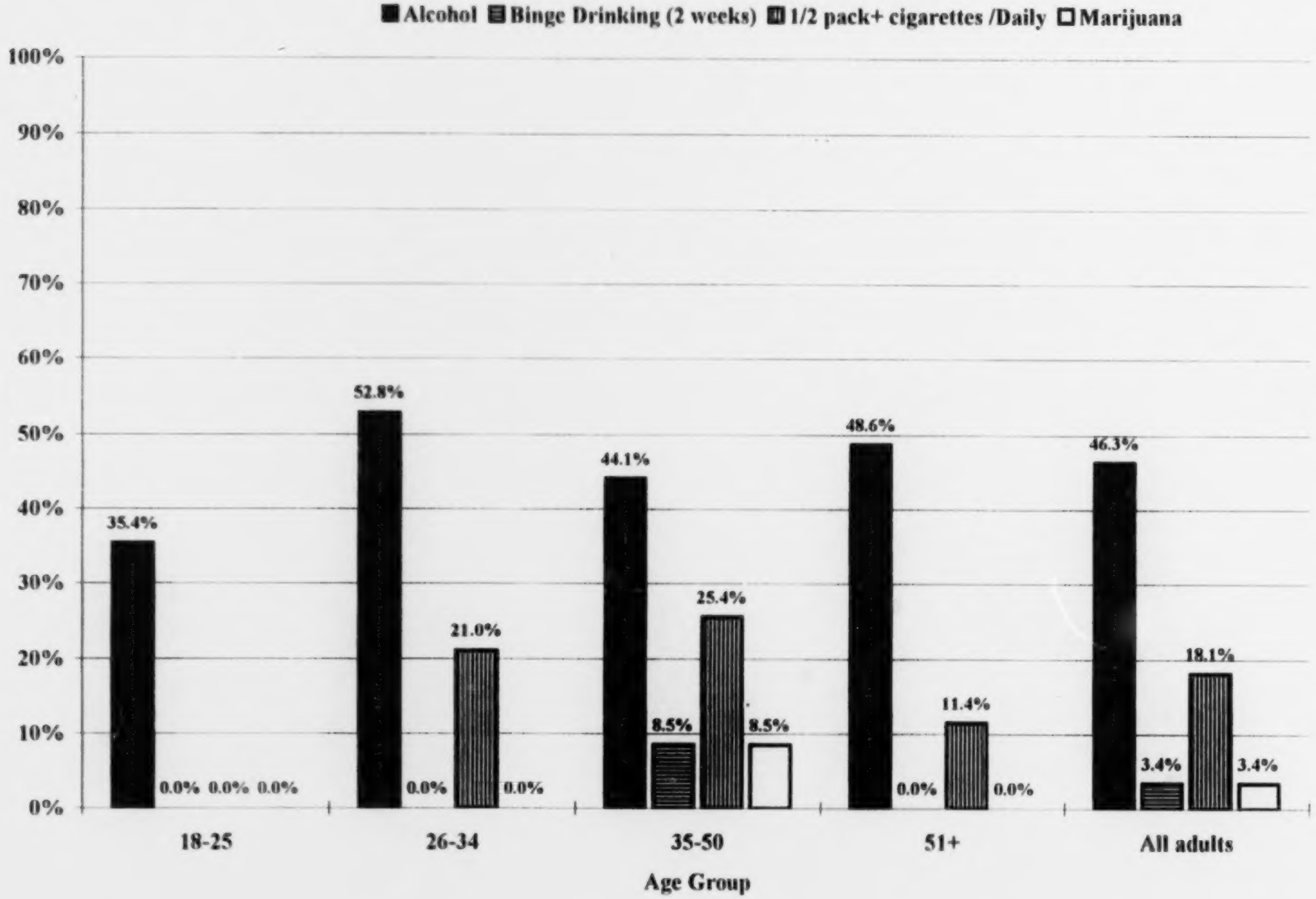
Peer/Individual Domain

Franklin County is above the state average in most risk indicators in the Peer/Individual Domain, with the exception of *alcohol-related* and *personal and property crime arrests for young adolescents* (10-14 year olds), which are below the state average, and *vandalism arrests (age 10-14)* and *approval of marijuana,* which are close to the state average.

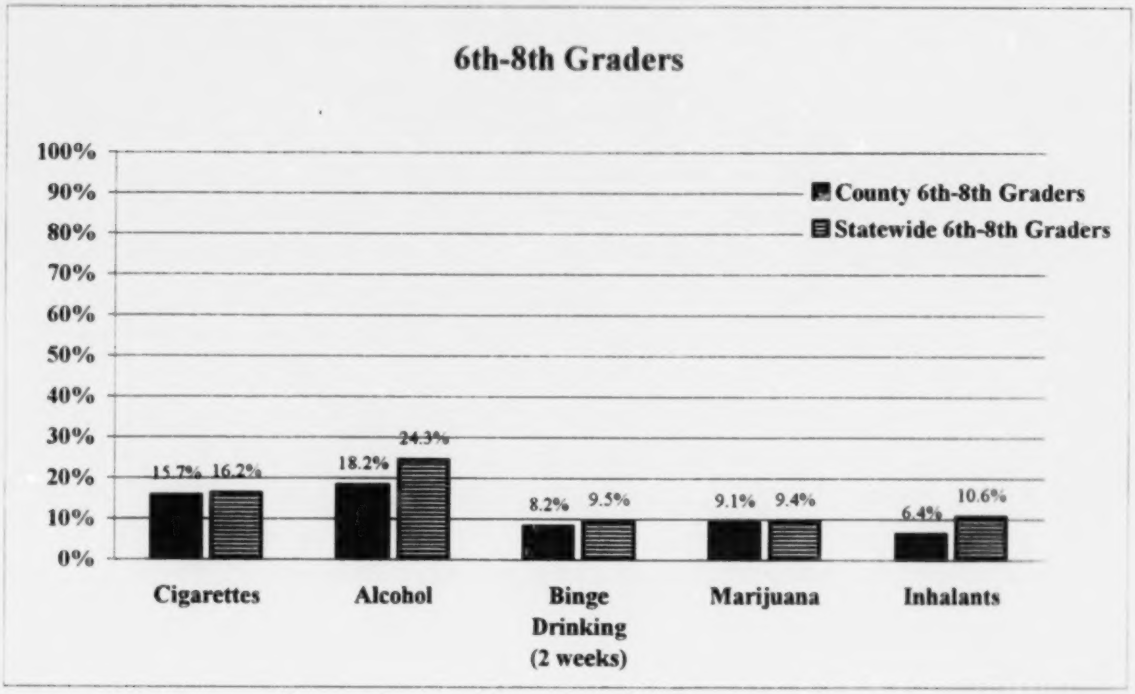
Outcome Indicators

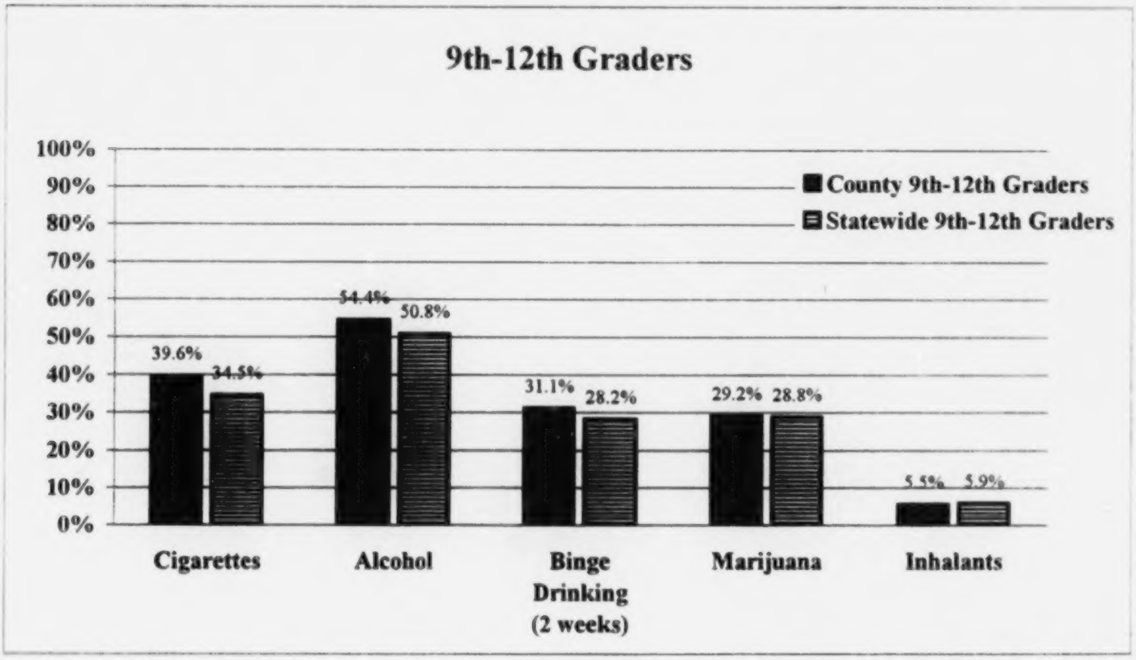
Franklin County is below the state average in all Outcome Indicators except for alcohol-related traffic fatalities and juvenile (age 10-17) arrests for drug law violations, which are considerably above the state average.

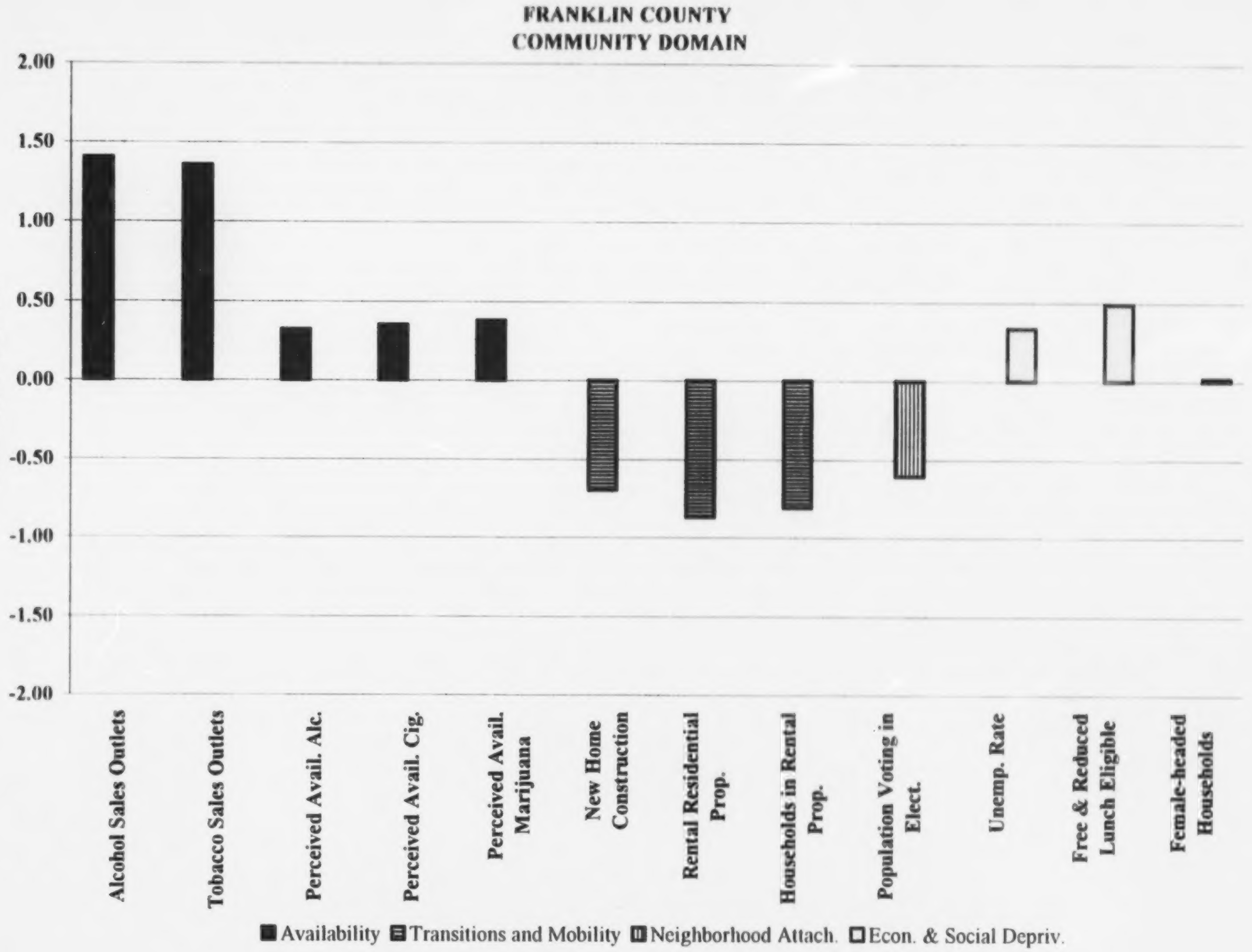
FRANKLIN COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996



FRANKLIN COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS

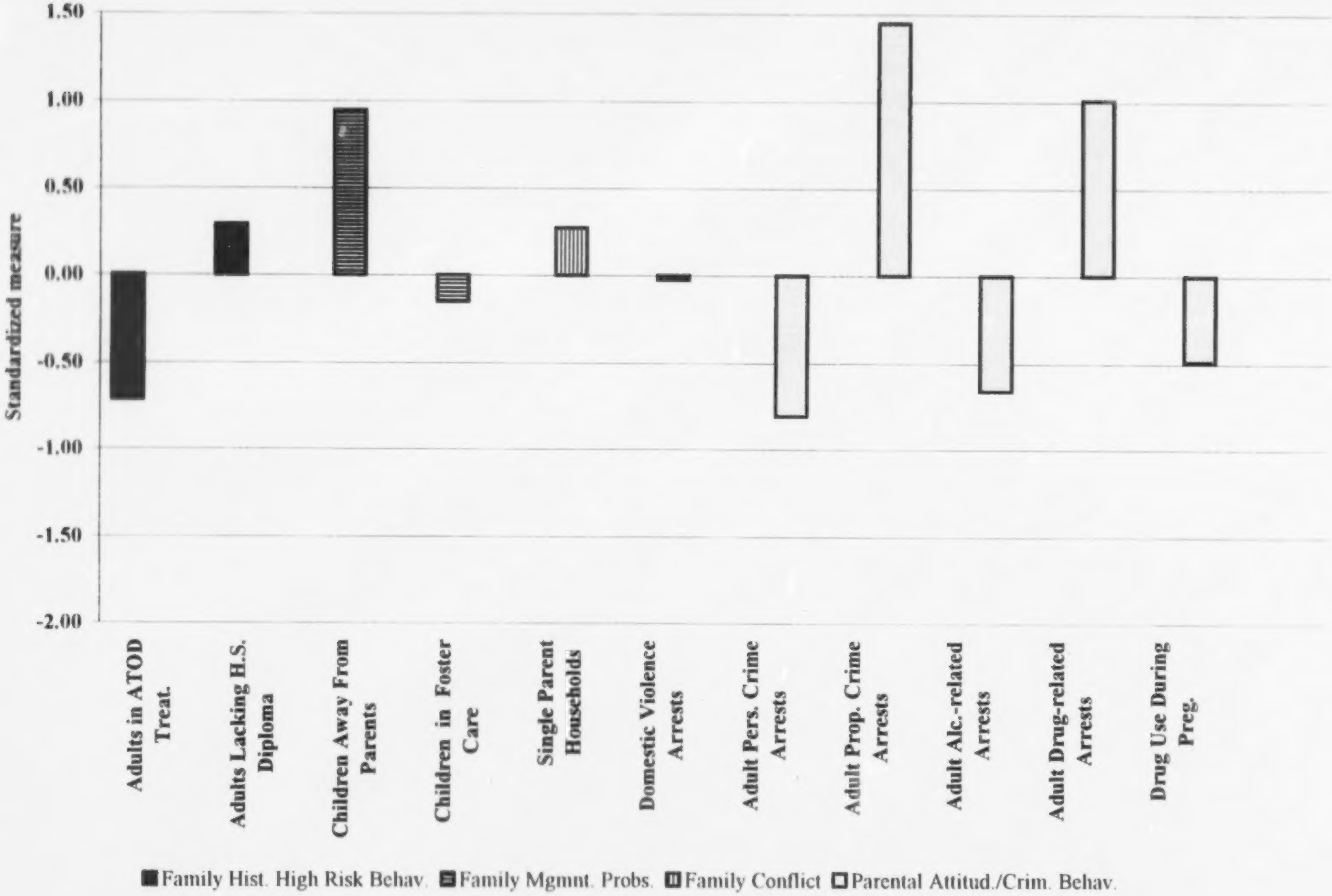





FRANKLIN COUNTY
COMMUNITY DOMAIN

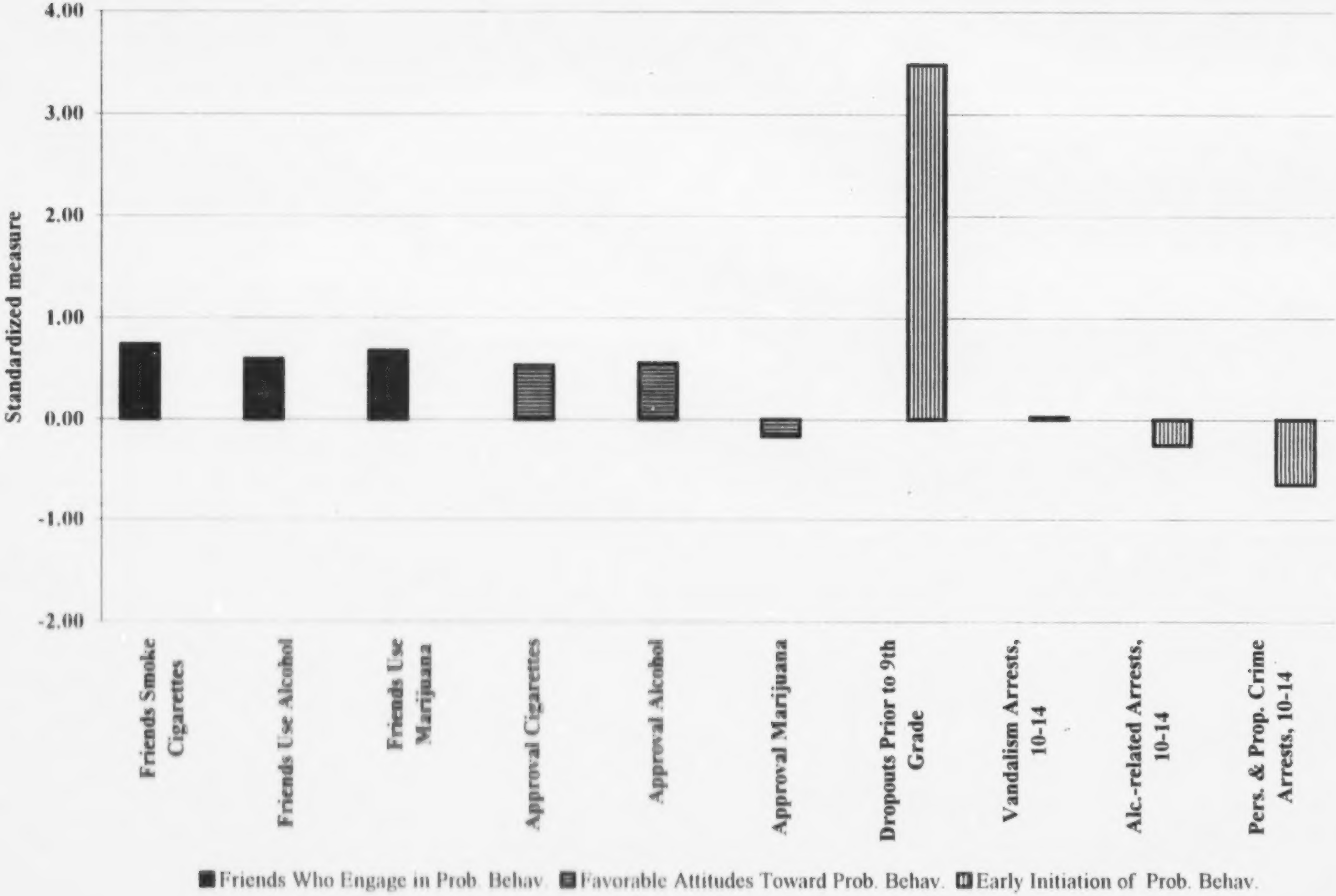
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation represents higher risk levels, except for Pop. Voting in Elect., where it represents lower risk.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



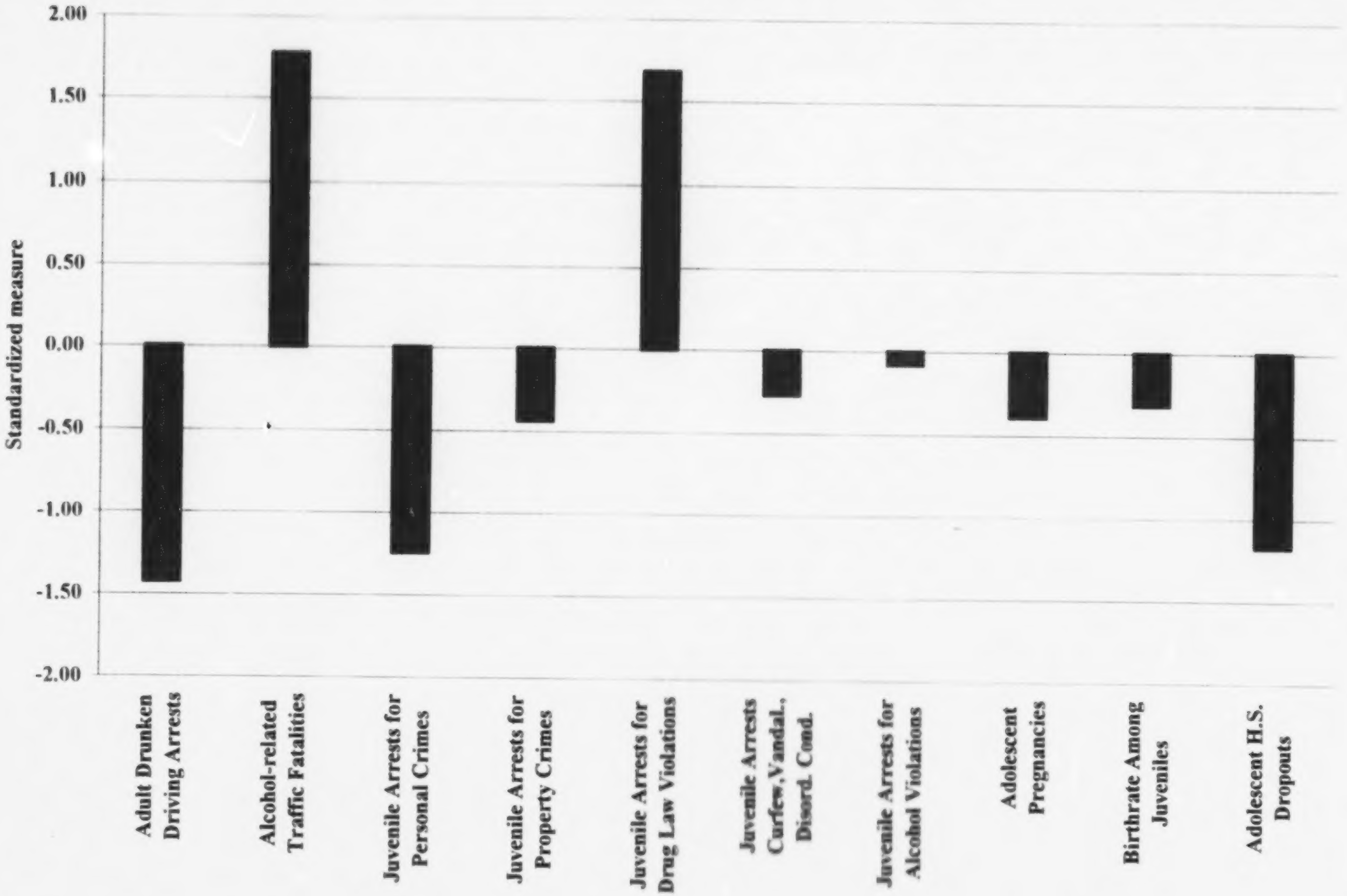
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



The state rate is shown as the 0 line, bars depect the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

HANCOCK COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS[13]

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are the lowest in the state in use of cigarettes, inhalants and marijuana, and in binge drinking, and are the second lowest in alcohol use.

--**9th-12th graders** are above the state average in cigarette use and heavy smoking, but are below in use of alcohol and marijuana and in binge drinking.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults overall are the second highest in the state in alcohol use and the highest in binge drinking.

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall are lower than the state average in cigarette use and in heavy smoking. However, those in the 18-25 and 25-34 year old age groups are above the state average in both.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders were the lowest in the state in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used alcohol or marijuana, and the second lowest in reporting they would be cool if they used cigarettes.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders had the most disapproving attitudes in the state regarding alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are the second lowest in the state in reporting use of cigarettes prior to age 13, and are below the state average in early use of marijuana. Early use of alcohol is about the same as the state average.

---

[13] As noted earlier, because no high school students were surveyed in 1995, results for the group as a whole are weighted more toward responses of 6th-8th graders.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders are the highest in the state in reporting clear family rules about use of alcohol and drugs; 9th-12th graders are about the same as the state average.

Family members with alcohol or drug problems: 6th-12th graders are somewhat below the state average in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe alcohol or drug problem.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are the lowest in the state in reporting that they know one or more adults who use drugs, and the second lowest in the state in reporting knowing adults who sold drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Hancock County is below the state average in almost all risk indicators in the Community Domain except for a few. It is considerably above the state average in *alcohol sales outlets* (possibly because it is a coastal tourist area), and also above in *tobacco sales outlets* and *new home construction*; it is slightly above in *unemployment rate.*

Family Domain

Hancock County is lower than the state average in almost all indicators in the Family Domain. It is about the same as the state average in *children living away from parents* and *children in foster care* (Family Management Problems), and somewhat above average in *drug use during pregnancy* (Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior).

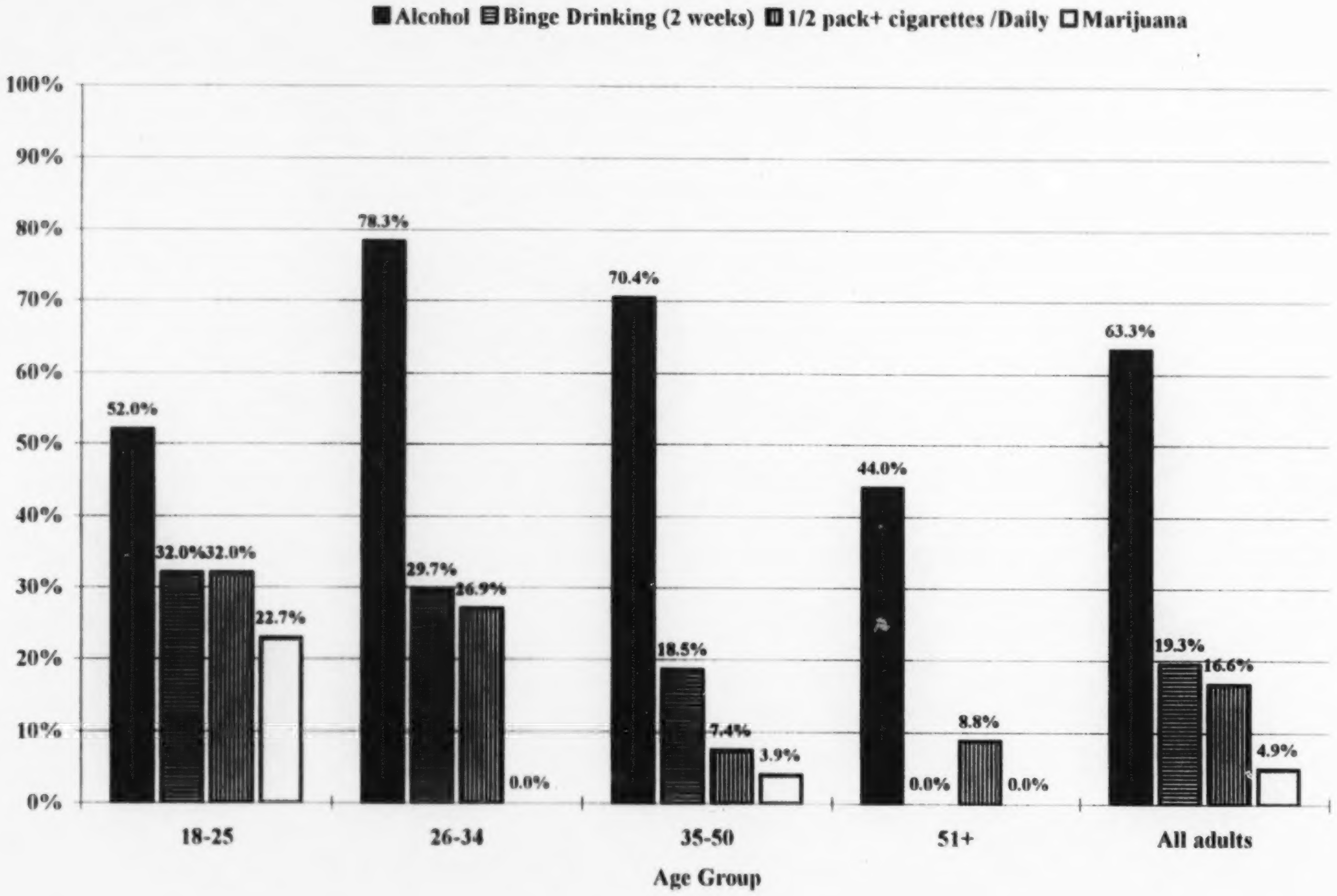
Peer/Individual Domain

Hancock County is below the state average in all indicators in the Peer/Individual Domain, including both survey-based and archival indicators.

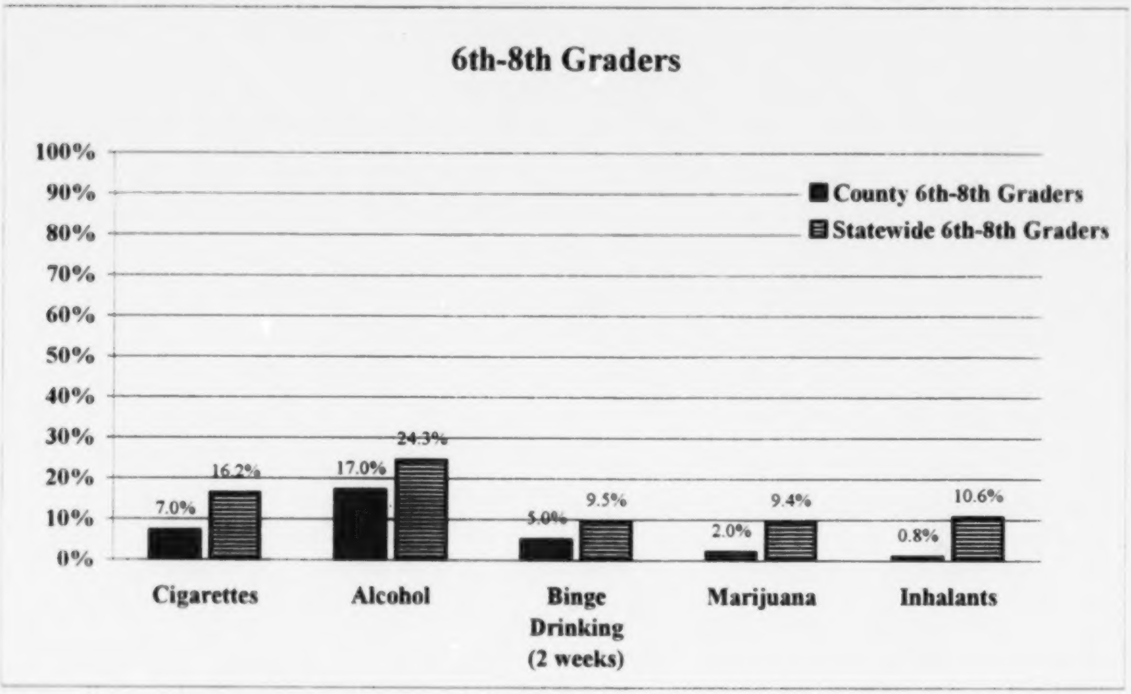
Outcome Indicators

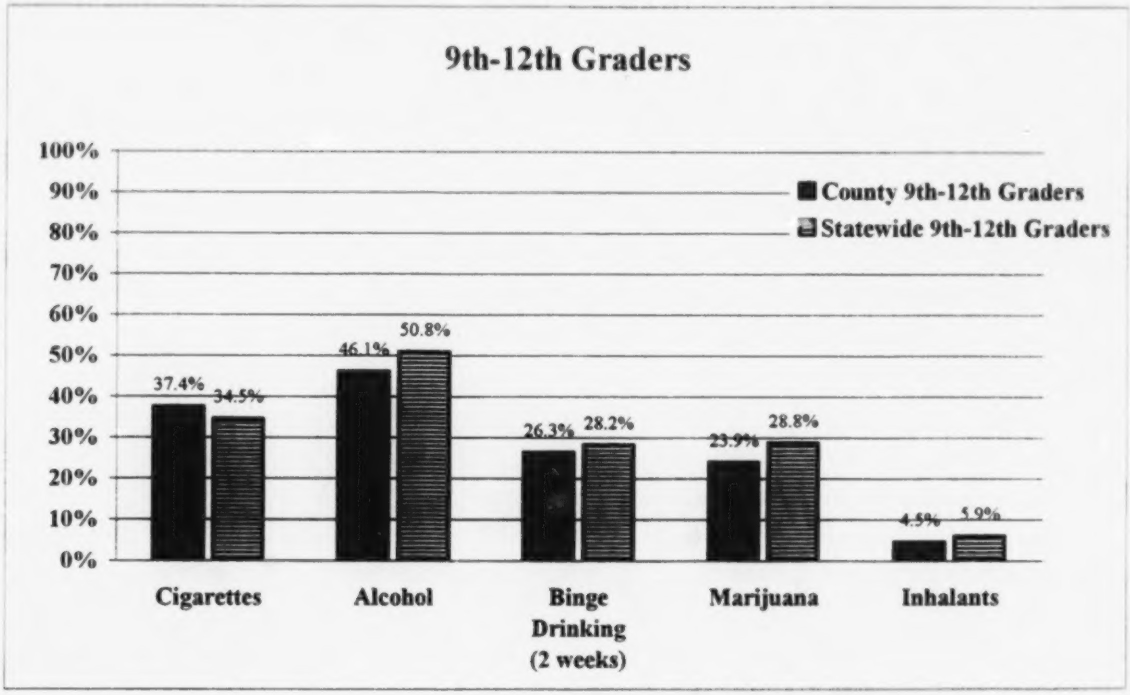
Hancock County is below the state average in all Outcome Indicators, most markedly in *juvenile arrests for personal crimes, property crimes, drug law violations,* and *curfew, vandalism and disorderly conduct,* and in *adolescent pregnancies* and *birthrate among juveniles*.

HANCOCK COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996

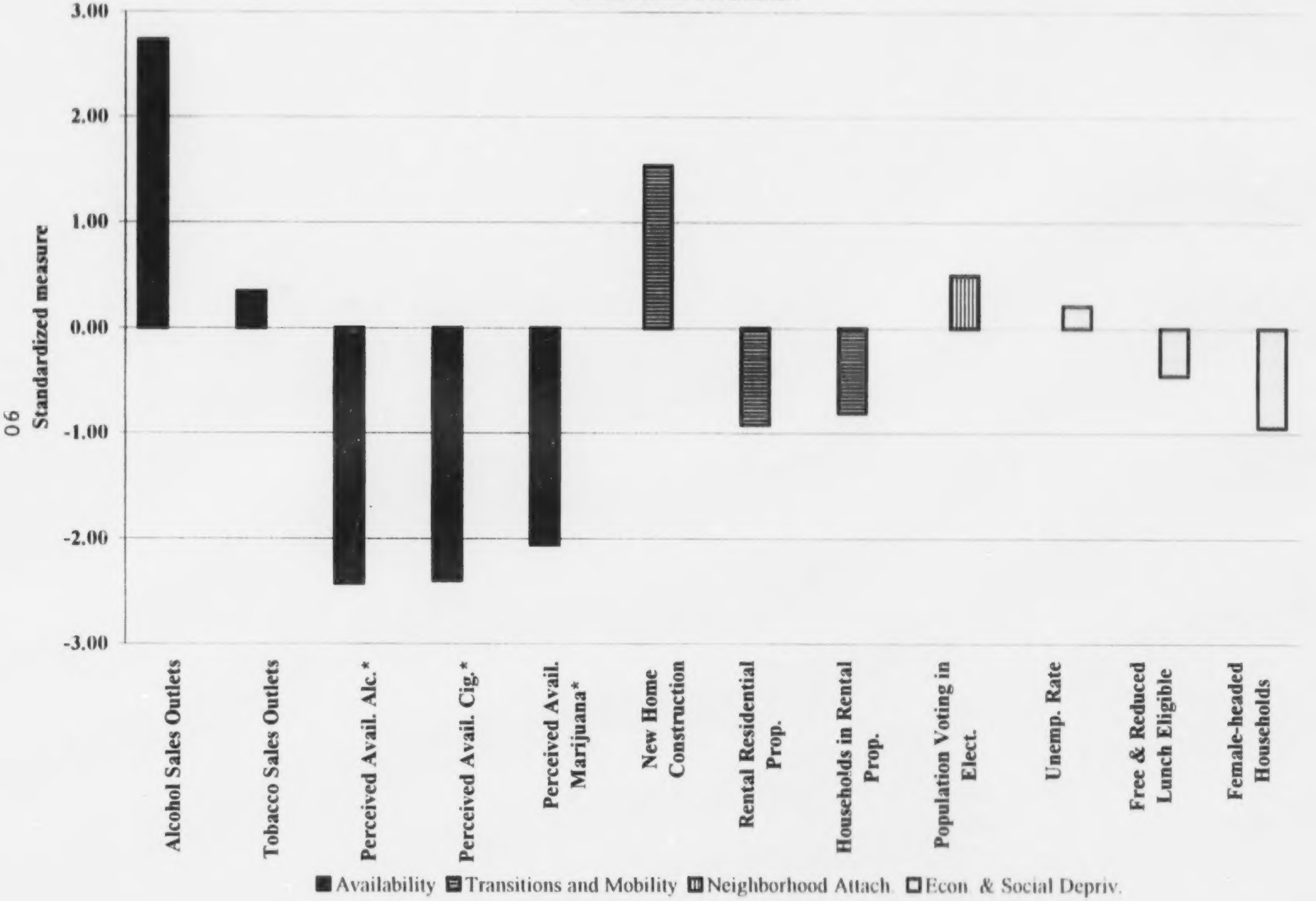


HANCOCK COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS





HANCOCK COUNTY
COMMUNITY DOMAIN



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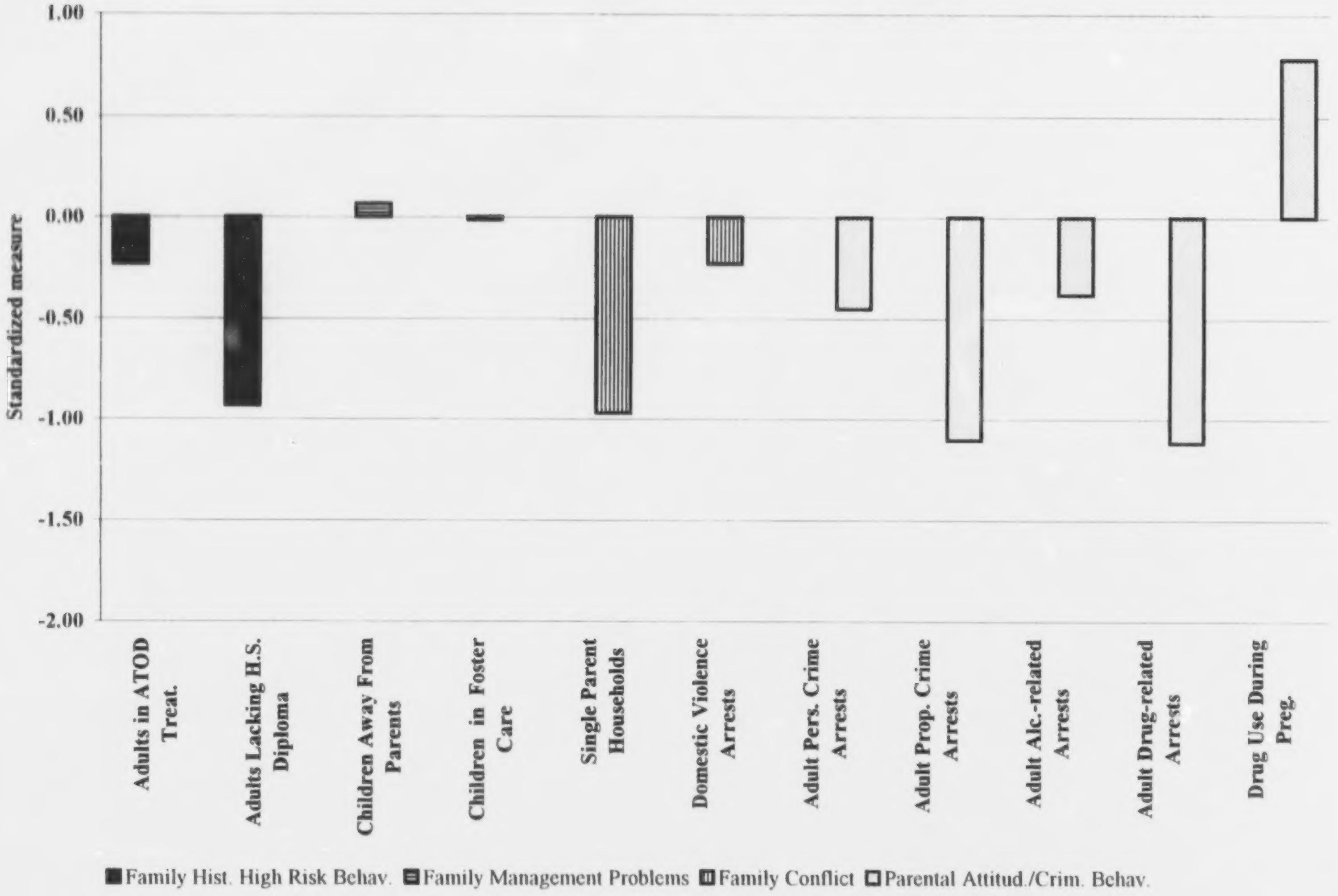
HANCOCK COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



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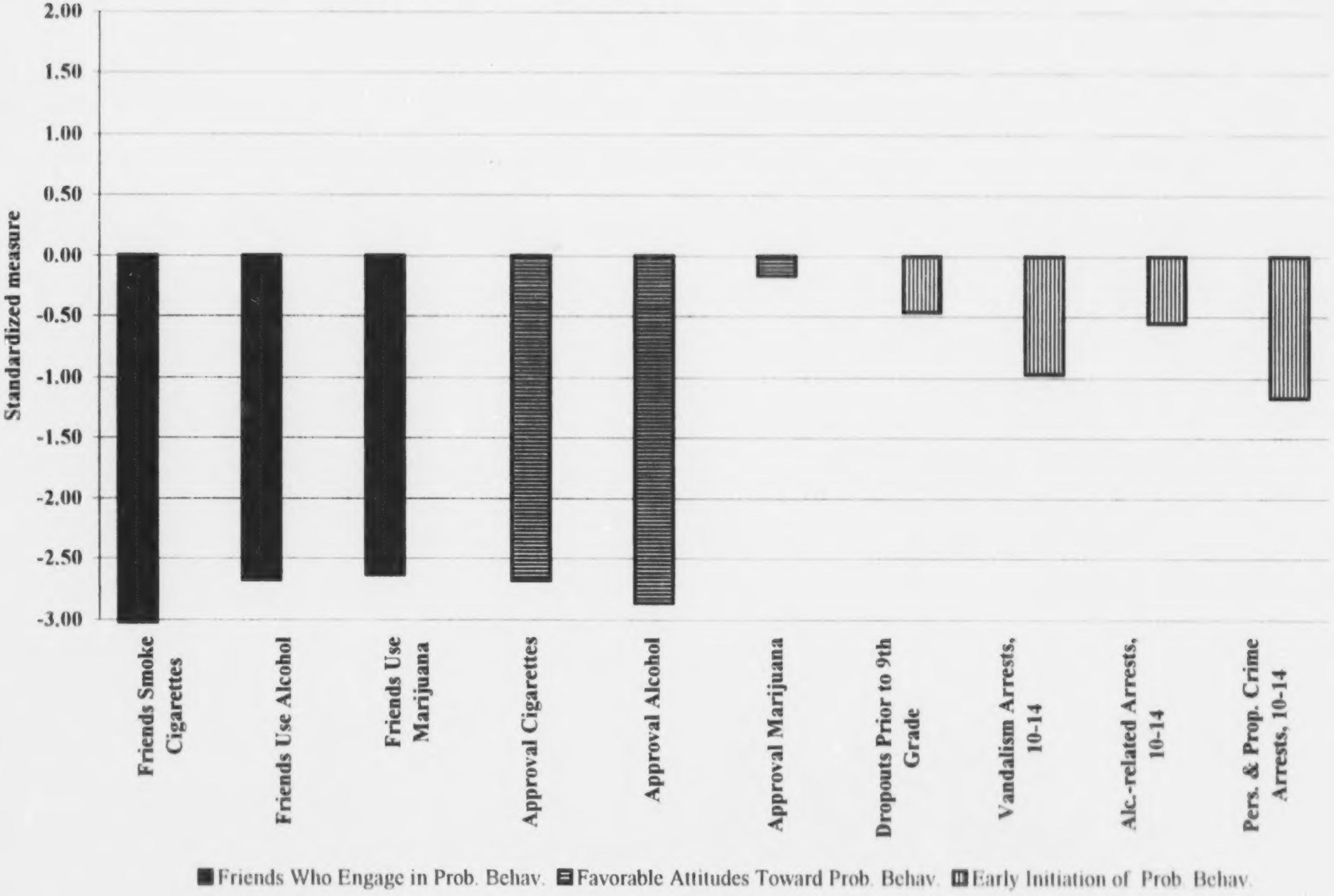
HANCOCK COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



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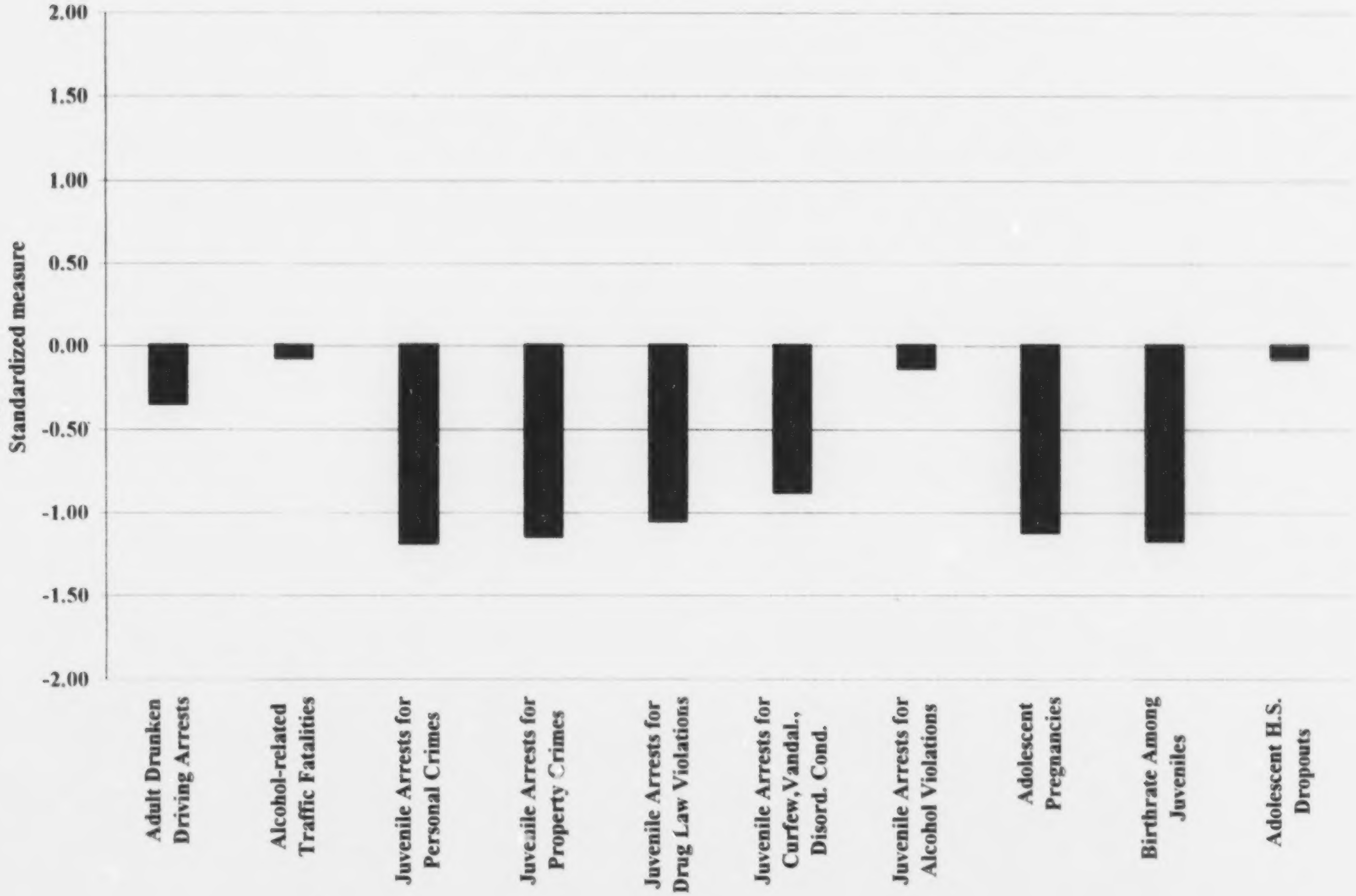
HANCOCK COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line, bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

KENNEBEC COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

6th-8th graders are somewhat below the state average in use of marijuana and inhalants and in binge drinking; they are below the state average to a greater extent in use of cigarettes and alcohol.

9th-12th graders are above the state average in use of cigarettes and, especially, alcohol; they are somewhat below the state average in use of marijuana and inhalants and in binge drinking.

Adult Substance Use

--Alcohol: Adults overall are about at the state average in alcohol use, and slightly below in binge drinking. However, those in the 18-25 year old age group are the highest in the state in alcohol use, though they are somewhat lower in binge drinking.

--Cigarettes: Adults overall are about at the state average in use of cigarettes and in heavy smoking. Those in the 26-34 and 35-50 age groups are higher than the state average in both cigarette use and heavy smoking.

Youth Attitudes

"Cool" to use substances: 6th-12th graders are slightly below the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool if they began drinking regularly, or used marijuana. They are the lowest in the state in reporting they would be seen as cool if they smoked cigarettes.

"Wrong" to use substances: 6th-12th graders are above the state average in feeling that it would be wrong for someone their age to smoke cigarettes. They are somewhat below the state average in viewing use of alcohol or marijuana as wrong.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are somewhat below the state average in reporting first use of alcohol, cigarettes or marijuana prior to age 13.

Family

--Rules about substance use: 6th-8th graders and 9th-12th graders are at about the state average in reporting clear family rules about alcohol and drug use.

--**Family members with alcohol or drug problems:** 6th-12th graders are the lowest in the state in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe alcohol or drug problem.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are below the state average in reporting knowing one or more adults who use or sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Kennebec County varies very little from the state average for any risk indicators in the Community Domain, except for *alcohol sales outlets,* which is below the state average.

Family Domain

Kennebec County has a mixed pattern of risk indicators in the Family Domain, but most are close to the state average or deviate only slightly up or down from it.

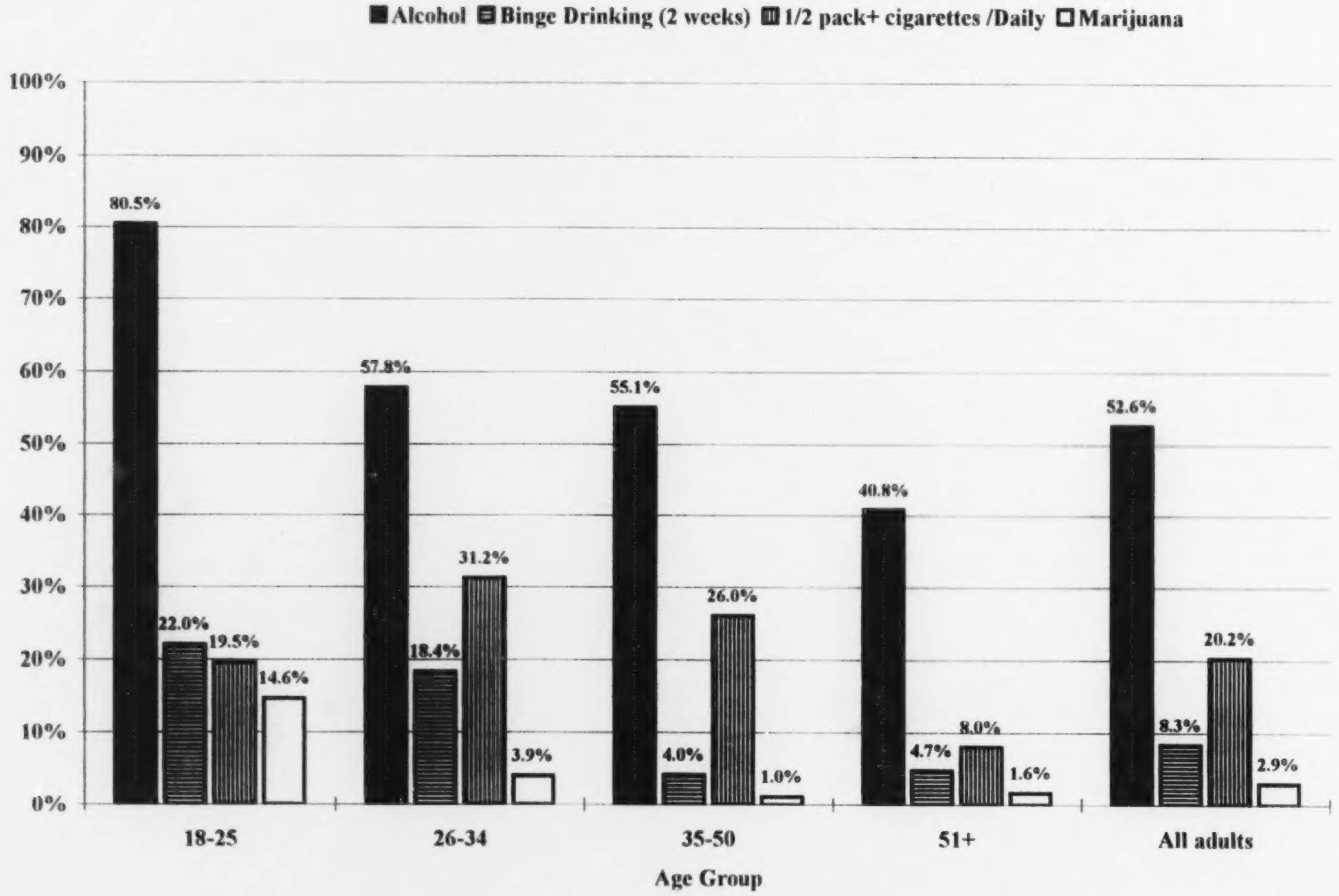
Peer/Individual Domain

Most risk indicators in the Peer/Individual Domain are close to or slightly above the state average; two are slightly below, *friends smoke cigarettes* and *approval of cigarettes.*

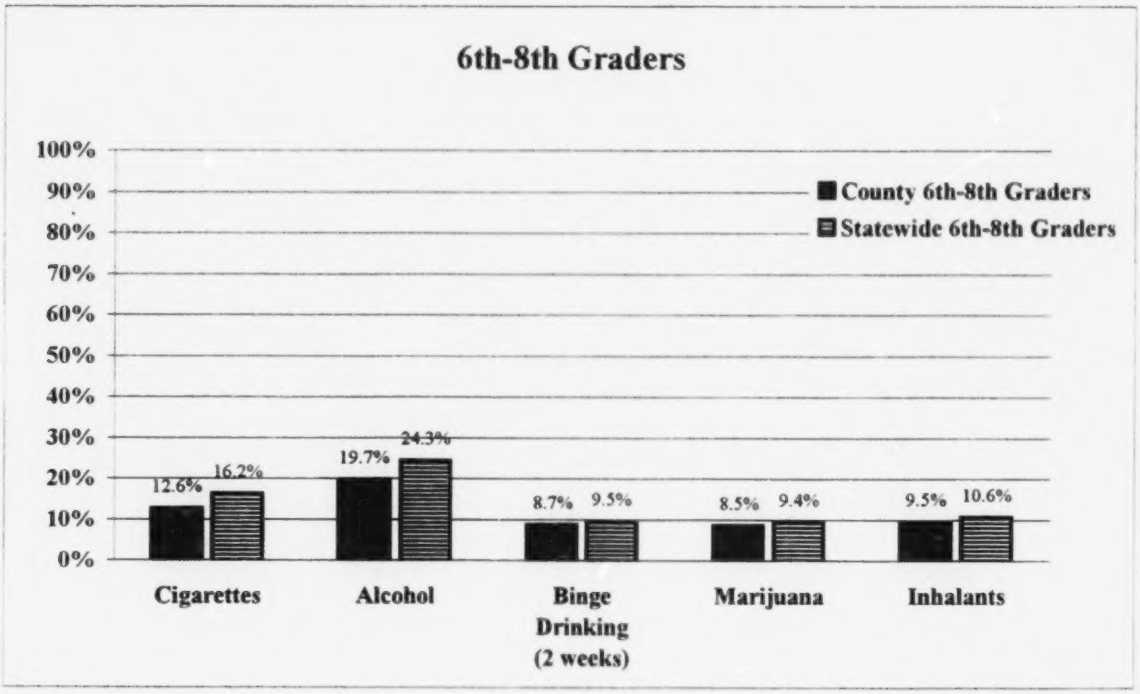
Outcome Indicators

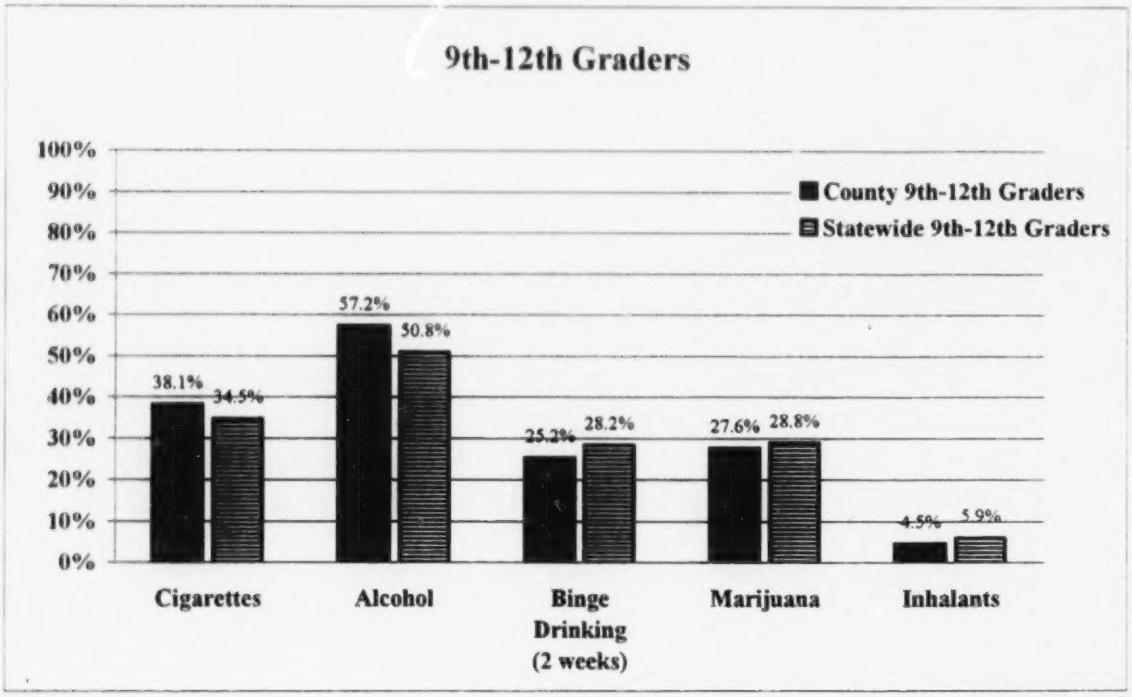
Kennebec County has little variation from the state average in Outcome Indicators. Most are slightly to somewhat lower, except for *adolescent high school dropouts* which is somewhat higher.

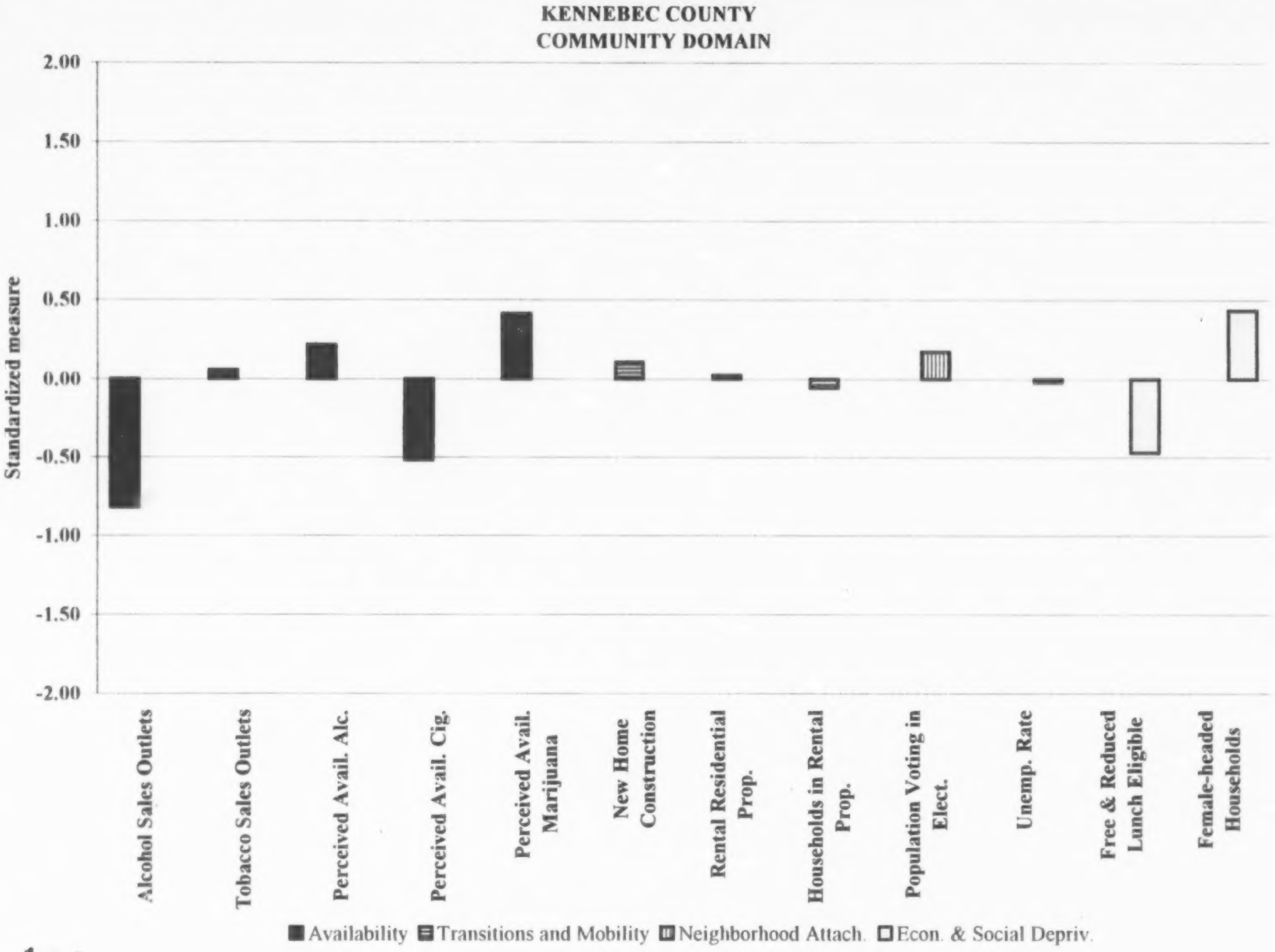
KENNEBEC COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996



KENNEBEC COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS







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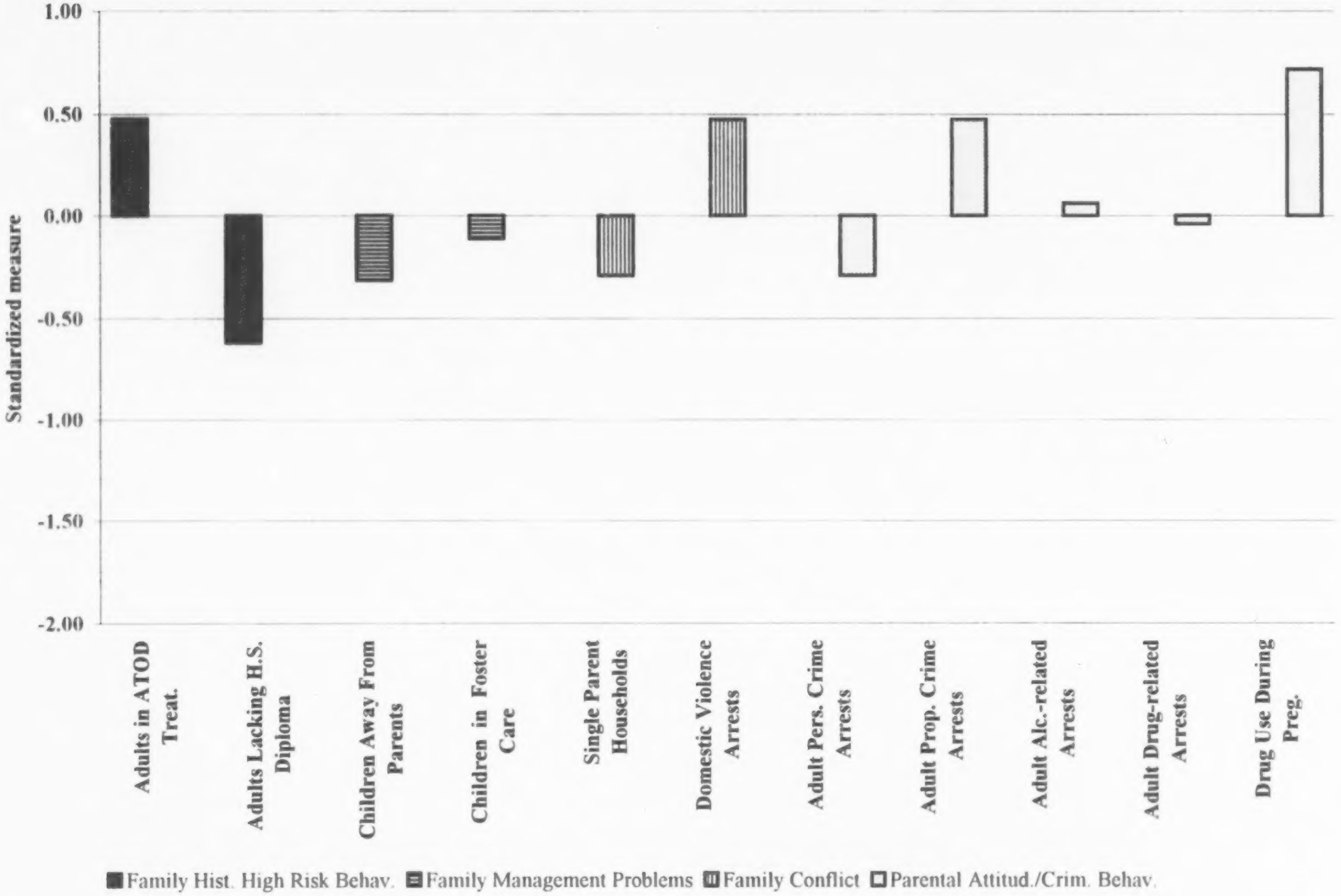
KENNEBEC COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



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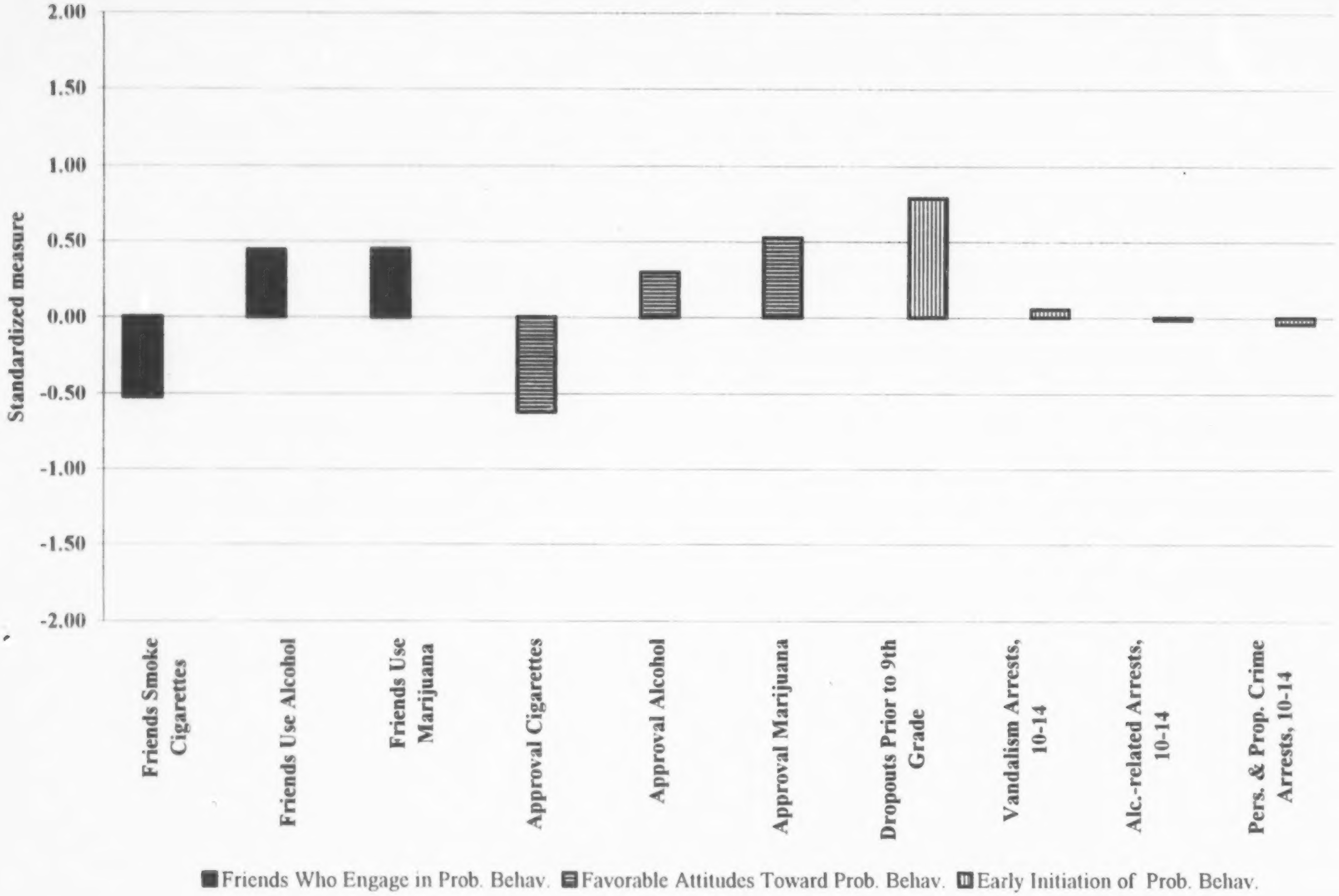
KENNEBEC COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



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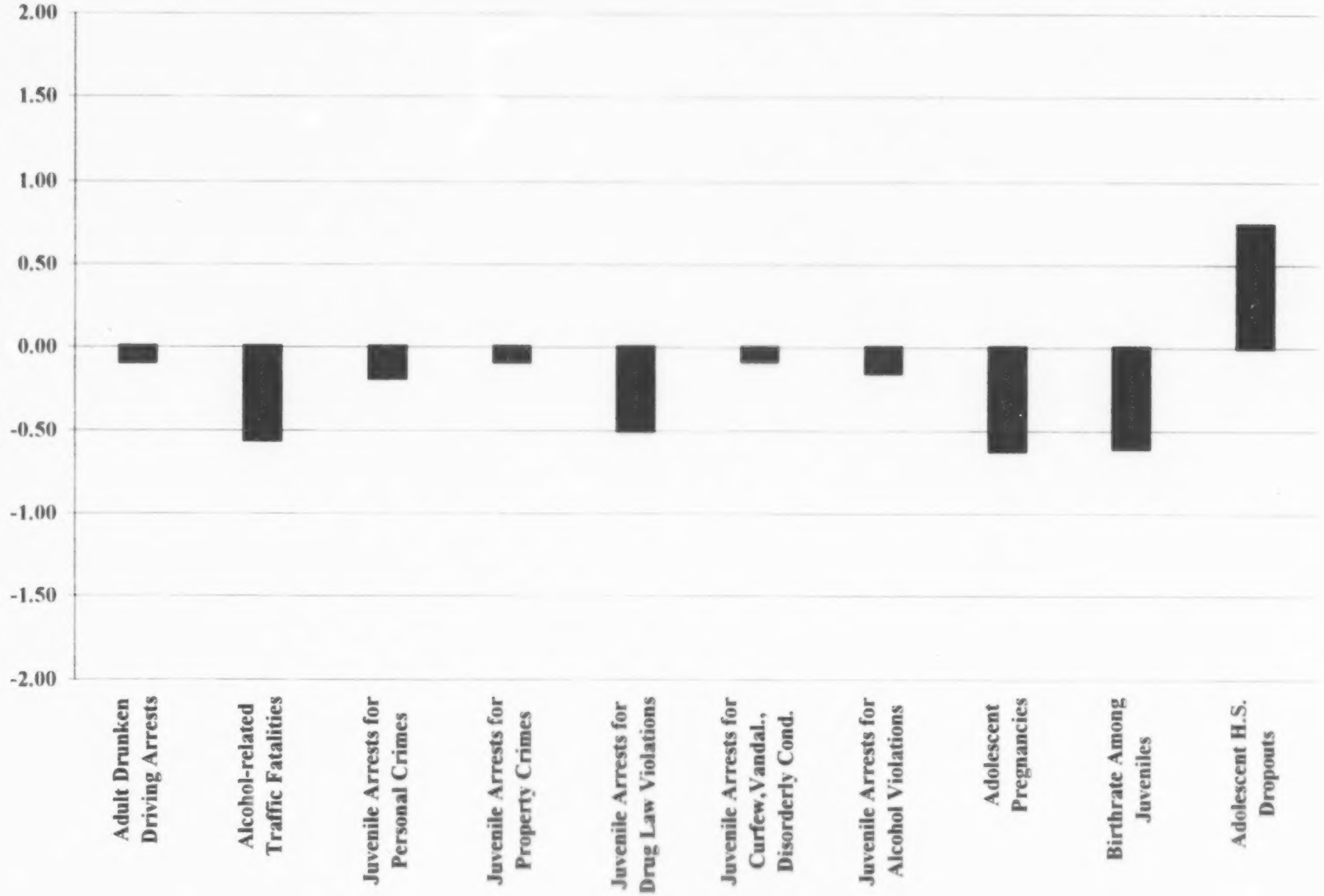
KENNEBEC COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



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KNOX COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are slightly above the state average in use of alcohol and binge drinking, and are the second highest in the state in marijuana use. They are slightly below in use of cigarettes and inhalants.

--**9th-12th graders** are above the state average in use of alcohol and in binge drinking, and are the second highest in the state in marijuana use. They are somewhat lower than the state average in use of cigarettes and inhalants.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Knox, Lincoln and Waldo County adults (combined responses) are slightly above the state average in use of alcohol, but below the average in binge drinking.

--**Cigarettes:** Knox, Lincoln, and Waldo county adults (combined responses) are among the lowest in the state in use of cigarettes, and the lowest in the state in reporting smoking ½ pack or more daily.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are slightly below the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool is they used cigarettes or began drinking alcohol regularly. They are above the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are above the state average in feeling it would be wrong for someone their age to use cigarettes or alcohol. Their attitudes about marijuana use are slightly more favorable than the state average.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are among the lowest in the state in reporting first use of alcohol prior to age 13, and are lower than the state average in early use of cigarettes. However, they are the third highest in the state in reporting first use of marijuana prior to age 13.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders and 9th-12th graders are at about the state average in reporting clear family rules about alcohol and drug use.

--**Family members with alcohol or drug problems:** 6th-12th graders are very slightly above the state average in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe alcohol or drug problem.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are somewhat above the state average in reporting knowing one or more adults who use or sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Most risk indicators in the Community Domain are below the state average, some slightly and others a little more so. Only three are above the state average, and not to a marked degree: *new home construction, free and reduced lunch eligibility,* and *female-headed households.* Knox County is below the state average in the *population voting in elections* (Neighborhood Attachment).

Family Domain

Risk indicators in the Family Domain present a mixed picture, though only a few deviate substantially from the state average. In Family History of High Risk Behavior, *adults in ATOD treatment* is considerably above the state average, and *adults lacking a high school diploma* is somewhat above. In Family Management Problems, *children living away from parents* and *children in foster care* are both slightly below the state average. In Family Conflict, *single parent households* is slightly above the state average, and *domestic violence arrests* is close to the state average. In Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior, *adult drug-related arrests* is considerably above the state average, *drug use during pregnancy* is somewhat above, and *adult alcohol-related arrests* is slightly above; *adult personal and property crime arrests* are somewhat below.

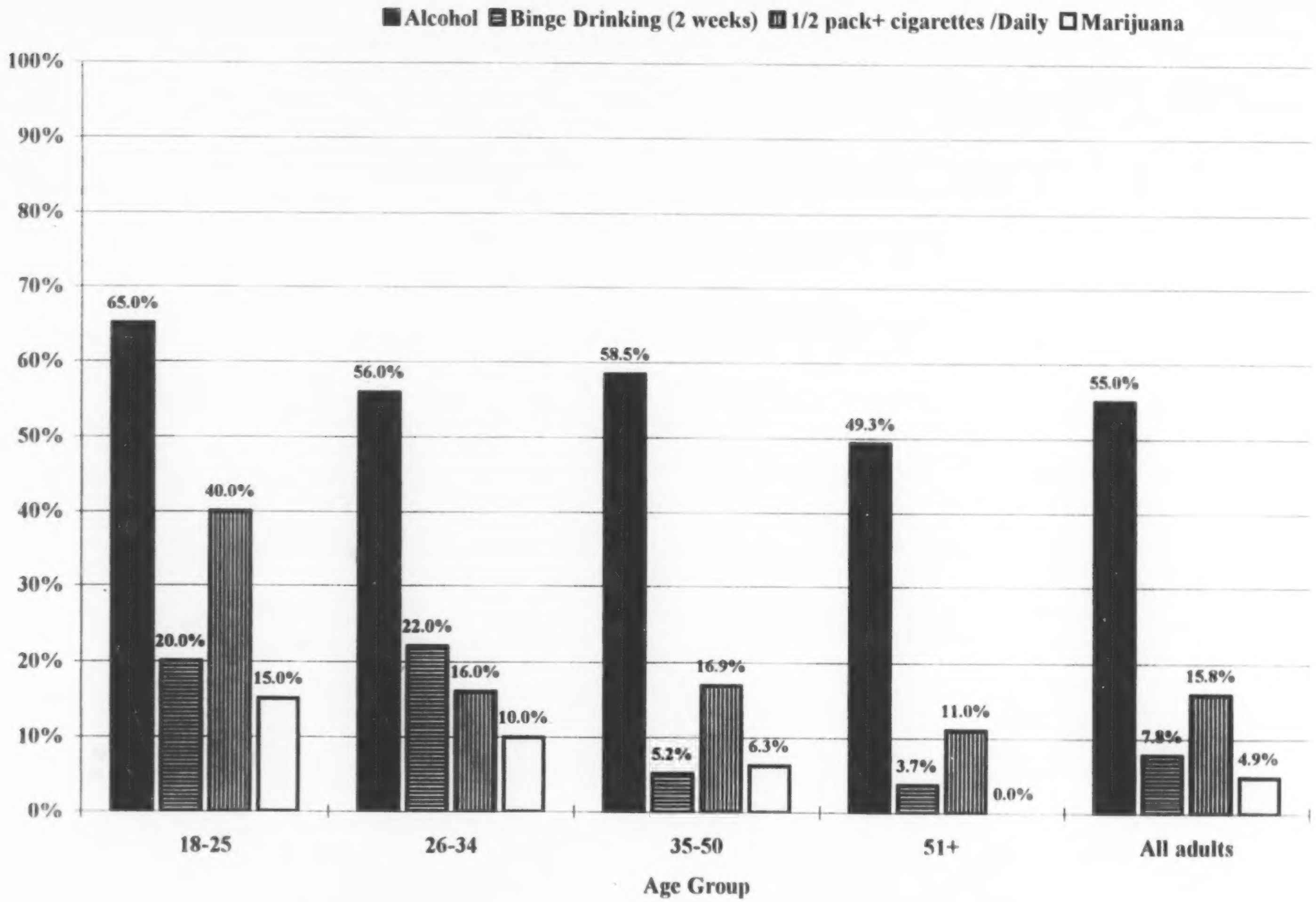
Peer/Individual Domain

Most risk indicators in the Peer/Individual Domain are close to the state average except for *friends using alcohol, approval of cigarettes,* and *approval of alcohol,* which are below.

Outcome Indicators

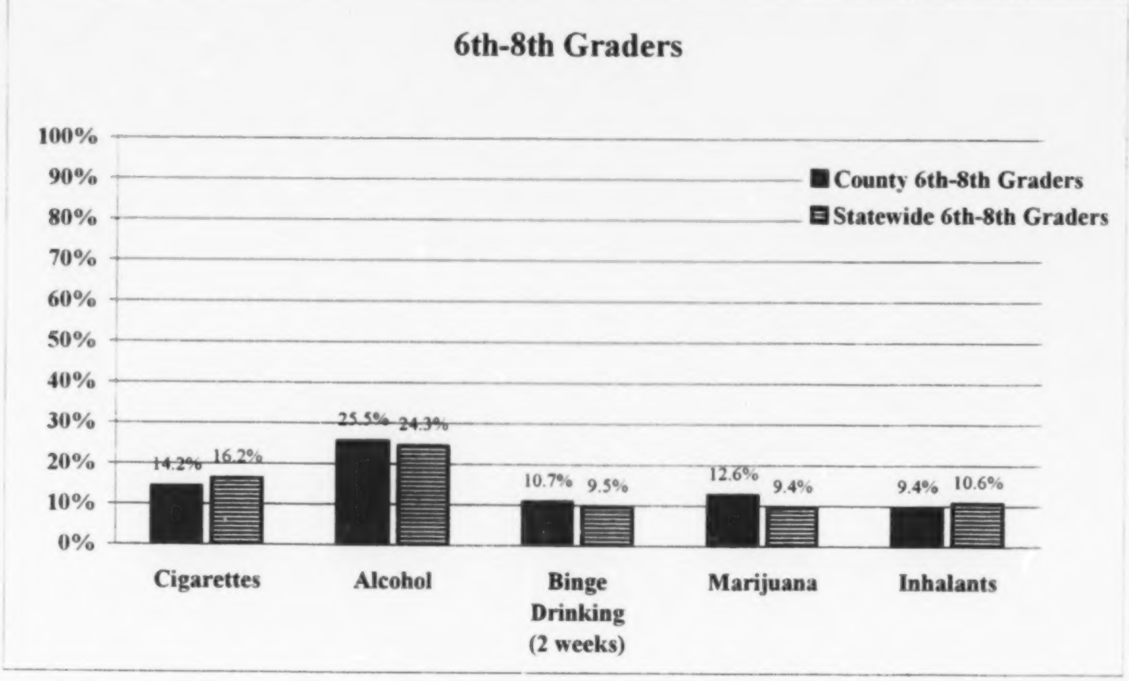
Most Outcome Indicators in Knox County are above the state average, but most are only slightly above; the ones that are the most elevated are *juvenile arrests for drug law violations, alcohol violations,* and *curfew, vandalism and disorderly conduct,* and *adolescent high school dropouts. Alcohol-related traffic fatalities* are somewhat below the state average, and *birthrate among juveniles* is slightly below.

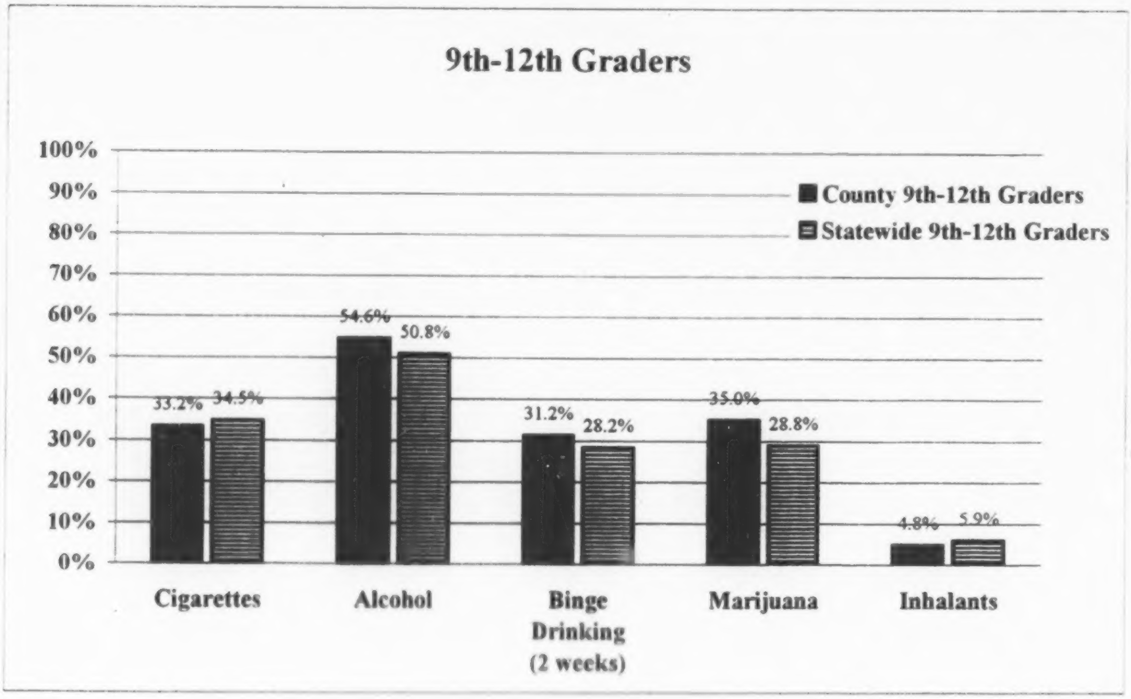
KNOX, LINCOLN AND WALDO COUNTIES*
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996

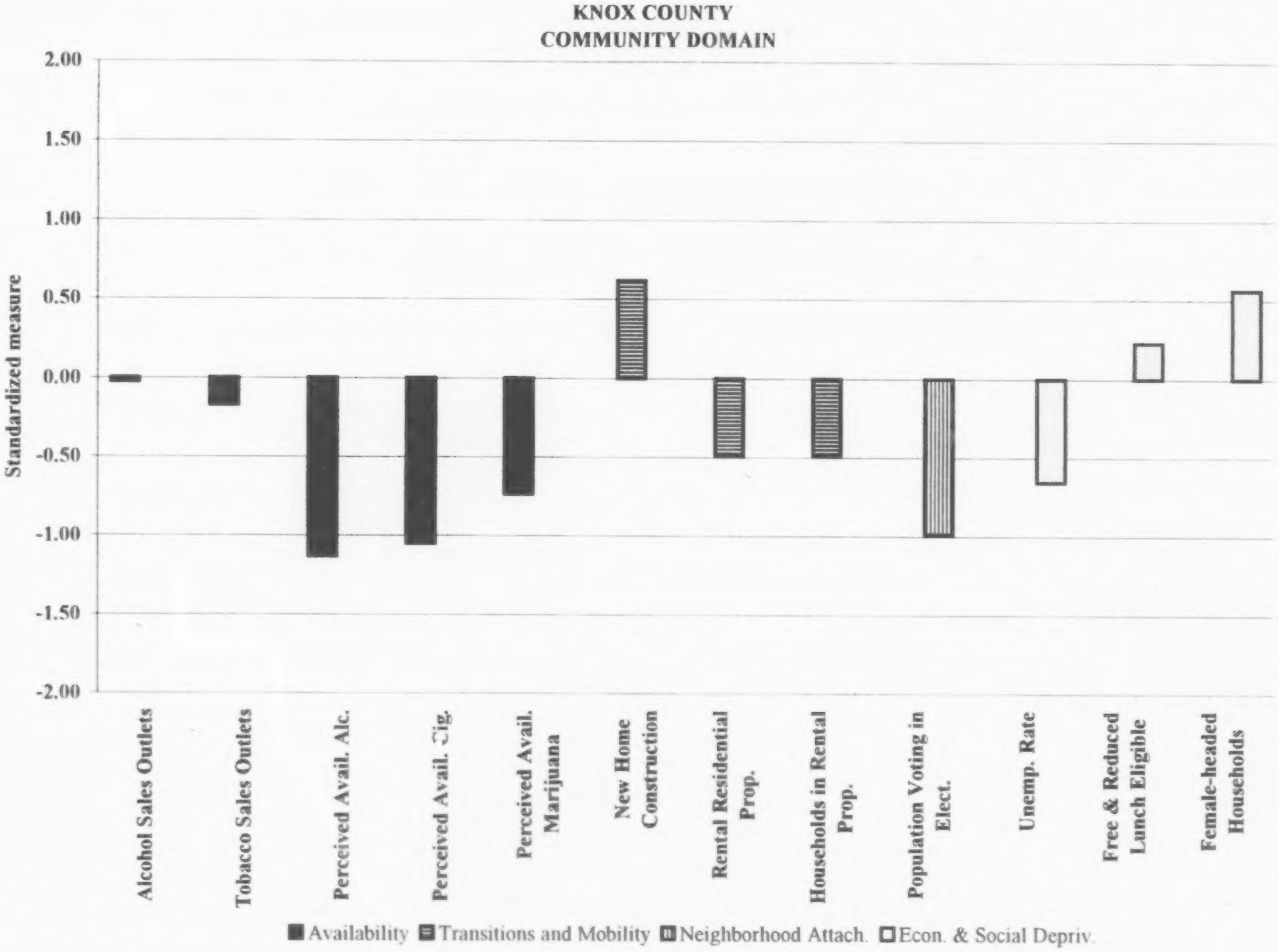


*Because of low numbers of individuals surveyed, figures for each separate county would not be meaningful; responses from these three mid-coast counties are therefore grouped together.

KNOX COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS







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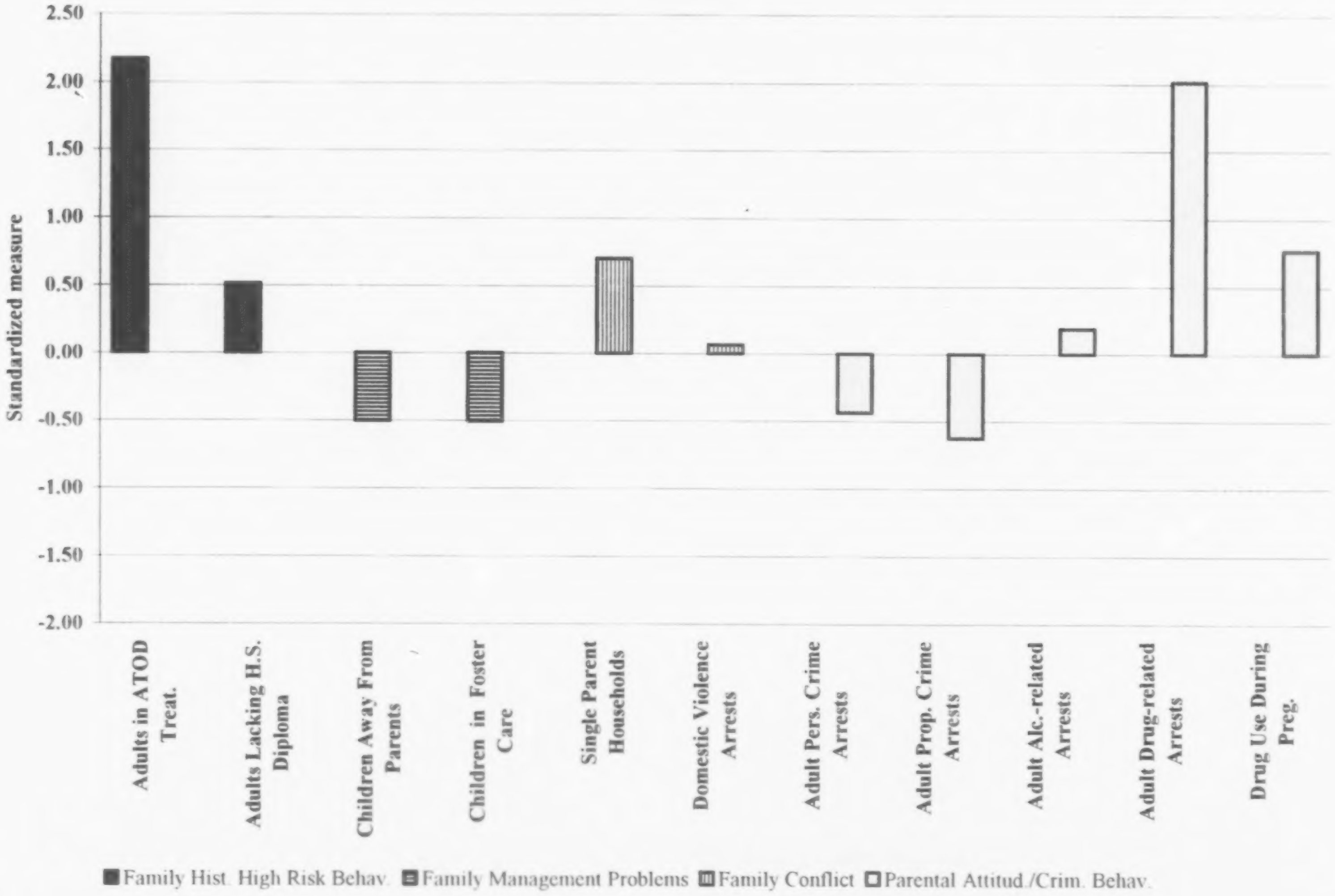
KNOX COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



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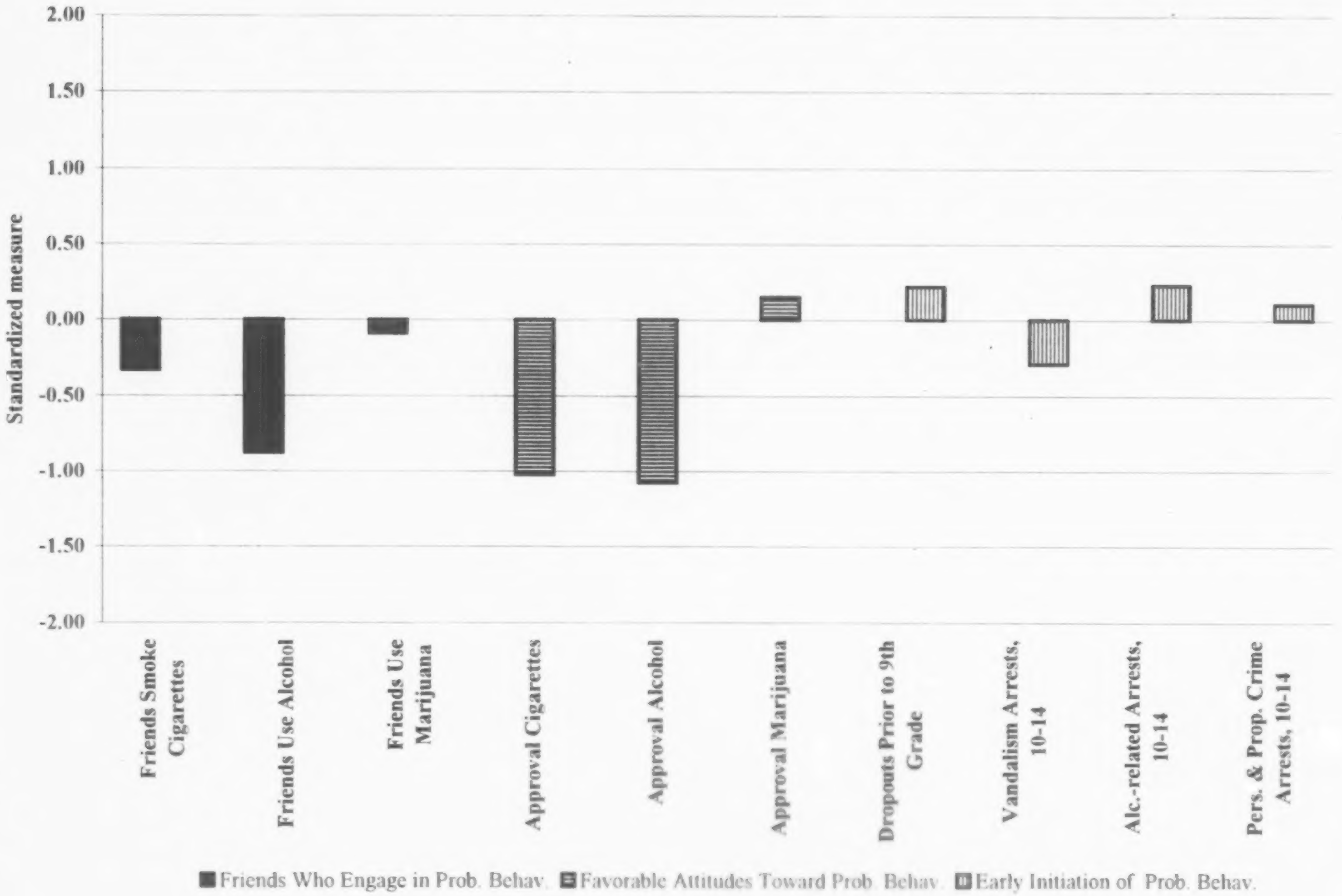
KNOX COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



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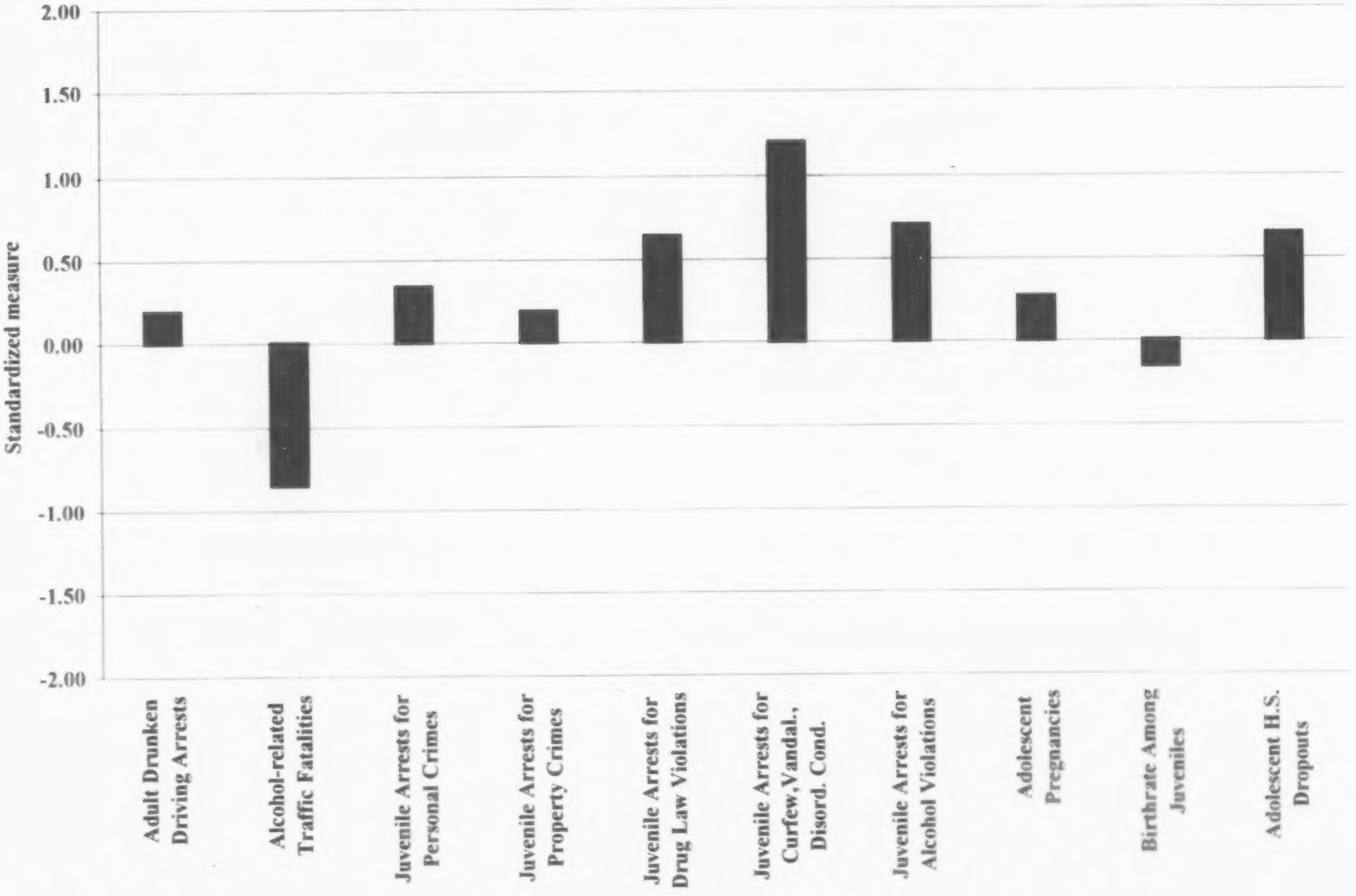
KNOX COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

LINCOLN COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

6th-8th graders are slightly above the state average in use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana. They are at the state average in binge drinking, and are the second lowest in the state in the use of inhalants.

9th-12th graders are lower than the state average in use of alcohol and inhalants; they are the lowest in the state in use of cigarettes and in binge drinking, and the second lowest in marijuana use.

Adult Substance Use

--Alcohol: Knox, Lincoln and Waldo County adults (combined responses) are slightly above the state average in use of alcohol, but below the average in binge drinking.

--Cigarettes: Knox, Lincoln, and Waldo county adults (combined responses) are among the lowest in the state in use of cigarettes, and the lowest in the state in reporting smoking ½ pack or more daily.

Youth Attitudes

--"Cool" to use substances: 6th-12th graders are below the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used cigarettes, began smoking regularly, or used marijuana.

--"Wrong" to use substances: 6th-12th graders are above the state average in feeling it would be wrong for someone their age to use cigarettes or marijuana. Their attitudes about alcohol use are about the same as the state average.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--9th-12th graders are the lowest in the state in reporting first use of cigarettes prior to age 13, and are the second lowest in the state in reporting early use of marijuana. Early use of alcohol is the same as the state average.

Family

--Rules about substance use: 6th-8th graders and 9th-12th graders are about the same as the state average in reporting clear family rules about alcohol and drug use.

--**Family members with alcohol or drug problems:** 6th-12th graders are at the state average in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe drug or alcohol problem.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are among the lowest in the state in reporting that they know one or more adults who use or sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Risk indicators in the Community Domain are mixed. All of the indicators related to Availability of Substances are close to the state average. In Transitions and Mobility, *rental residential properties* is considerably above the state average (possibly because this is a coastal tourist area), while *households in rental properties* is considerably below the state average. *Population voting in elections* (Neighborhood Attachment) is above the state average. Measures of Economic and Social Deprivation are below the state average: *unemployment rate* and *free and reduced lunch eligibility* are somewhat below, and *female-headed households* is considerably below.

Family Domain

Most risk indicators in the Family Domain are close to or lower than the state average. The only ones that are appreciably above are *adults in ATOD treatment* (Family History of High Risk Behavior) and *drug use during pregnancy* (Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior). Several are well below the state average: *adult arrests for property crimes, alcohol-related offenses,* and *drug-related offenses* (Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior) and *single parent households* (Family Conflict).

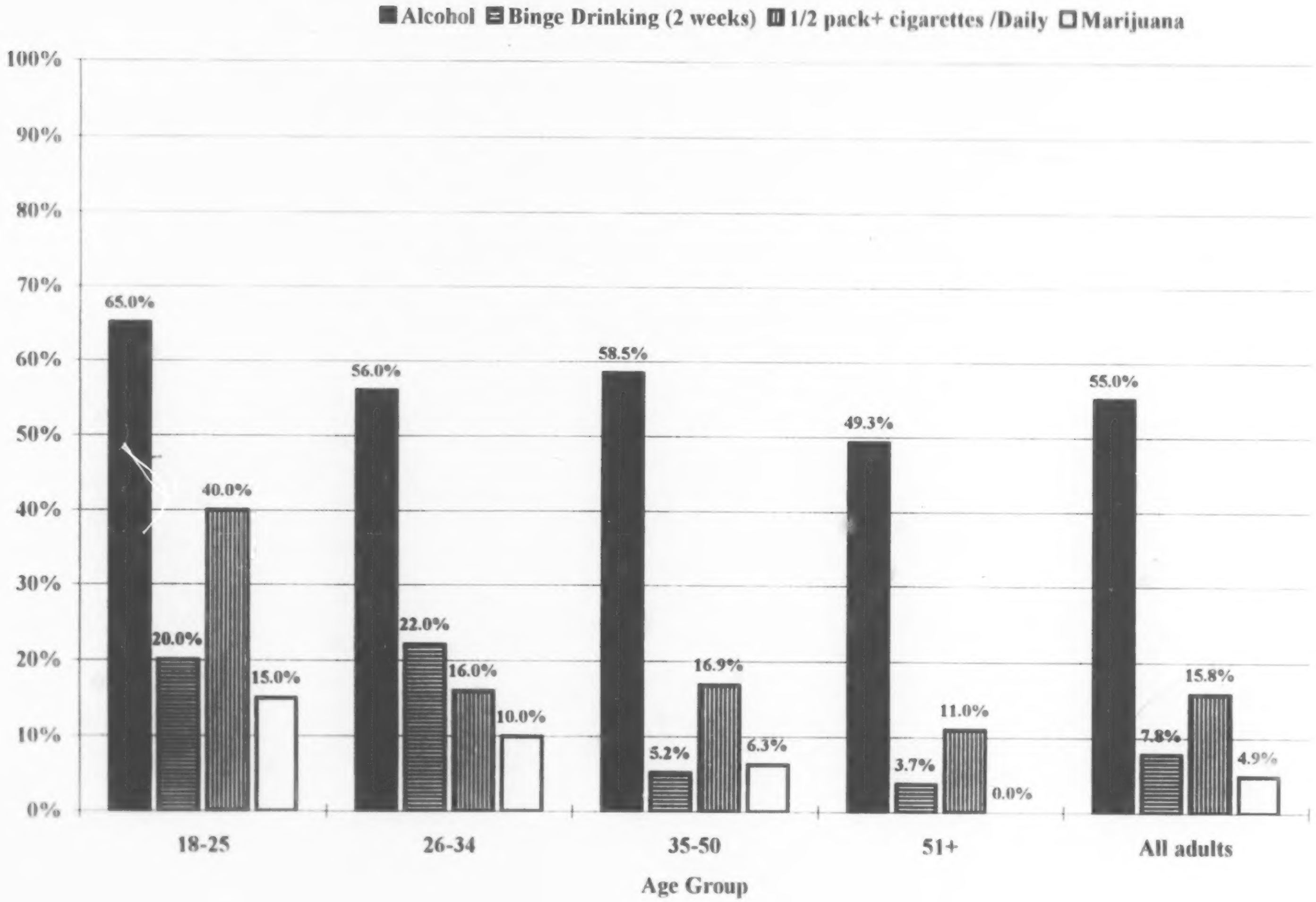
Peer/Individual Domain

All of the risk indicators in the Peer/Individual Domain are at or below the state average. *Vandalism* and *personal and property crime arrests for 10-14 year olds* are especially low compared with the state average.

Outcome Indicators

Almost all outcome indicators are lower than the state average or only slightly above. The only one that is substantially above the state average is *adolescent high school dropouts.*

KNOX, LINCOLN AND WALDO COUNTIES*
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996



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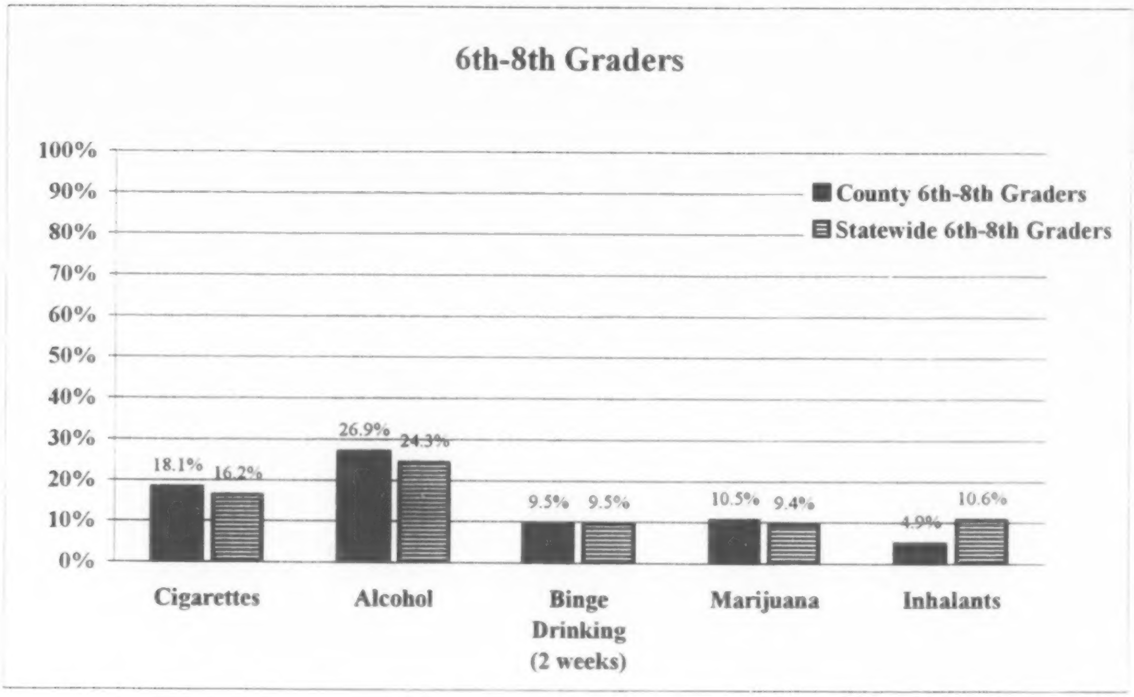
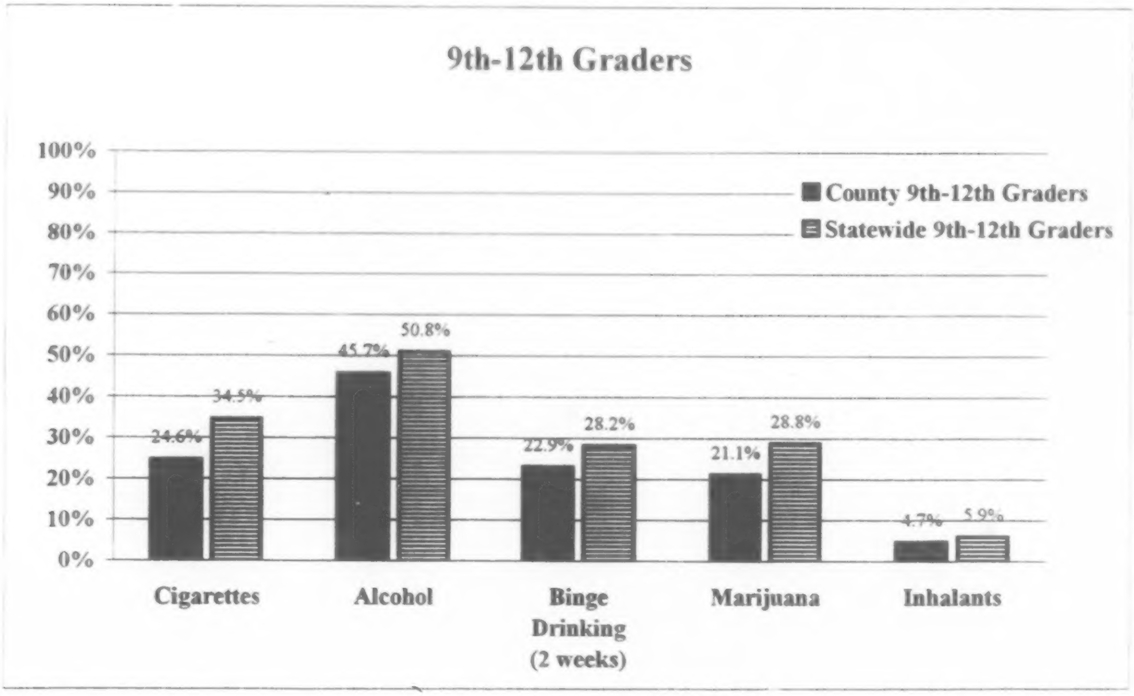
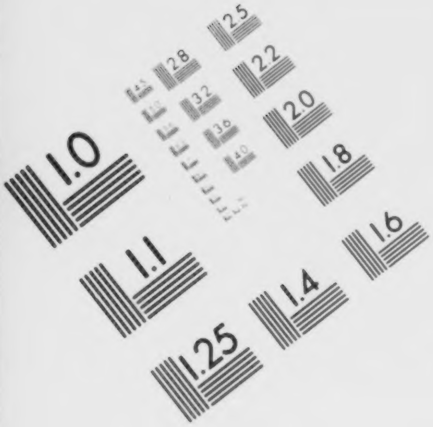
LINCOLN COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS



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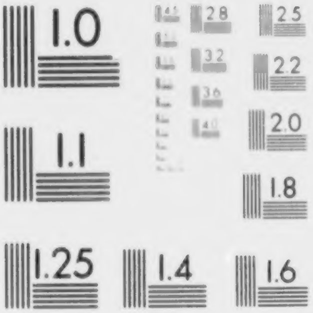
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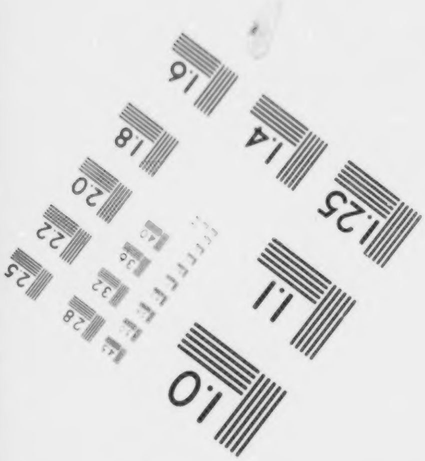
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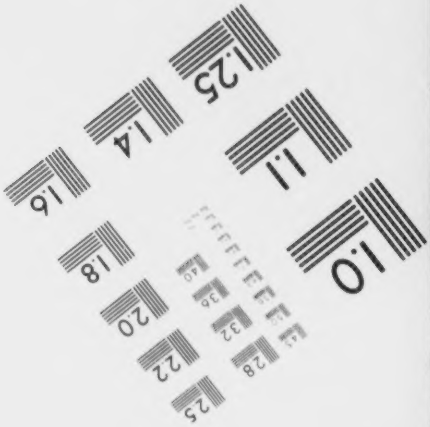
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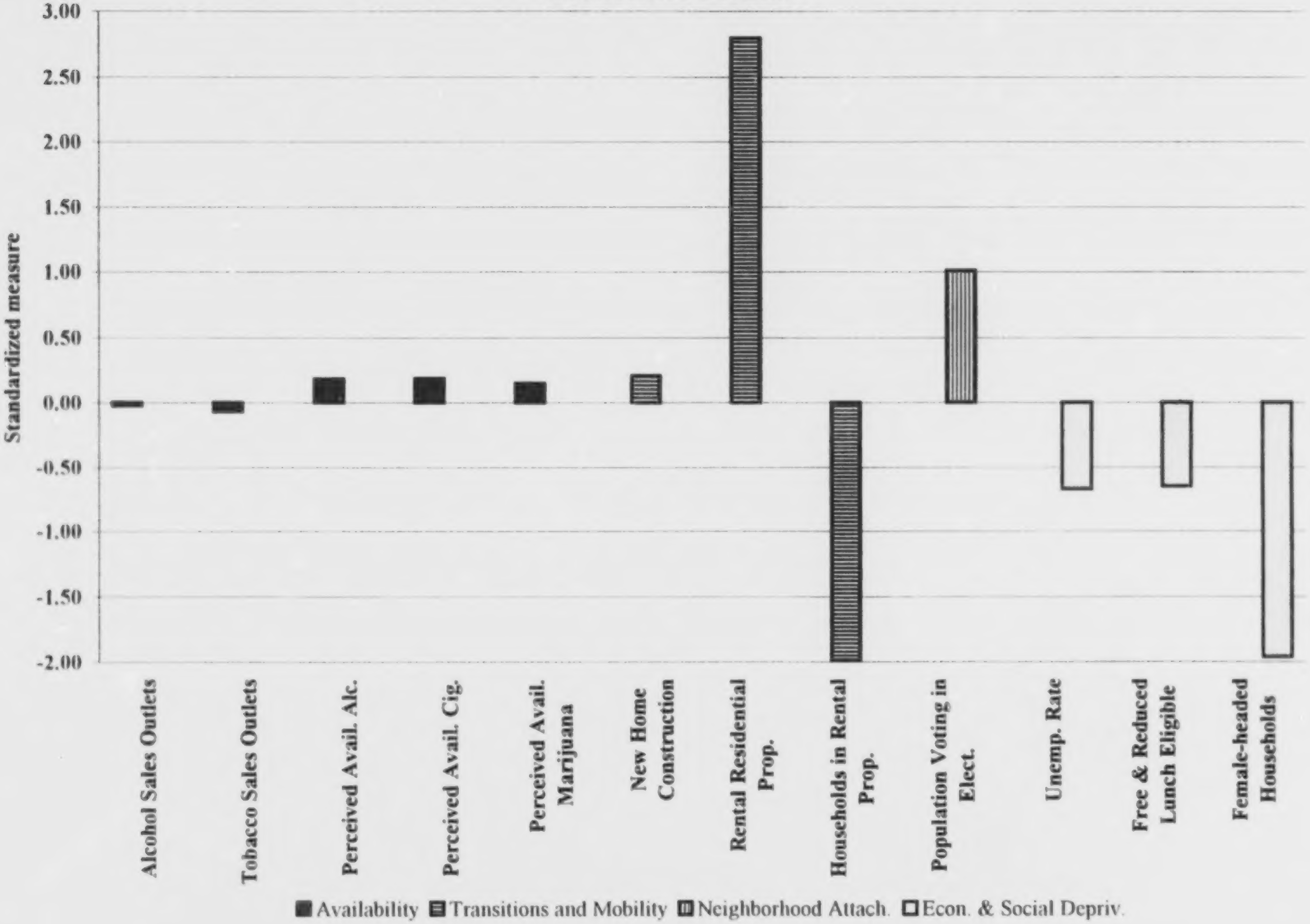
LINCOLN COUNTY
COMMUNITY DOMAIN



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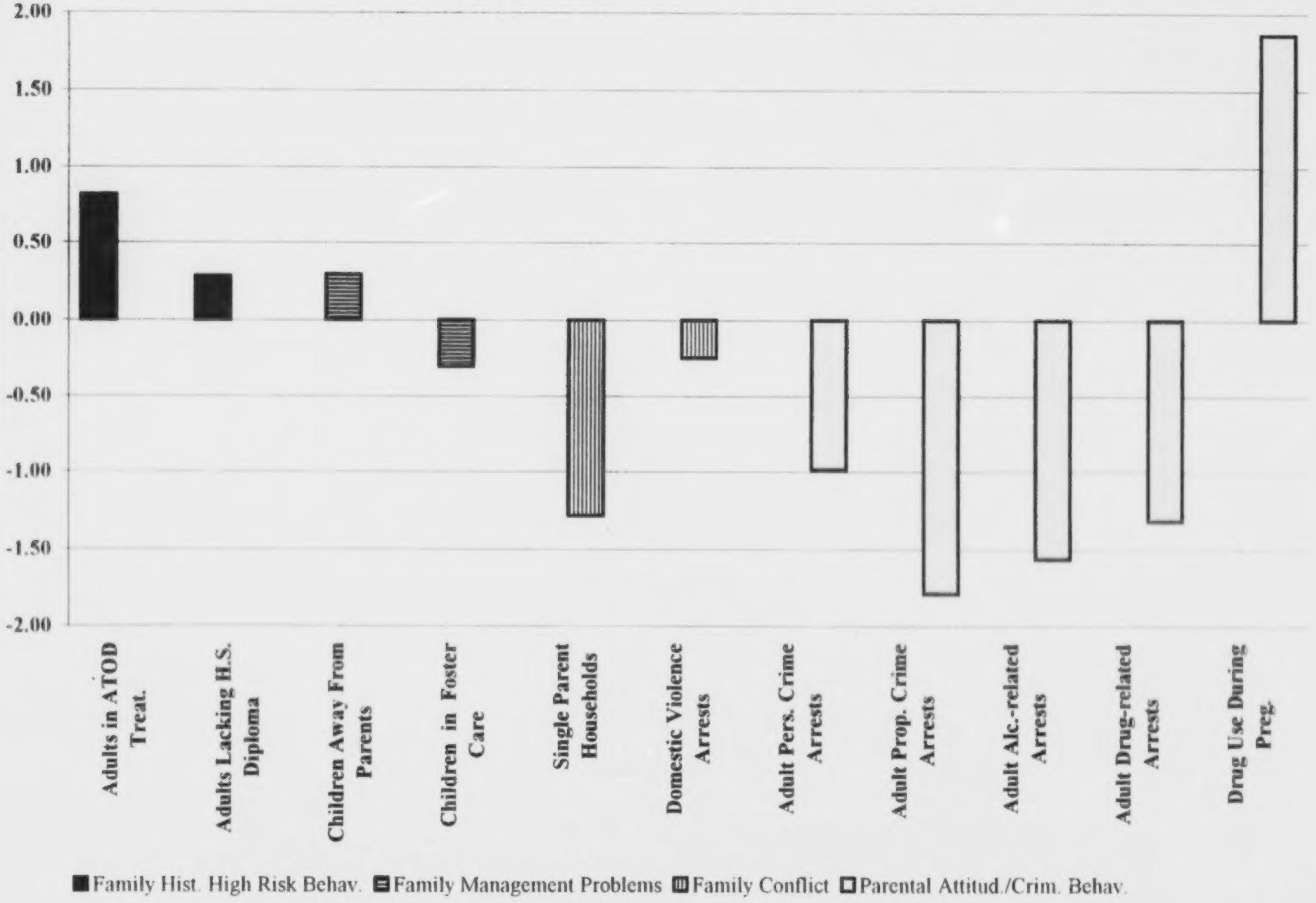
LINCOLN COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



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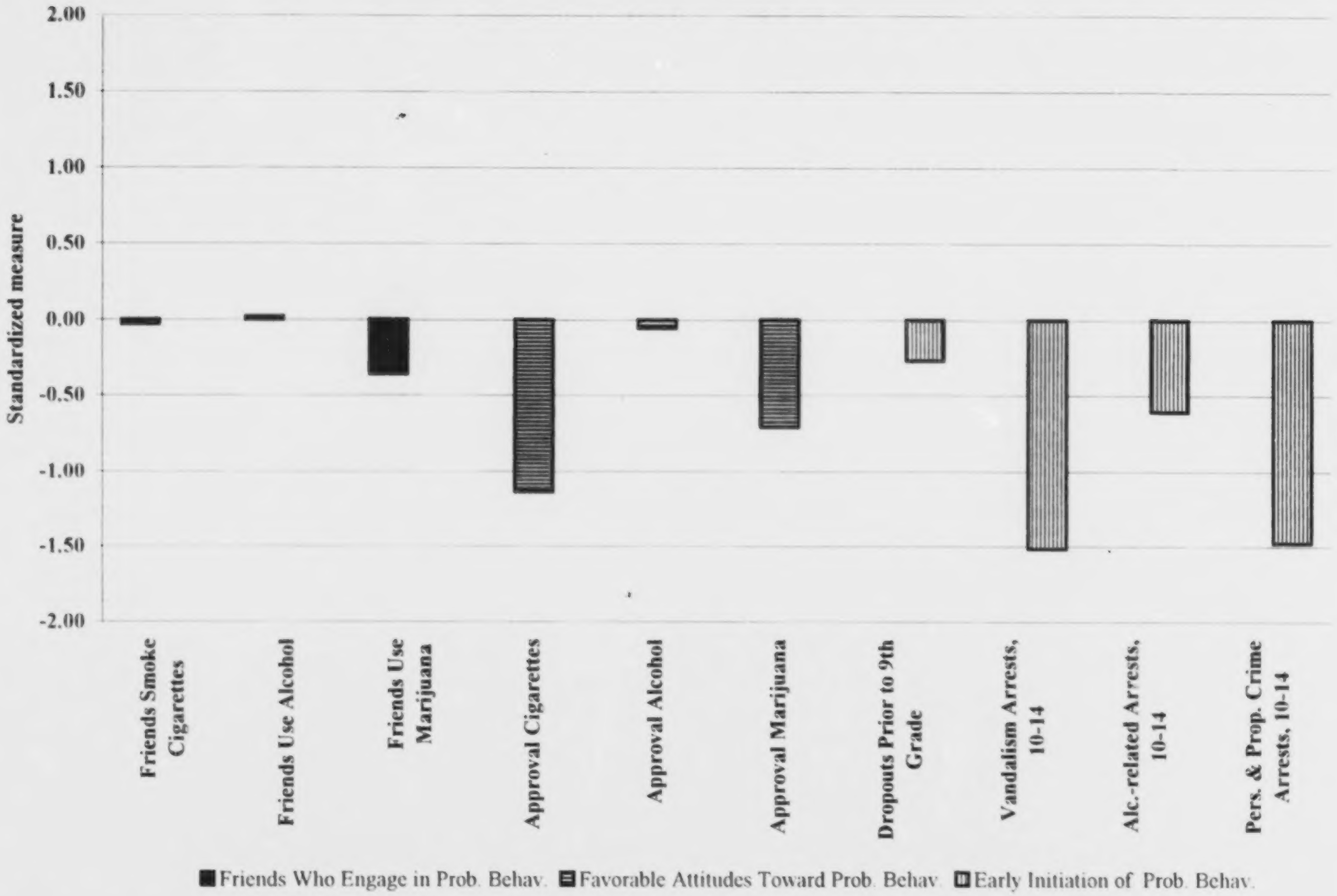
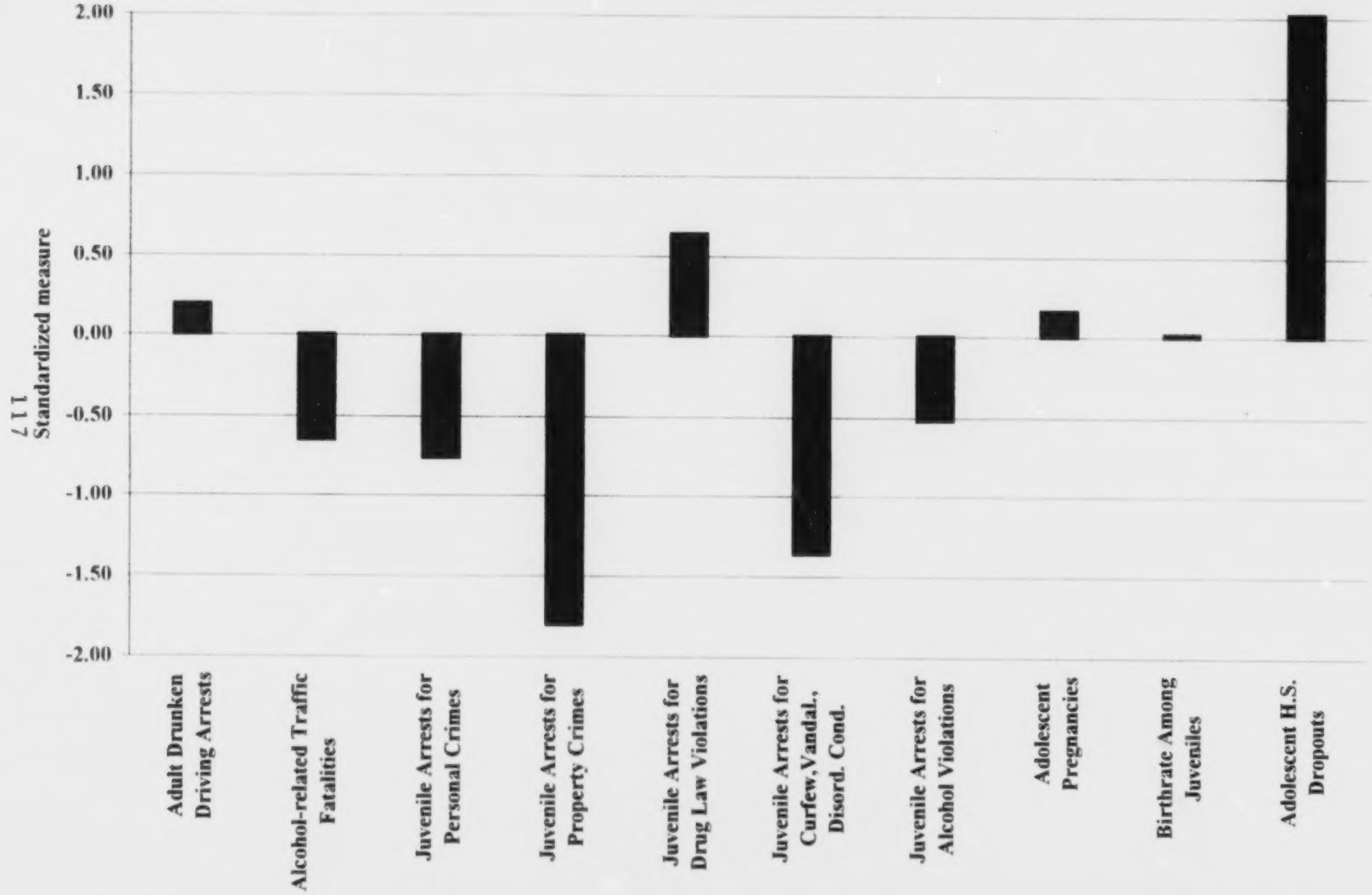
LINCOLN COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depect the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

LINCOLN COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

OXFORD COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are the highest in the state in use of inhalants and in binge drinking; they are second highest in the state in heavy smoking, and are above the state average in cigarette use in general. They are about the same as the state average in use of alcohol and marijuana.

--**9th-12th graders** are the second highest in the state in binge drinking; above average in use of cigarettes and in heavy smoking; and slightly above average in alcohol use. Marijuana use is the same as the state average.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults overall are the third highest in the state in use of alcohol and in binge drinking. This pattern is most marked among those in the 18-25 year old age group.

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall are the same as the state average in use of cigarettes and in heavy smoking.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are somewhat below the state average in reporting that they would be seen as cool if they used cigarettes, used marijuana, or began drinking regularly.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are above the state average in feeling it would be wrong for someone their age to use cigarettes, alcohol or marijuana.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are above the state average in reporting first use of cigarettes prior to the age of 13. They are at the state average in early use of marijuana, and the lowest in the state in reporting early use of alcohol.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders are slightly above the state average and 9th-12th graders are slightly below the state average in reporting clear family rules about alcohol and drug use.

--Family members with alcohol or drug problems: 6th-12th graders are above the state average in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe alcohol or drug problem.

Community

--6th-12th graders are among the lowest in the state reporting that they know one or more adults who use drugs, and are below the state average in knowing adults who sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

The majority of risk indicators in the Community Domain are below the state average. *Alcohol sales outlets* is above the state average, and *tobacco outlets* is slightly above. The three indicators in Economic and Social Deprivation (*unemployment rate, free and reduced lunch eligibility,* and *female-headed households*) are also slightly above the state average.

Family Domain

The Family Domain presents a mixed picture of risk indicators. In Family History of High Risk Behavior, *adults in ATOD treatment* is somewhat below the state average, while *adults lacking high school diploma* is somewhat above. In Family Management Problems, one indicator is significantly above the state average but the *(children in foster care)* is below the state average, and in Family Conflict one (*single parent households*) is. All indicators in Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior are below the state average, two of them substantially (*adult property crime arrests* and *alcohol-related arrests)*.

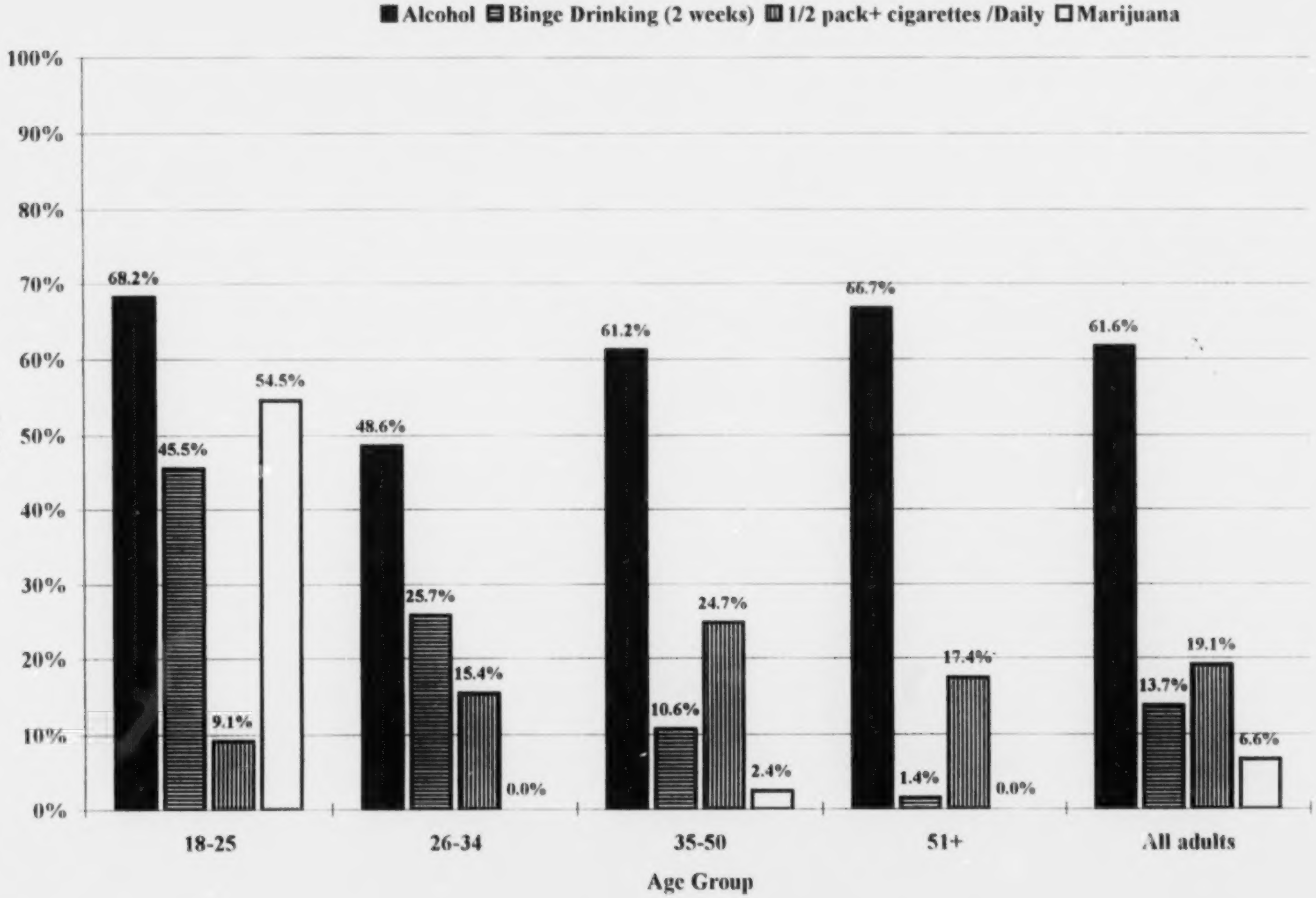
Peer/Individual Domain

All risk indicators in the Peer/Individual Domain are below the state average except for *dropouts prior to 9th grade,* which is slightly above.

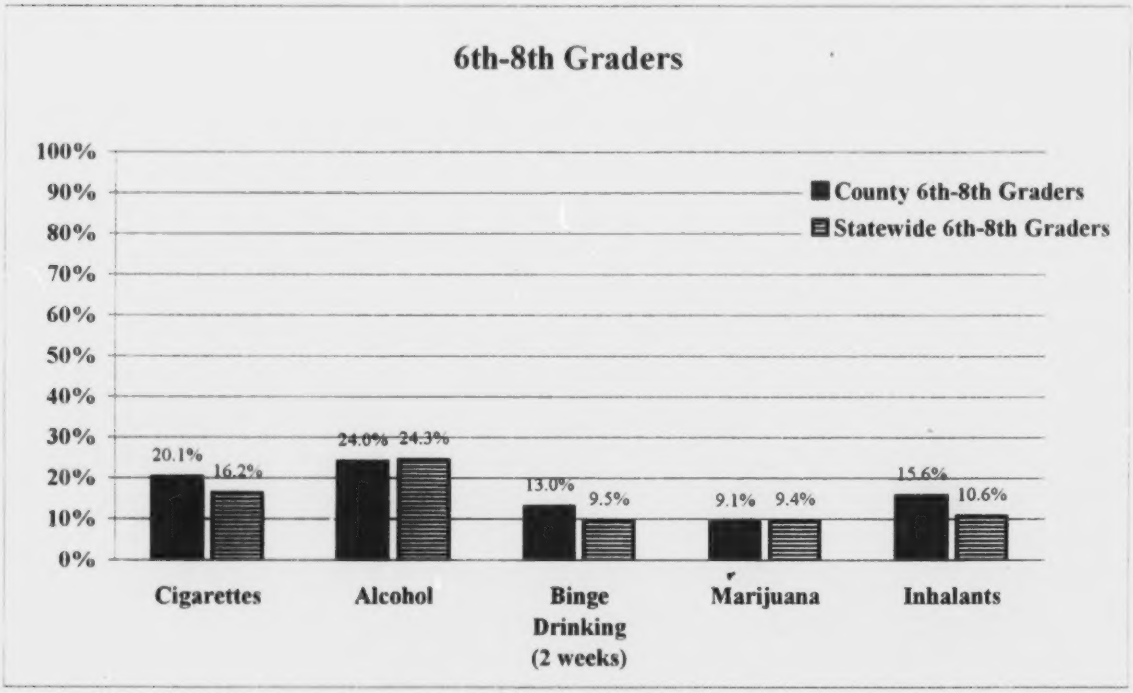
Outcome Indicators

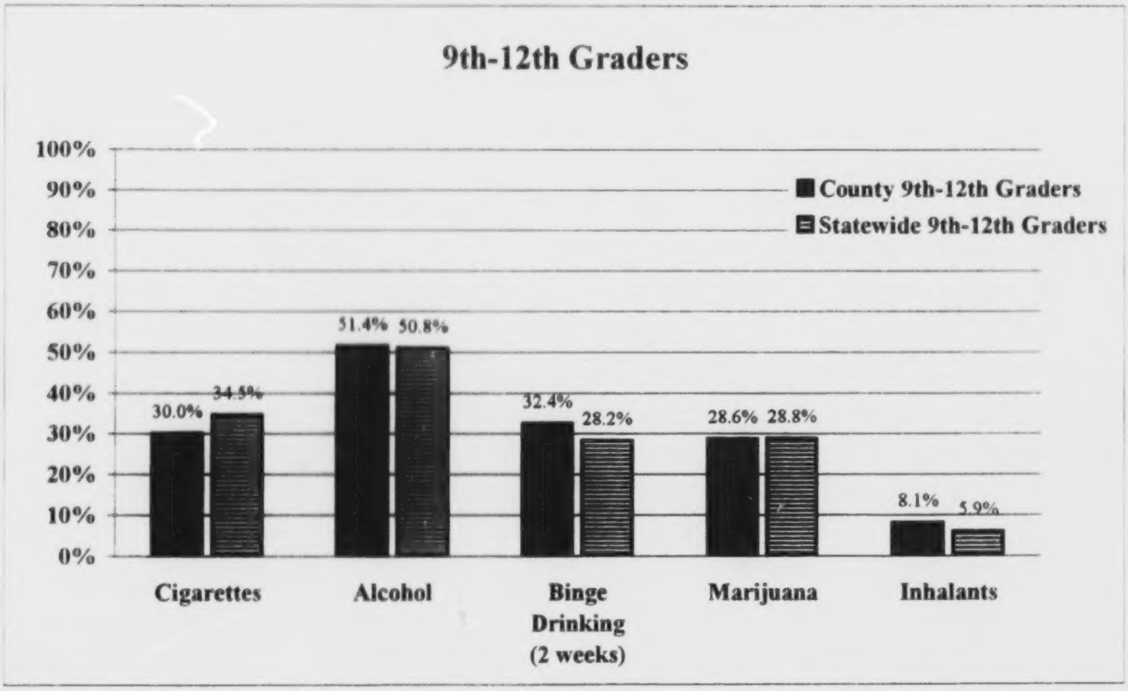
Outcome Indicators present a mixed picture. *Alcohol-related traffic fatalities* are above the state average; *adolescent pregnancies, birthrate among juveniles,* and *adolescent high school dropouts* are substantially above the state average. The remainder of outcome indicators are below the state average.

OXFORD COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996

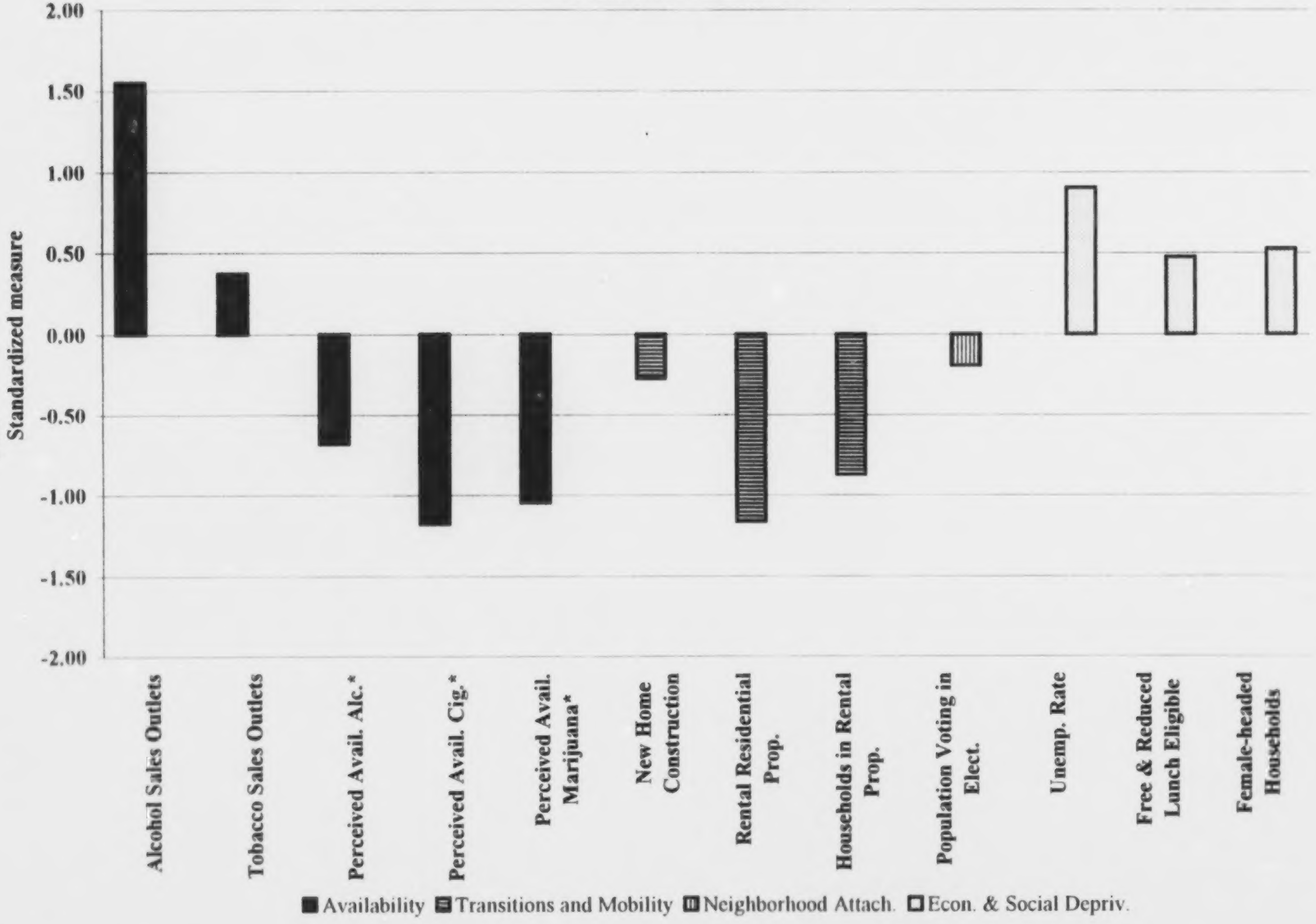


OXFORD COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS



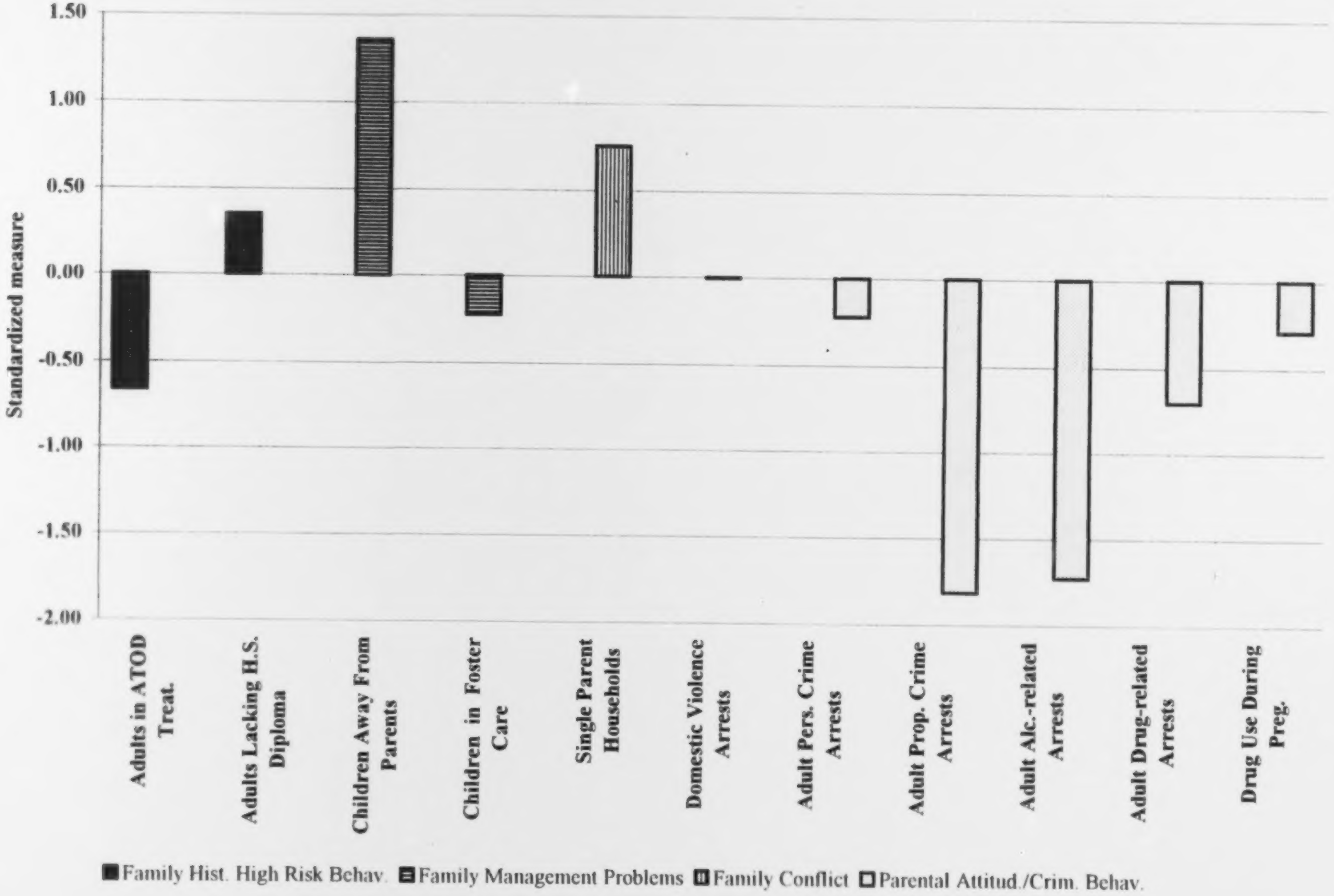


OXFORD COUNTY
COMMUNITY DOMAIN



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation represents higher risk levels, except for Pop. Voting in Elect., where it represents lower risk.

OXFORD COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



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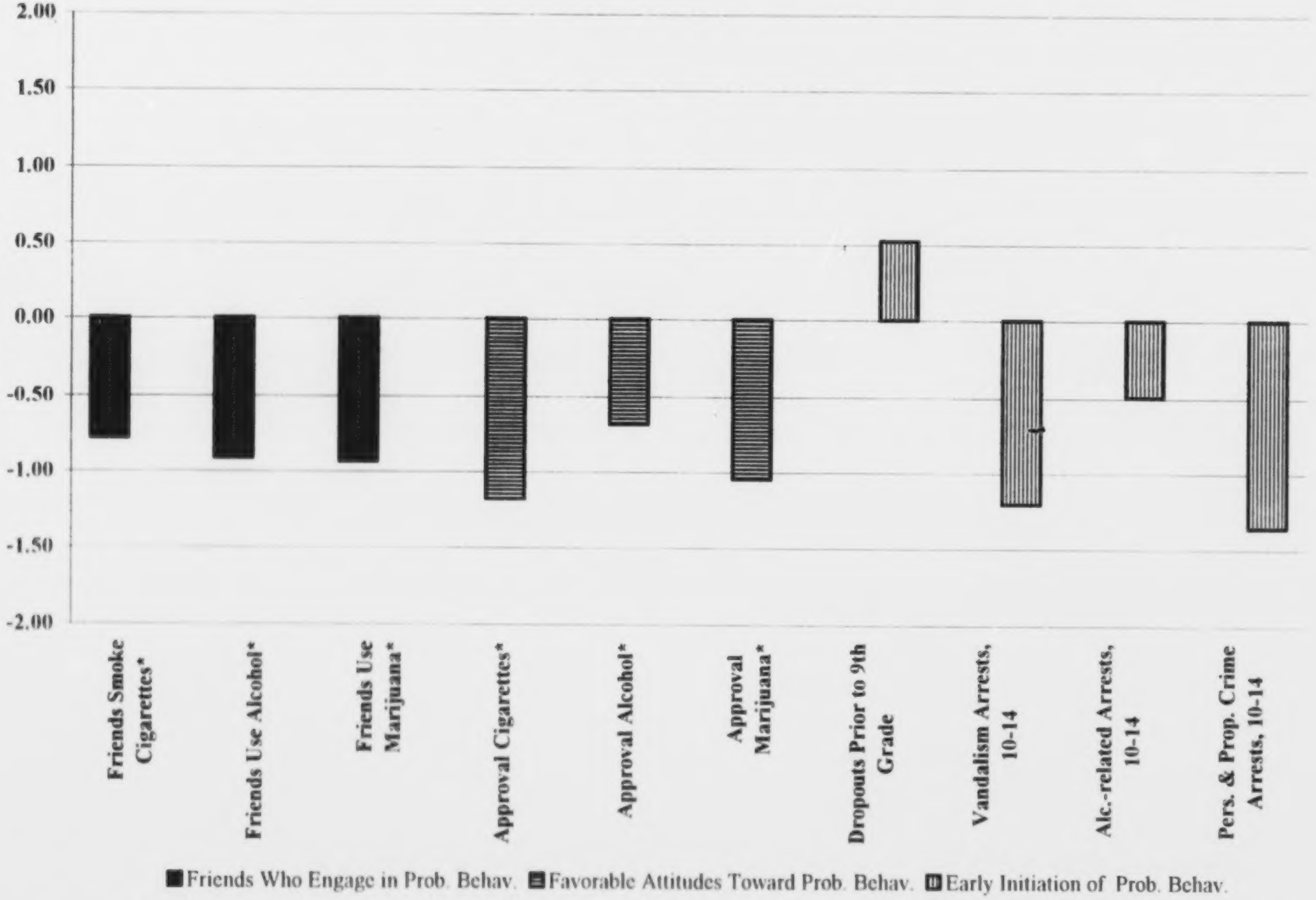
OXFORD COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN

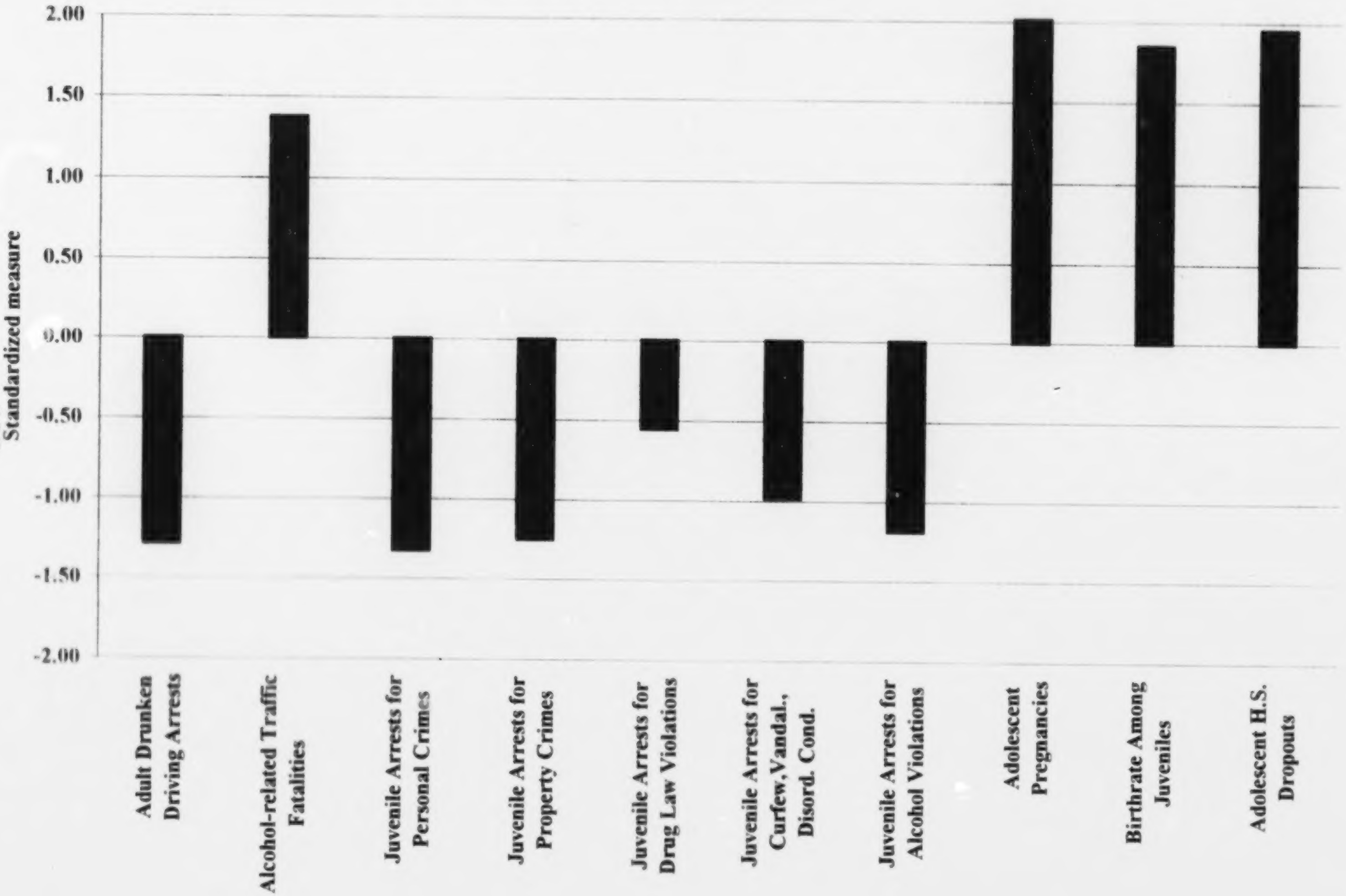


The state rate is shown as the 0 line, bars depect the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

203

204

OXFORD COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are above the state average in use of cigarettes, alcohol, and inhalants and in binge drinking. They are at the state average in use of marijuana.

--**9th-12th graders** are the highest in the state in use of inhalants, and are above the state average in heavy smoking. They are the lowest in the state in use of marijuana, and lower than the state average in use of alcohol and cigarettes and in binge drinking.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults overall are close to the state average in use of alcohol and in binge drinking.

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall are slightly below the state average in cigarette use and in heavy smoking. However, those in the 51 and over age group are the third highest in the state among that age group in cigarette use.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are the second highest in the state in reporting that they would be seen as cool if they used cigarettes or began drinking alcohol regularly. They are at the state average regarding whether they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are above the state average in reporting it would be wrong for someone their age to use alcohol, and slightly above the state average regarding marijuana use. However, attitudes towards cigarettes are the most favorable for any county, with the lowest percentage saying it would be wrong for someone their age to use cigarettes.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are above the state average in reporting first use of cigarettes and alcohol prior to age 13; they are the highest in the state in reporting early alcohol use. Early marijuana use is below the state average.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders are slightly below the state average and 9th-12th graders are above the average in reporting clear family rules about alcohol and drug use.

--**Family members with alcohol or drug problems:** 6th-12th graders are the third highest in the state in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe problem with alcohol or drugs.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are among the highest in the state reporting that they know one or more adults who use drugs, and are above the state average in knowing one or more adults who sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Penobscot County is slightly above the state average in most risk factors in the Community Domain. *New home construction* (Transitions and Mobility) is somewhat lower than the state average. The *population voting in elections* (Neighborhood Attachment) is higher than the state average. *Tobacco outlets* (Availability of substances) is slightly lower.

Family Domain

Penobscot County is close to the state average in most risk indicators in the Family Domain (very slightly above in seven indicators, and very slightly below in four).

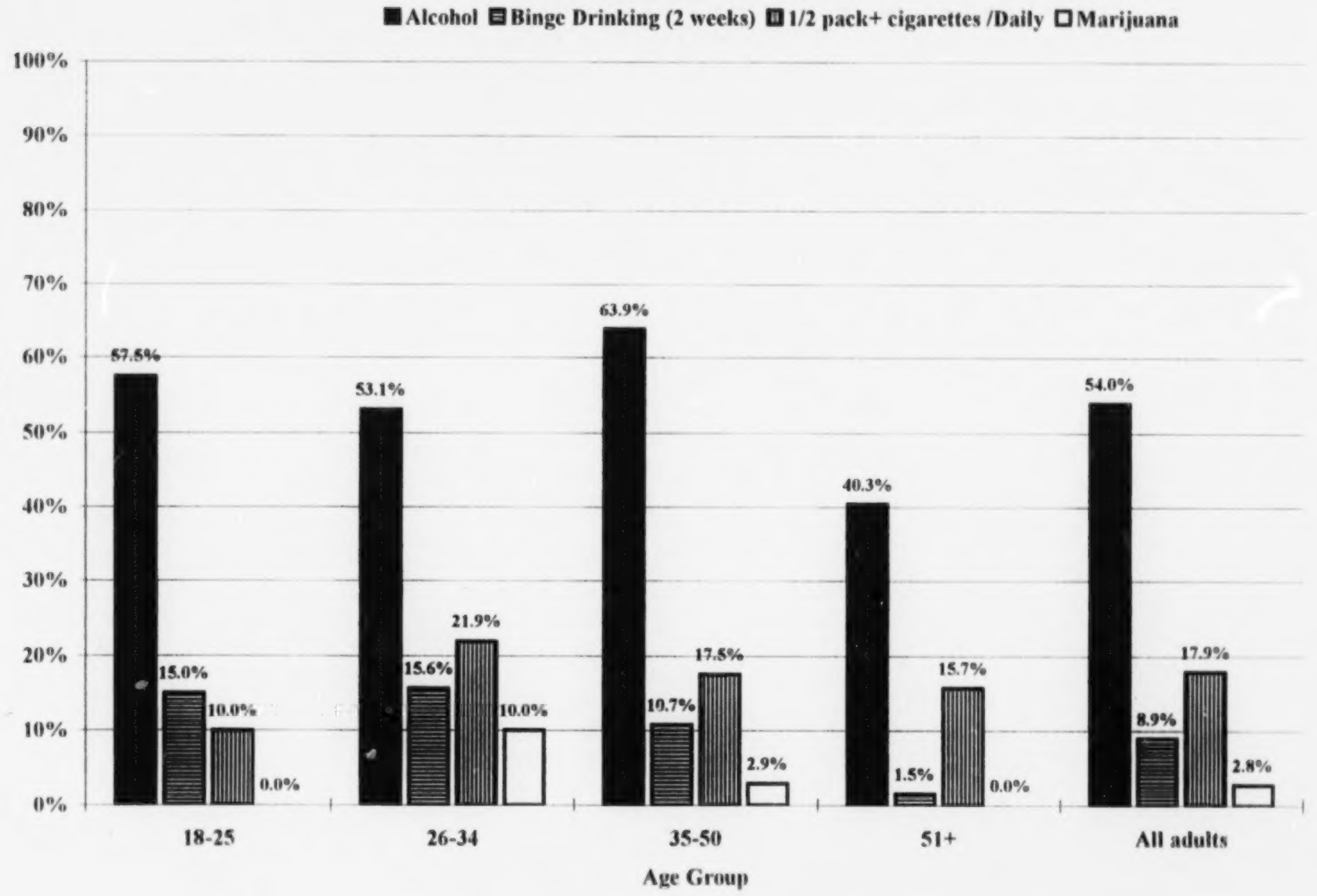
Peer/Individual Domain

Most indicators in the Peer/Individual Domain are below the state average. *Friends smoking cigarettes, friends using alcohol,* and *approval of cigarettes* are above the average.

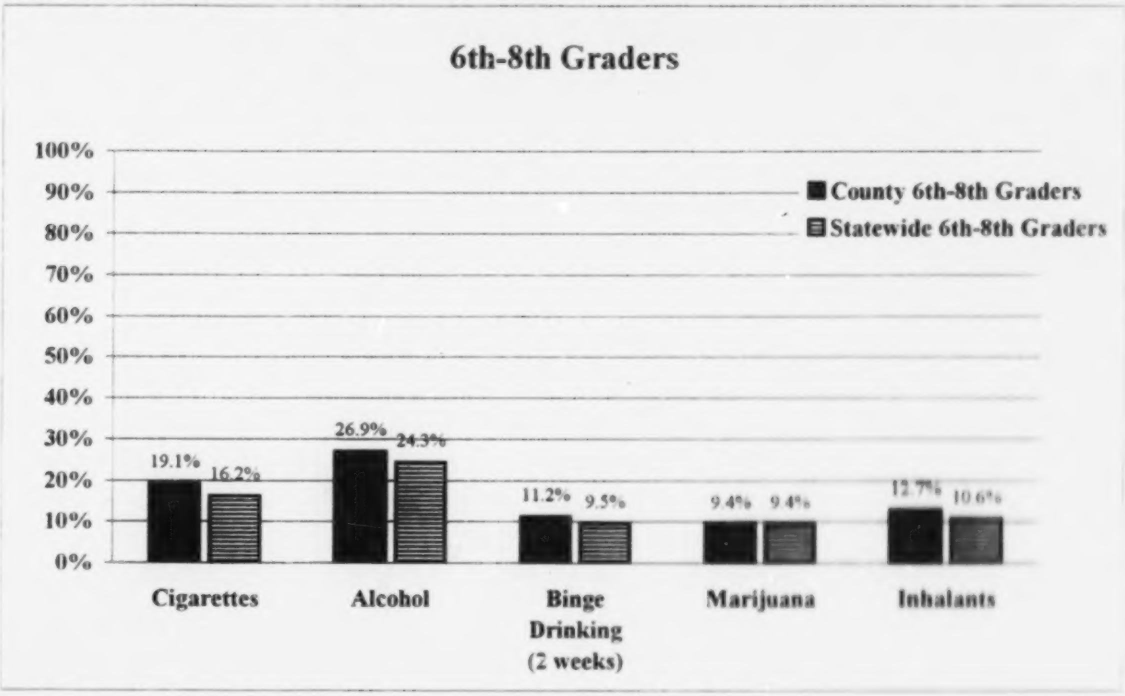
Outcome Indicators

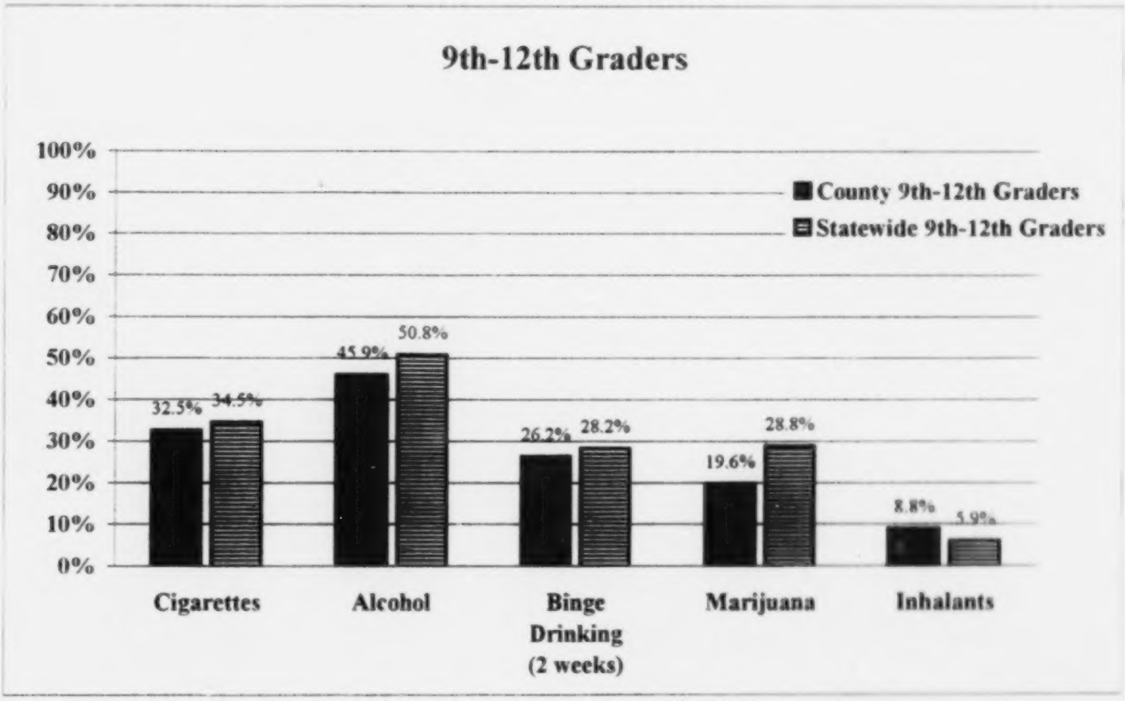
All Outcome Indicators in Penobscot County are below the state average except *adult drunken driving arrests,* which is slightly above.

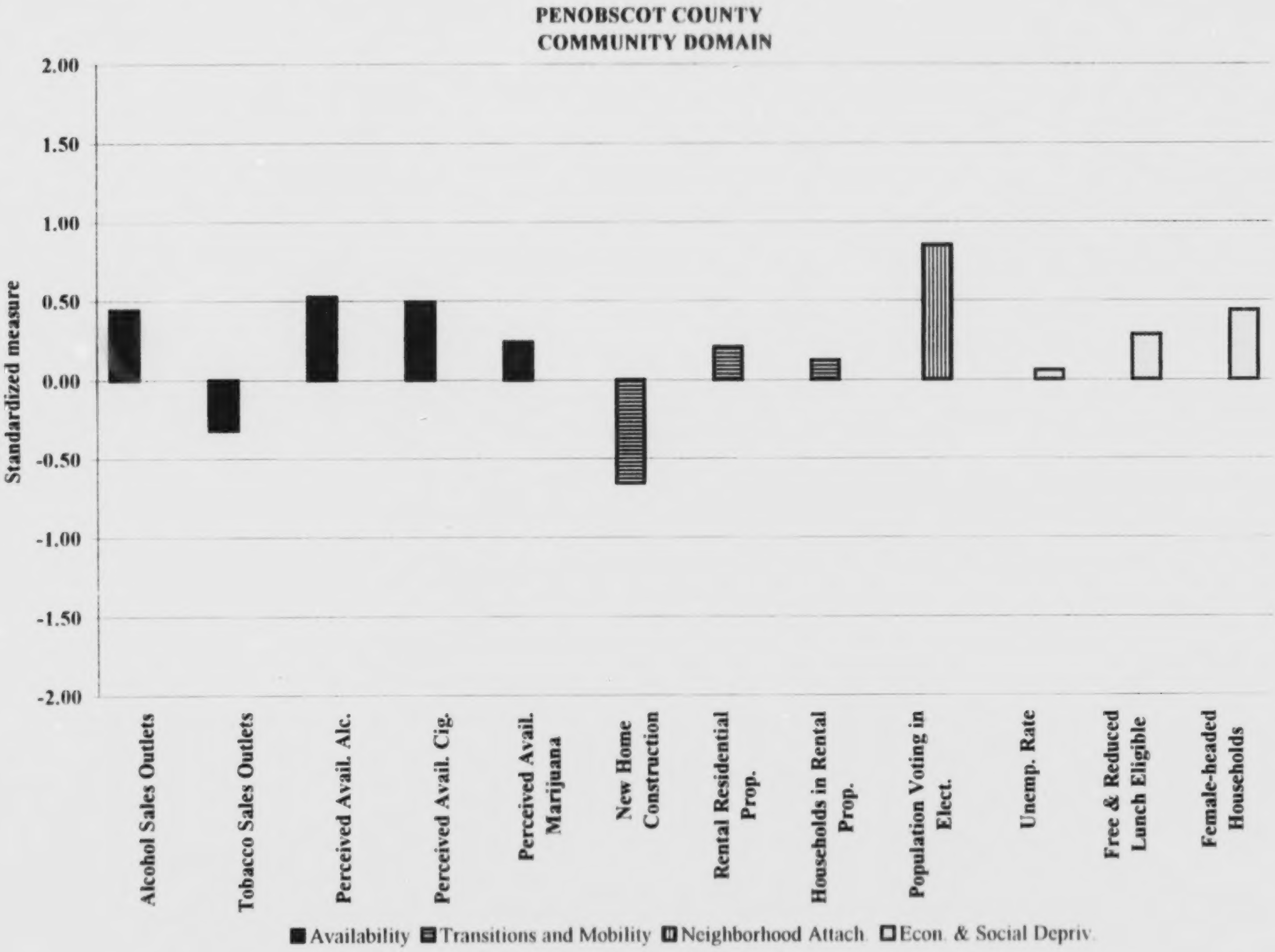
PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996



PENOBSCOT COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS

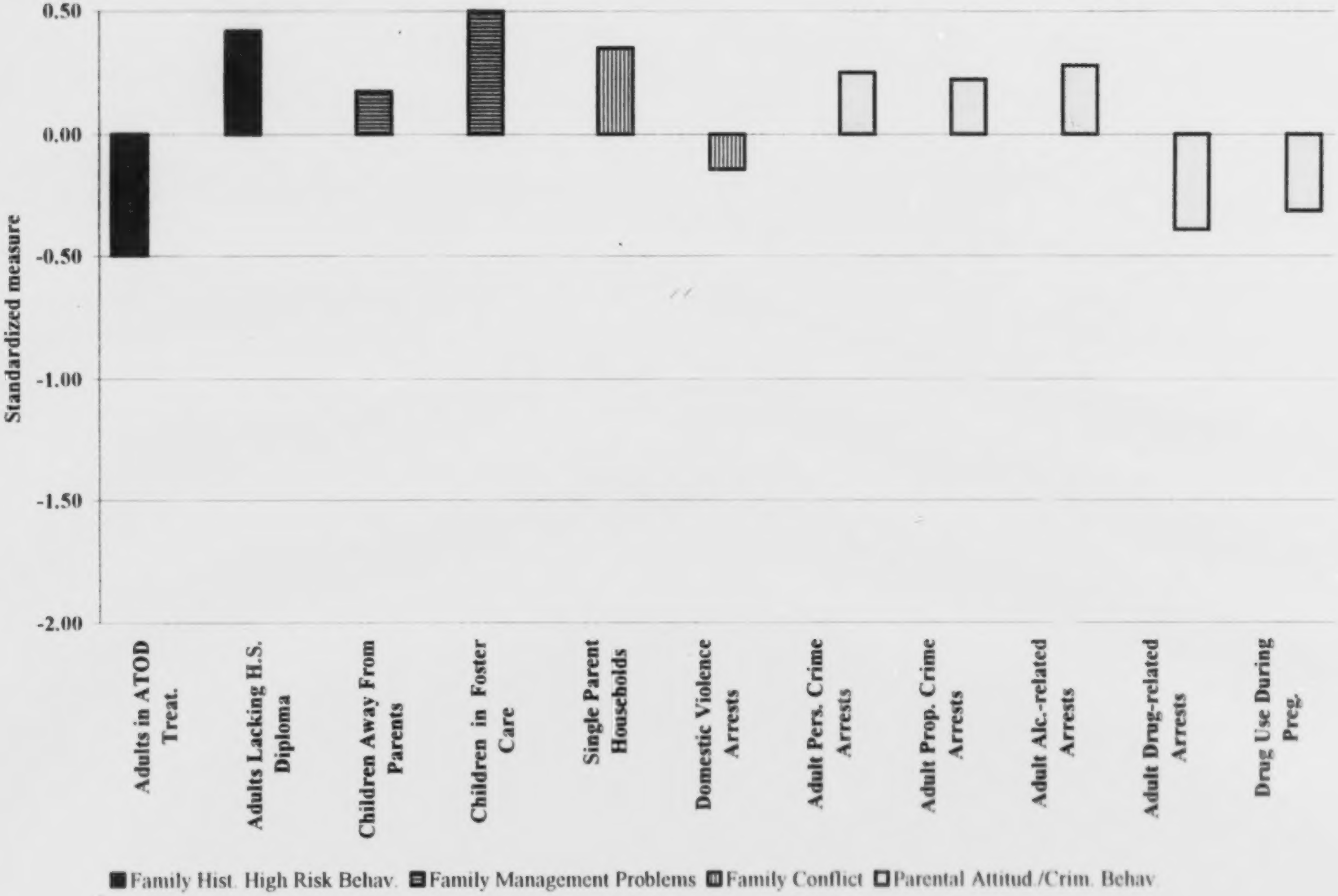






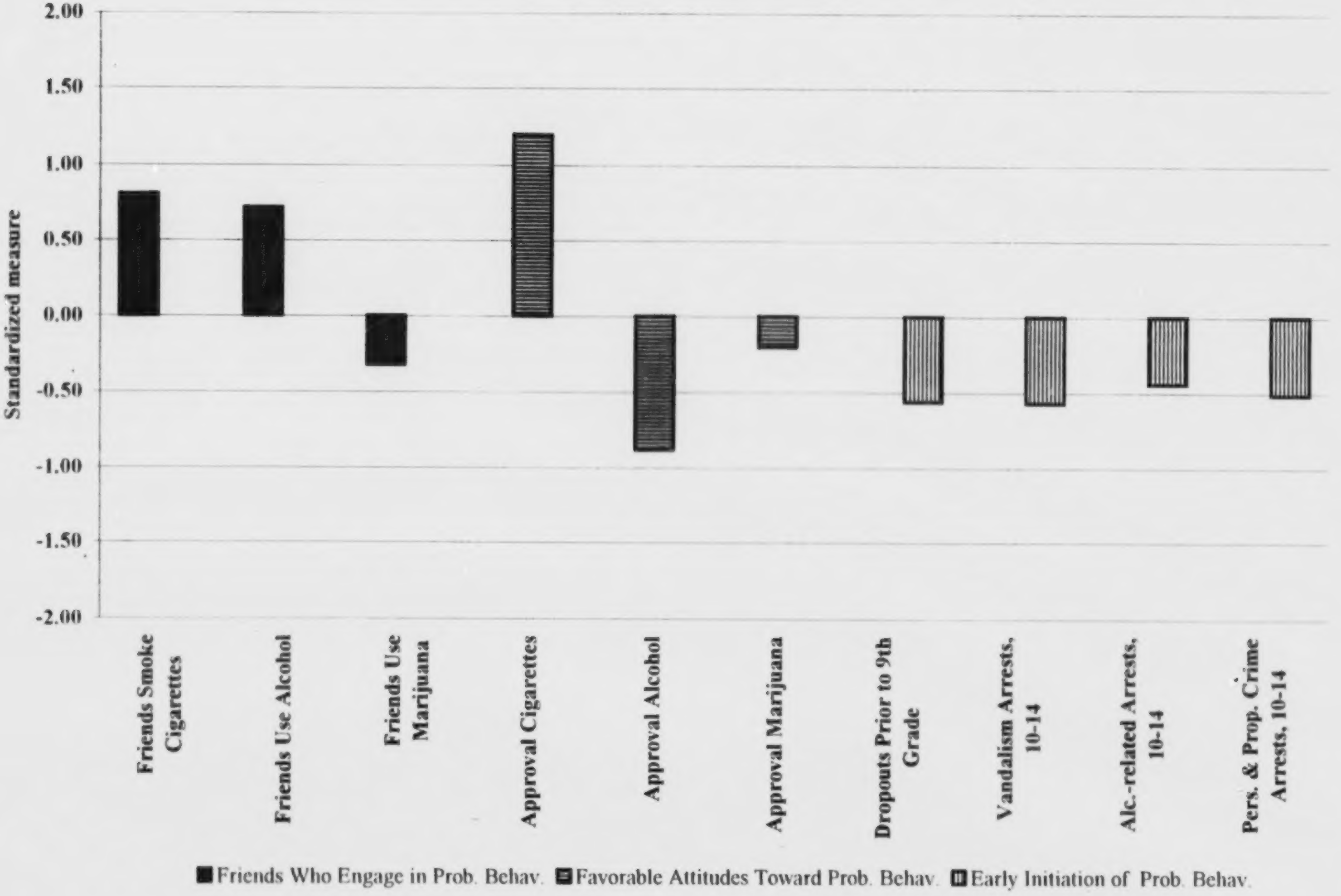
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation represents higher risk levels, except for Pop. Voting in Elect., where it represents lower risk.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



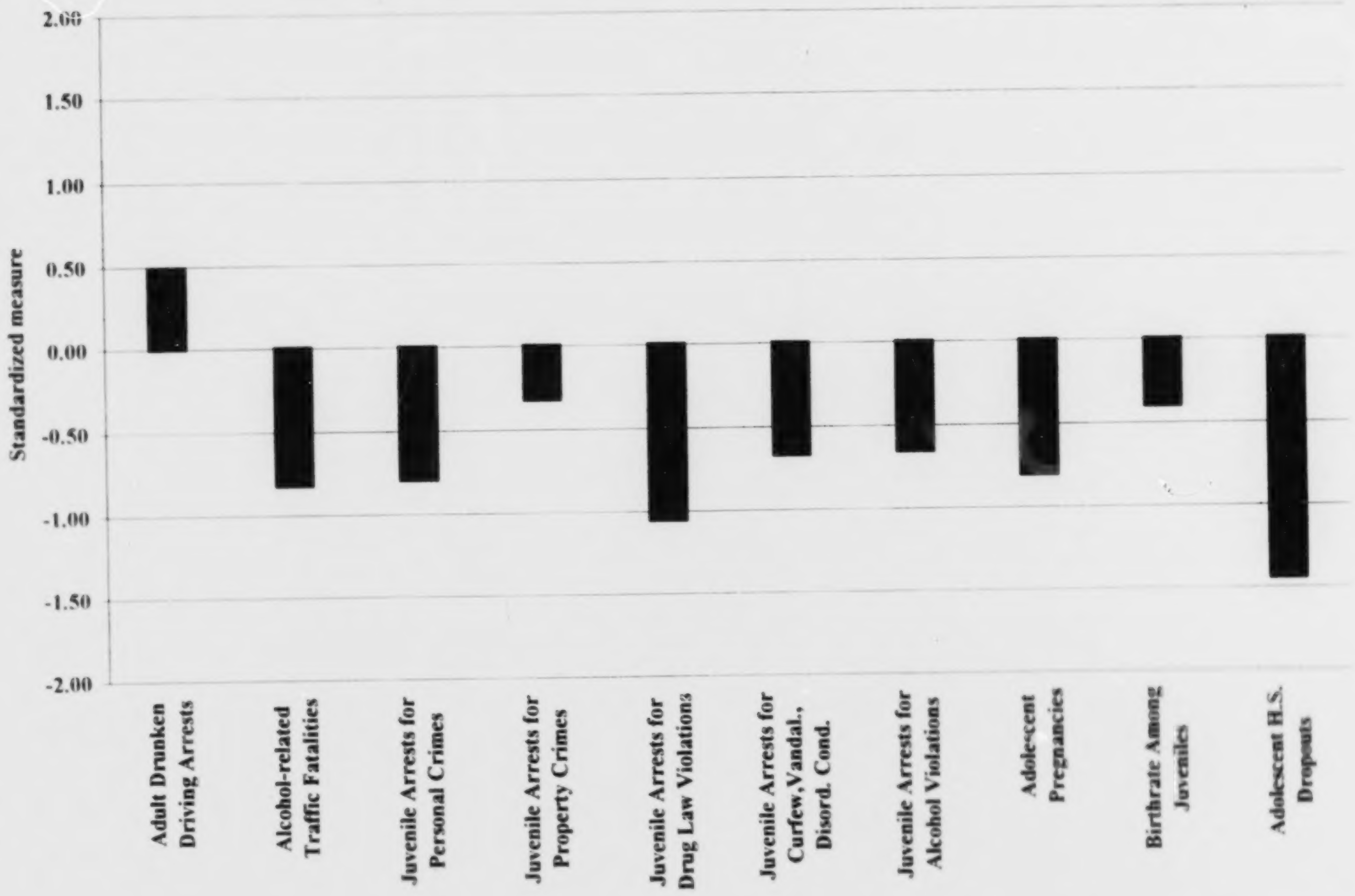
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



The state rate is shown as the 0 line, bars depect the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line, bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are above the state average in binge drinking, and slightly above in use of cigarettes and alcohol. They are below the state average in use of inhalants and marijuana.

--**9th-12th graders** are the second highest in the state in use of inhalants, and are above the state average in use of cigarettes and alcohol. They are below the state average in marijuana use, and slightly below in binge drinking.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults overall are lower than the state average in use of alcohol and in binge drinking.

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall are slightly below the state average in cigarette use, but slightly above in heavy smoking. Younger adults (those ages 18-25 and 26-34) are considerably above the state average in both.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are the third highest in the state in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used cigarettes. They are above the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana or began drinking alcohol regularly.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are slightly below the state average in feeling it would be wrong for someone their age to use alcohol. They are slightly above the state average in their attitudes about the wrongness of using cigarettes, and above the state average regarding the wrongness of marijuana use.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are the highest in the state in reporting first use of alcohol prior to the age of 13, and the second highest in early use of cigarettes. They are below the state average in early use of marijuana.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders and 9th-12th graders are below the state average in reporting clear family rules about alcohol and drug use.

--**Family members with alcohol or drug problems:** 6th-12th graders are above the state average in reporting that someone in their family has a severe problem with alcohol or drug use.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are above the state average in reporting that they know one or more adults who sell drugs, and slightly above average in knowing one or more adults who use drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Piscataquis County has a mixed picture for risk indicators in the Community Domain. In Availability, it is above the state average in *tobacco sales outlets*, but below or close to the average in other indicators. All risk indicators related to Transitions and Mobility are below the state average. *Population voting in elections* (Neighborhood Attachment) is above the state average. In Economic Deprivation, two indicators are above the state average (*unemployment rate* and *free and reduced lunch eligibility*), but one is below (*female-headed households)*.

Family Domain

There is also a mixed pattern for risk indicators in the Family Domain. In Family History of High Risk Behavior, both indicators are substantially above the state average (*adults in ATOD treatment* and *adults lacking high school diplomas*). In Family Management problems, one indicator is above the state average (*children living away from parents*) and one is just below (*children in foster care*). Both measures of Family Conflict are somewhat below the state average. In Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior, three indicators are below the state average, one is close to the average, and one is substantially above (*drug use during pregnancy*).

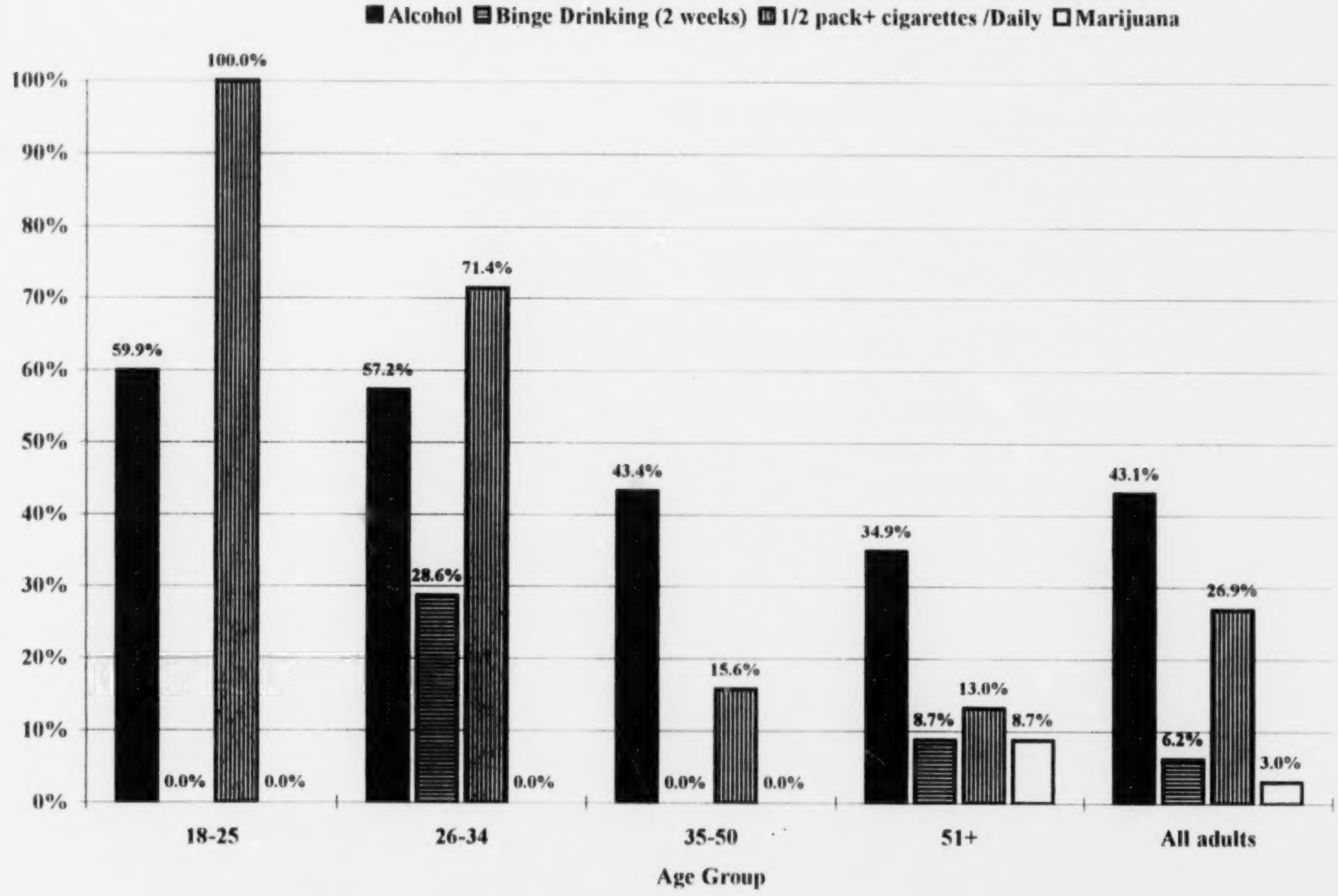
Peer/Individual Domain

The mixed pattern for risk indicators is evident also in the Peer/Individual Domain. In Friends Engaging in Problem Behavior, *cigarette smoking* and *use of alcohol* are above the state average, and *use of marijuana by friends* is below. In Favorable Attitudes to Problem Behavior, *alcohol* is approved at slightly above the state average, while *cigarettes* and *marijuana* are somewhat below. In Early Initiation of Problem Behavior, three indicators are below the state average, and one (*dropouts prior to 9th grade*) is somewhat above.

Outcome Indicators

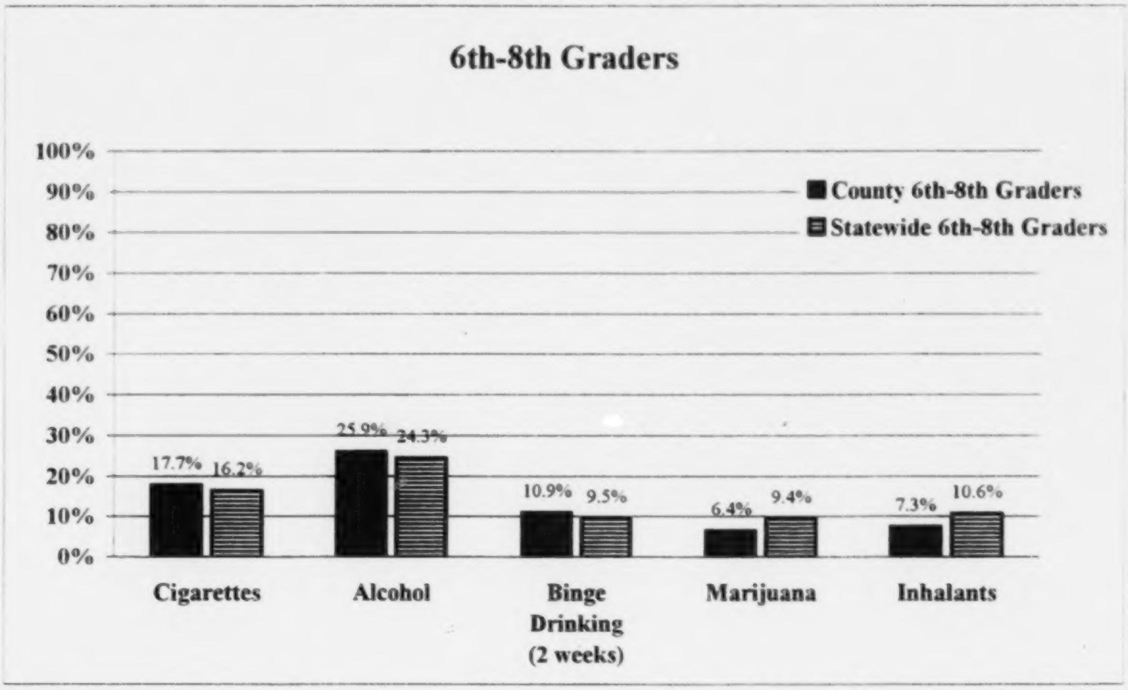
All Outcome Indicators are below the state average, some slightly and others more so. The lowest are alcohol-related traffic fatalities and juvenile arrests for personal crimes, property crimes, drug law violations, alcohol violations, and for curfew, vandalism and disorderly conduct.

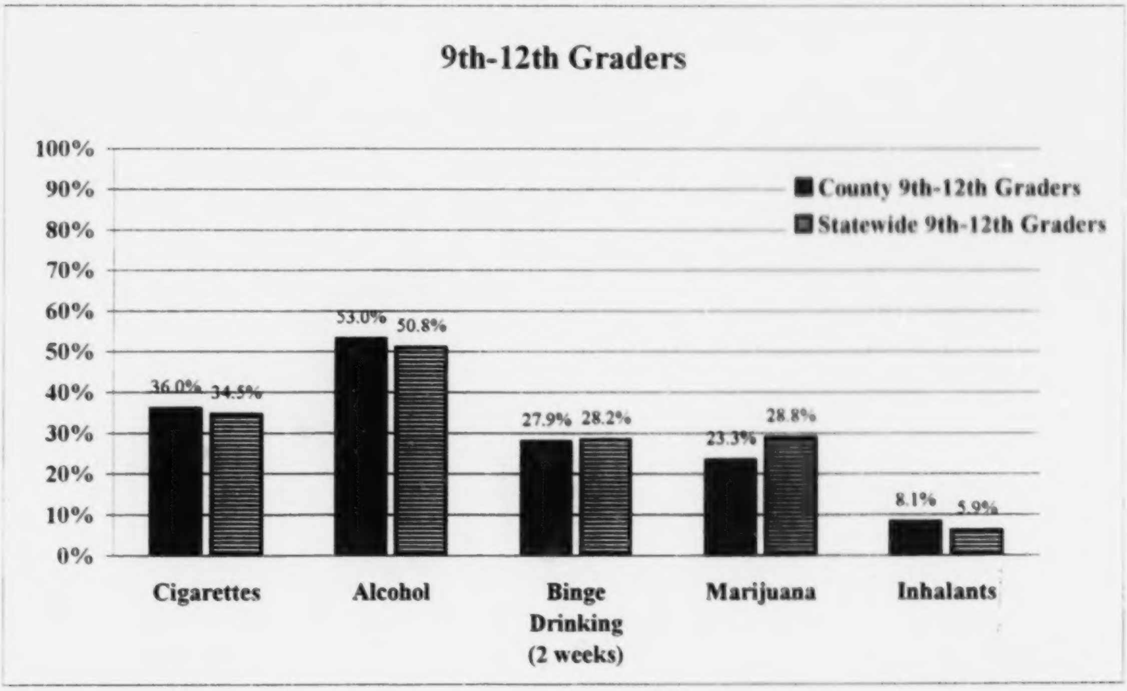
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY*
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996

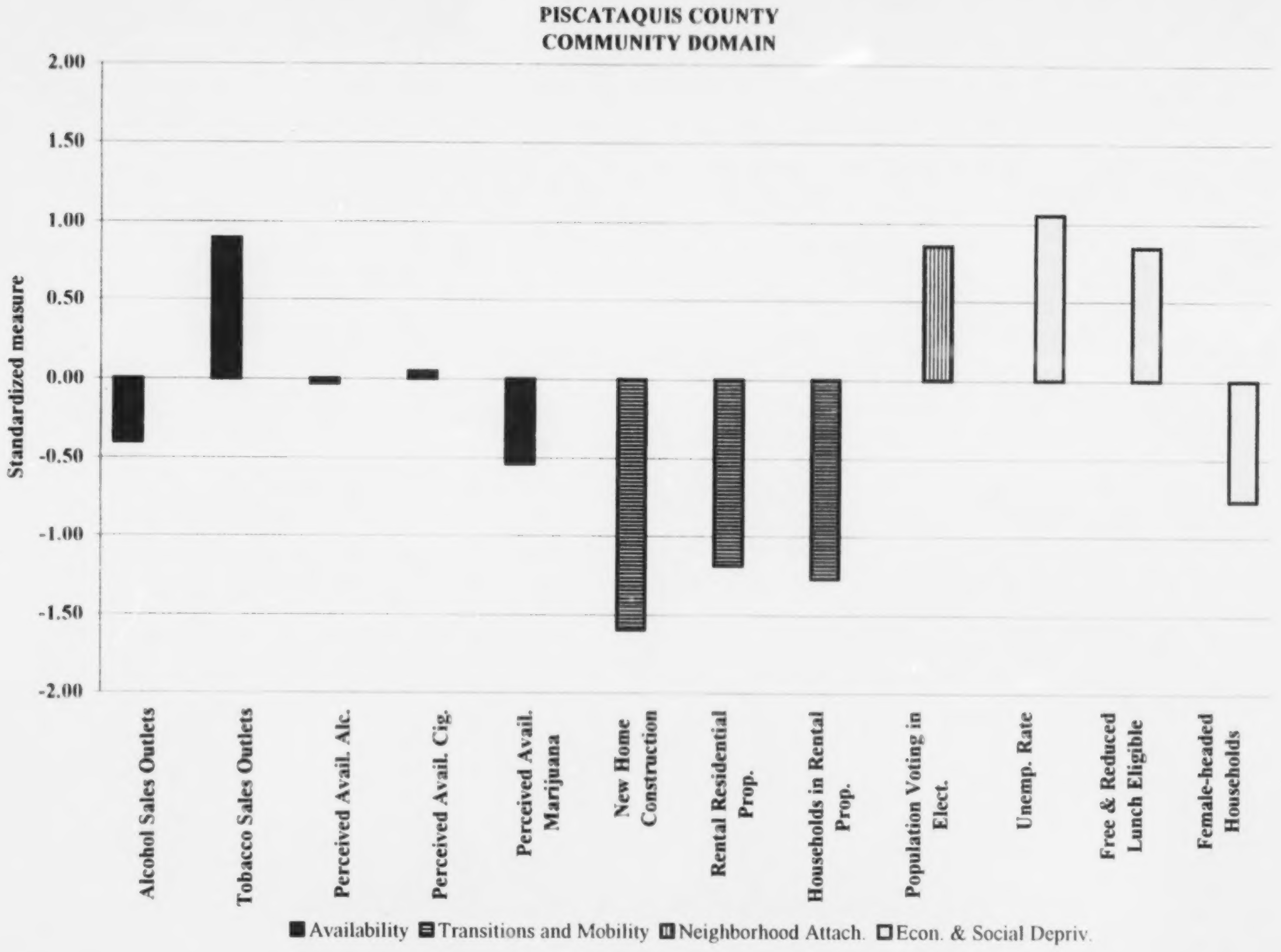


*Only a small number of persons were interviewed in Piscataquis County (about 35 answered most questions); therefore, the graph and figures shown here should not be taken as representative of the county population as a whole.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS


6th-8th Graders


9th-12th Graders



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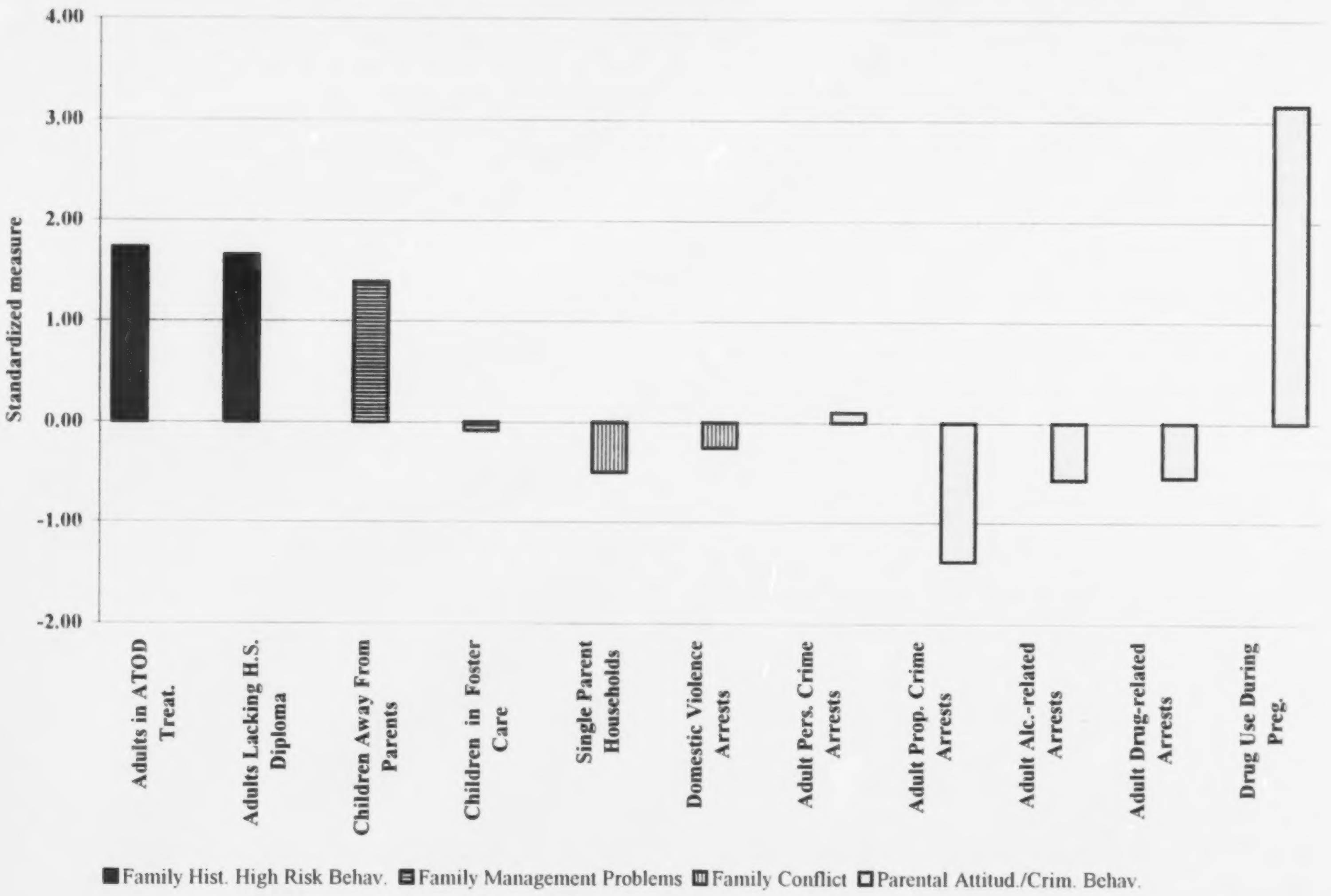
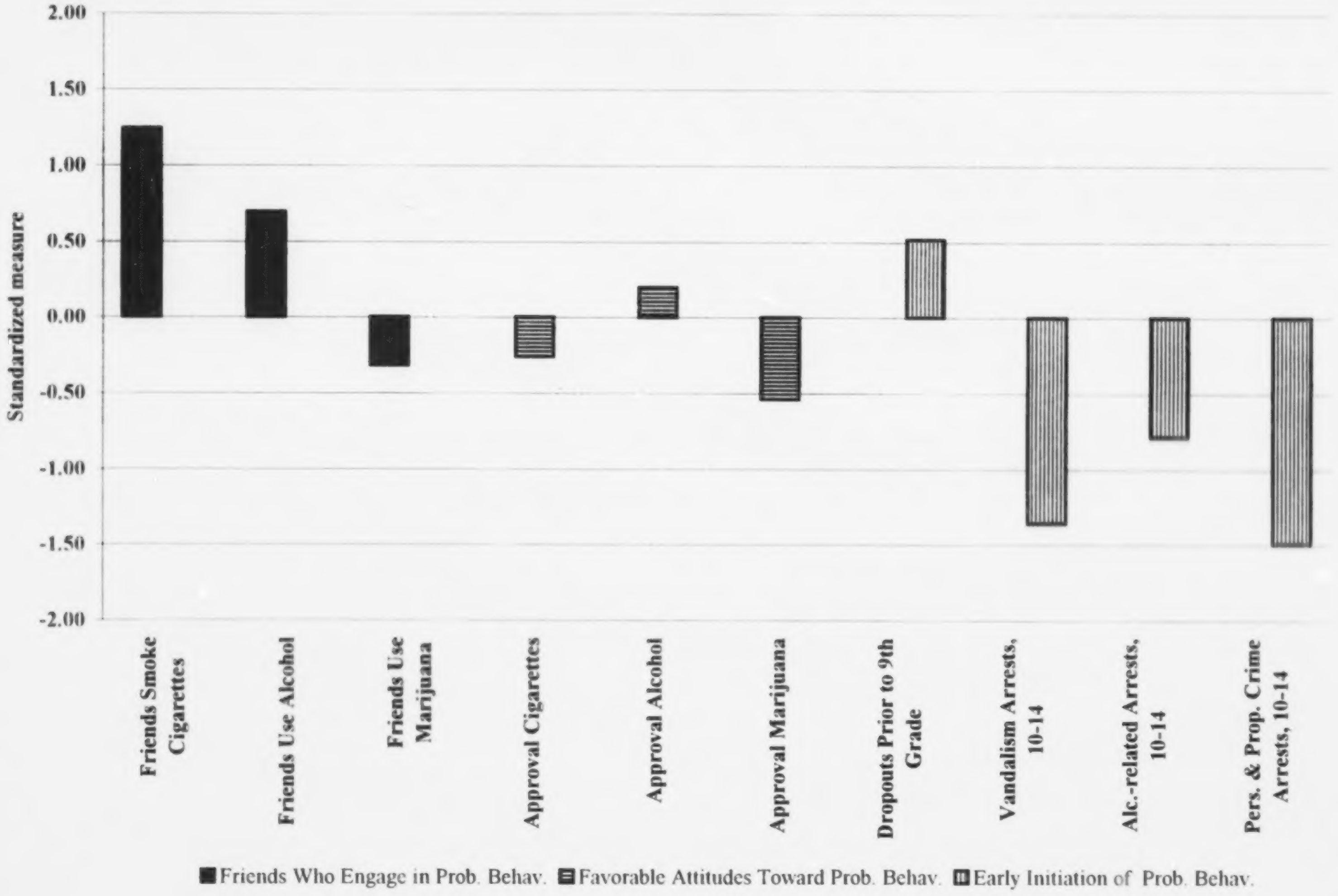
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



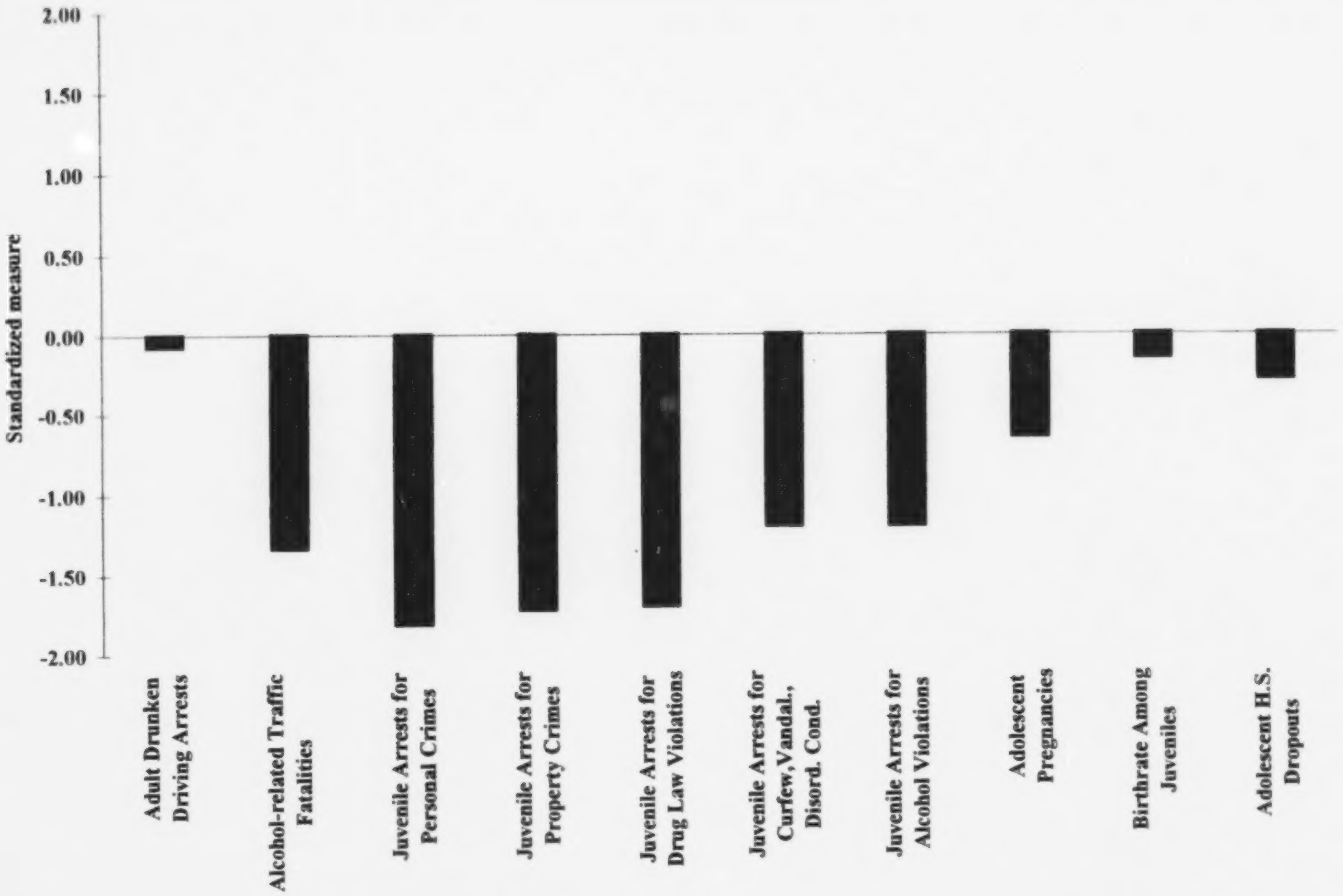
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depect the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders are the highest in the state in use of cigarettes, heavy smoking, alcohol, binge drinking and marijuana.** They are below the state average in inhalant use.

--**9th-12th graders** are above the state average in the use of marijuana and alcohol. They are below in binge drinking and the use of inhalants and cigarettes.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults overall are the highest in the state in alcohol use; this is especially marked among those in the 26-34 and 35-50 age groups. Binge drinking, however, is the second lowest in the state.

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall are slightly below the state average in cigarette use, and slightly above in heavy smoking.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are close to the state average in reporting that they would be seen as cool if they used cigarettes or began drinking alcohol regularly. They are above the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are below the state average in feeling it would be wrong to use cigarettes, alcohol or marijuana, i.e. their attitudes about use of these substances are more favorable.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are above the state average in reporting first use of alcohol and marijuana prior to the age of 13. They are at about the state average in early use of cigarettes.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders and 9th-12th graders are slightly above the state average in reporting clear family rules about alcohol and drug use.

--Family members with alcohol or drug problems: 6th-12th graders are the highest in the state in reporting that someone in their family has had a serious drug or alcohol problem.

Community

--6th-12th graders are above the state average in reporting that they know one or more adults who use or sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Sagadahoc County has a mixed picture of risk factors in the Community Domain. In Availability of Substances, *alcohol sales outlets* and *perceived availability by youth of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana* are somewhat above the state average, while *tobacco sales outlets* is considerably below. Measures relating to Transitions and Mobility are close to the state average. *Population voting in elections* (Neighborhood Attachment) is above the state average, and the measures of Economic and Social Deprivation are all below the state average.

Family Domain

All risk indicators in the Family Domain are lower than the state average, to varying degrees, except for those related to Family History of High Risk Behavior (*adults in ATOD treatment* and *adults lacking high school diplomas*) which are above the state average.

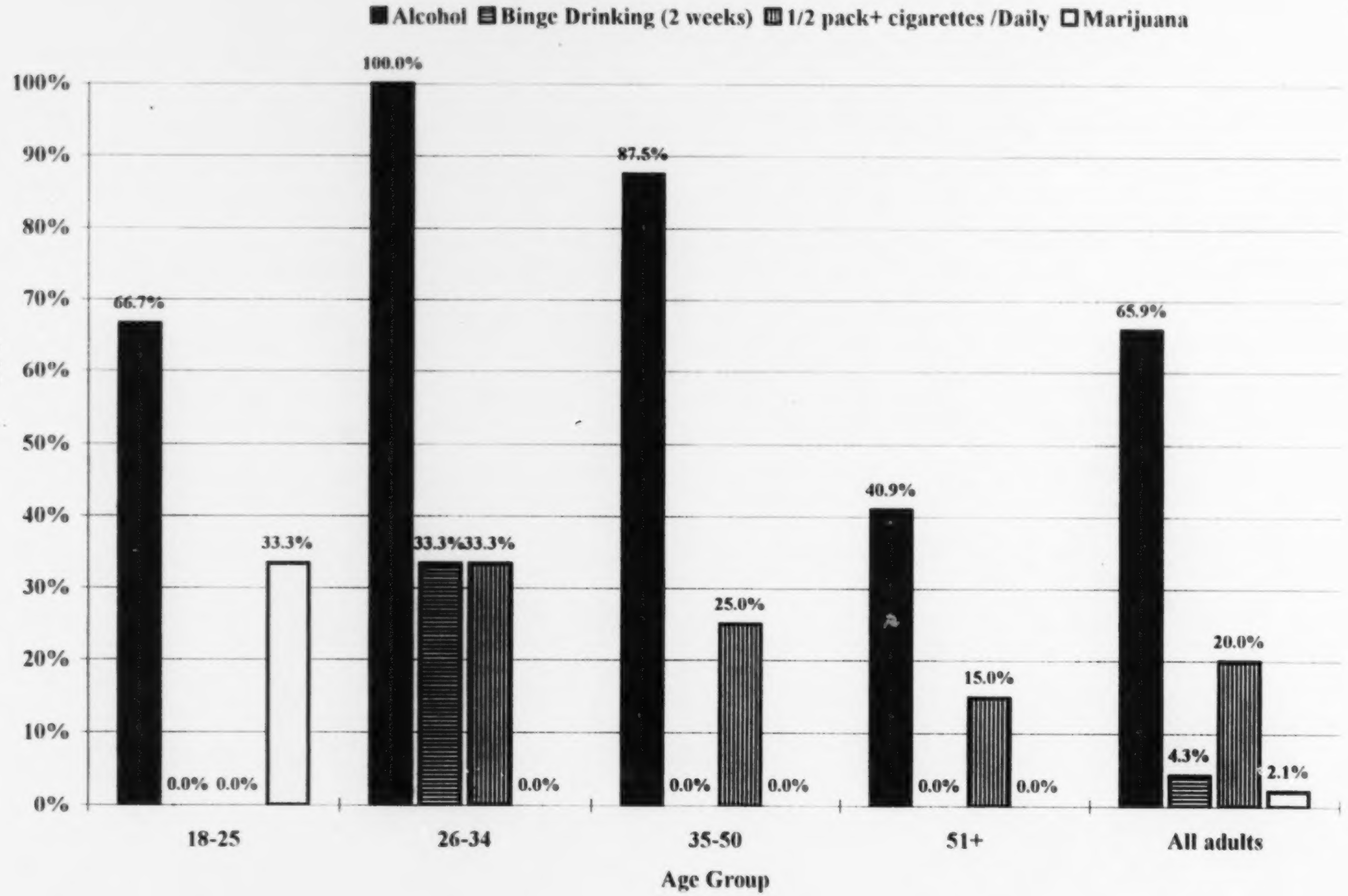
Peer/Individual Domain

The Peer/Individual Domain is the most consistent in Sagadahoc County, with **all indicators being above the state average.** This includes the survey-based indicators (*friends who use cigarettes, alcohol or marijuana* and *approval of cigarettes, alcohol, or marijuana*) and also the archival indicators (*dropouts prior to 9th grade*, and *arrests of 10-14 year olds for vandalism, alcohol-related offenses,* and *personal and property crimes).*

Outcome Indicators

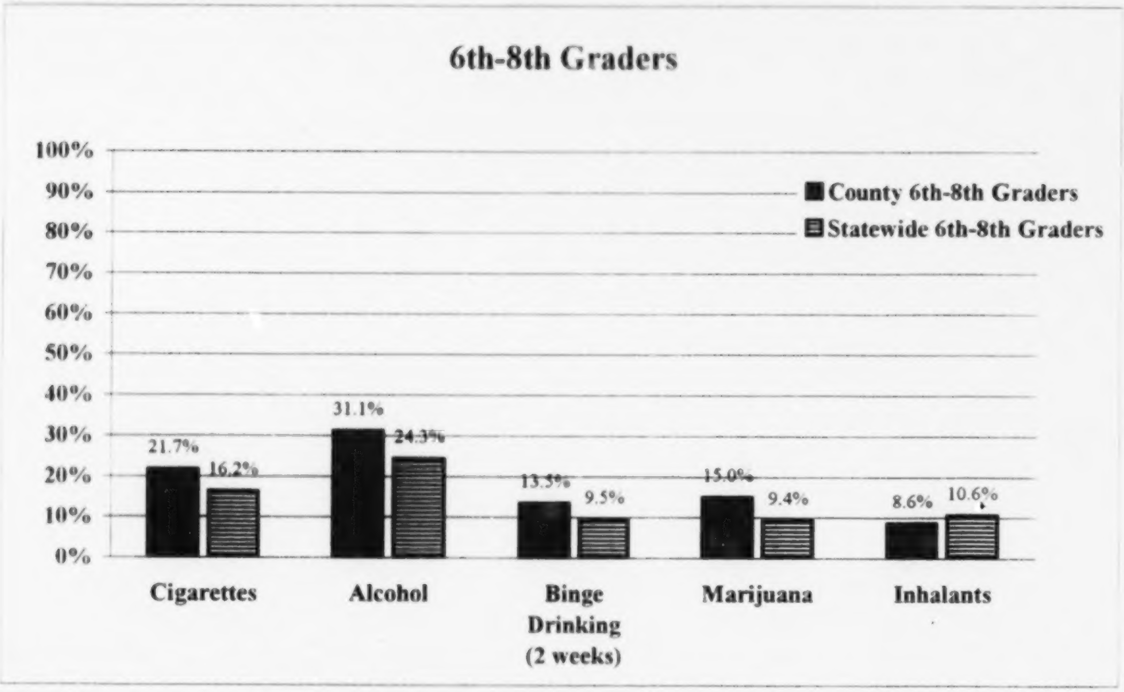
Six out of the ten Outcome Indicators are close to the state average, or very slightly above or below. Two related to alcohol are considerably elevated: *alcohol-related traffic fatalities* and *juvenile arrests for alcohol violations*. One is below the state average: *juvenile arrests for personal crimes.*

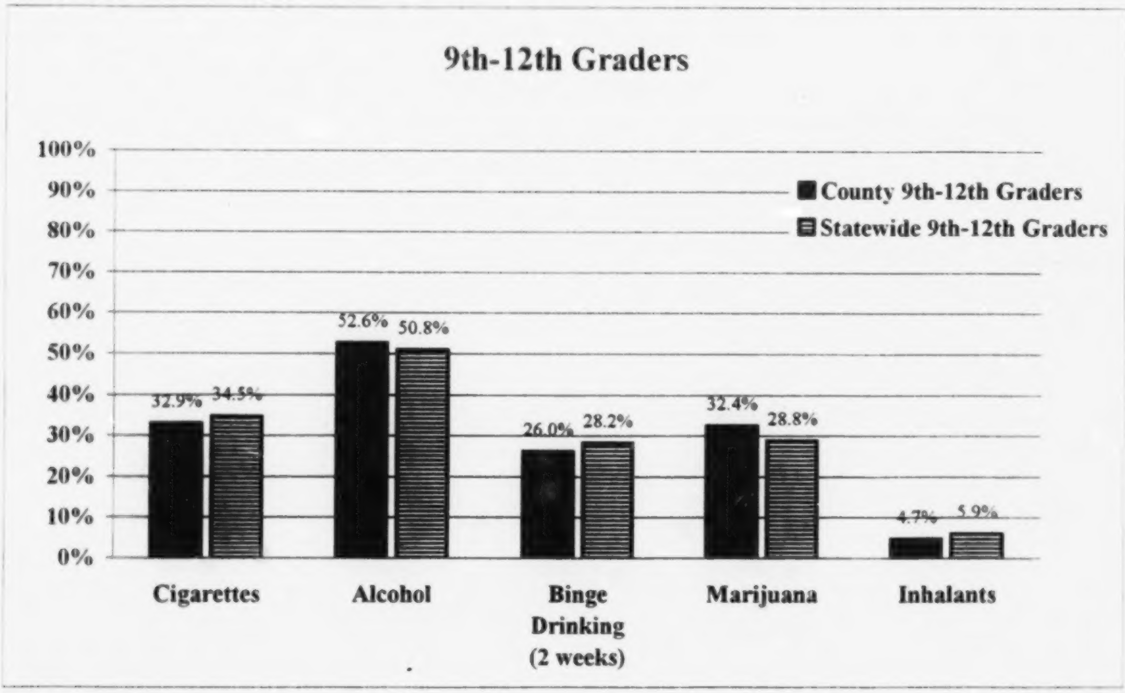
SAGADAHOC COUNTY*
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996



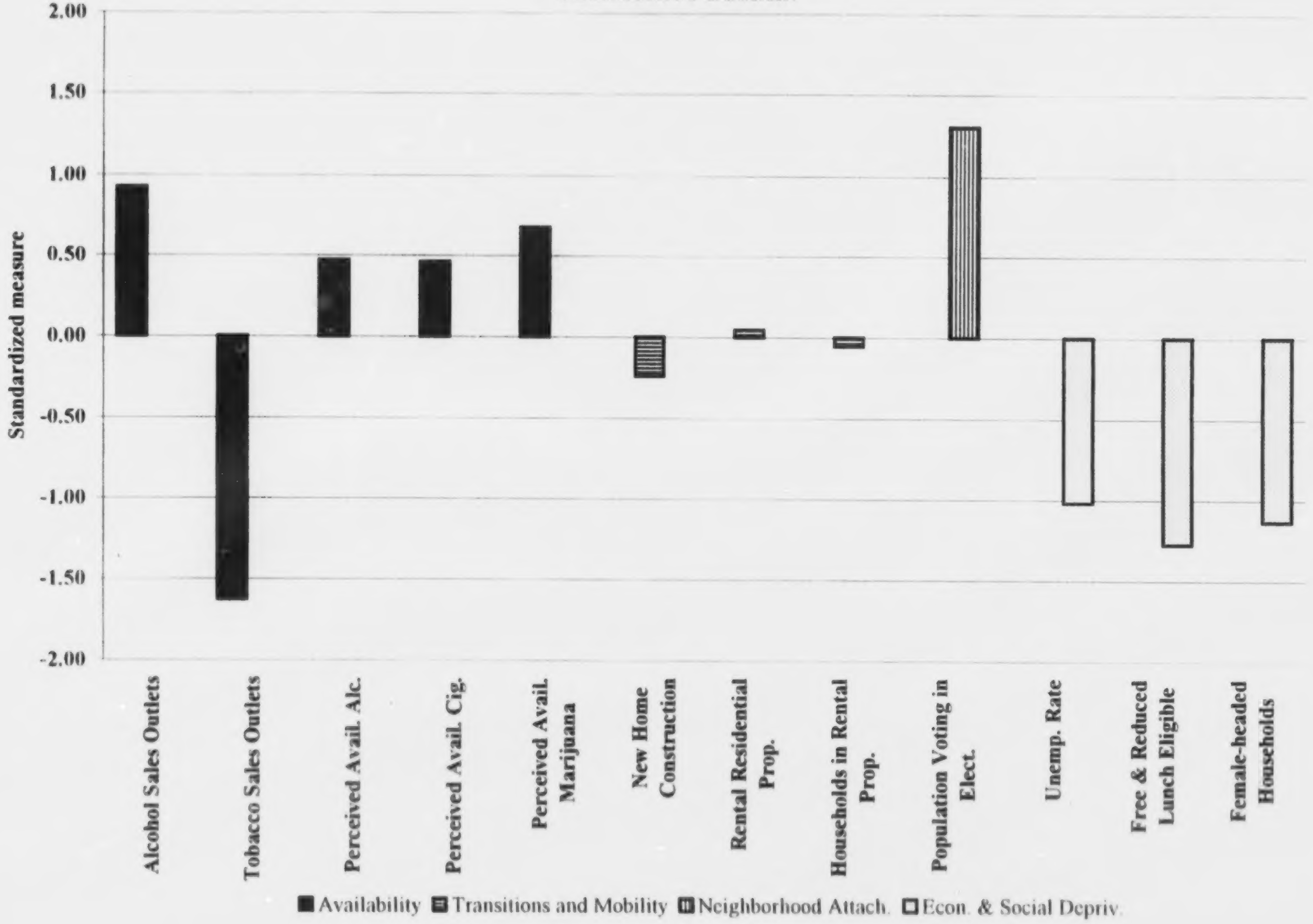
*Only a small number of persons were interviewed in Sagadahoc County (about 25 answered most questions); therefore, the graph and figures shown here should not be taken as representative of the county population as a whole.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS





SAGADAHOC COUNTY
COMMUNITY DOMAIN



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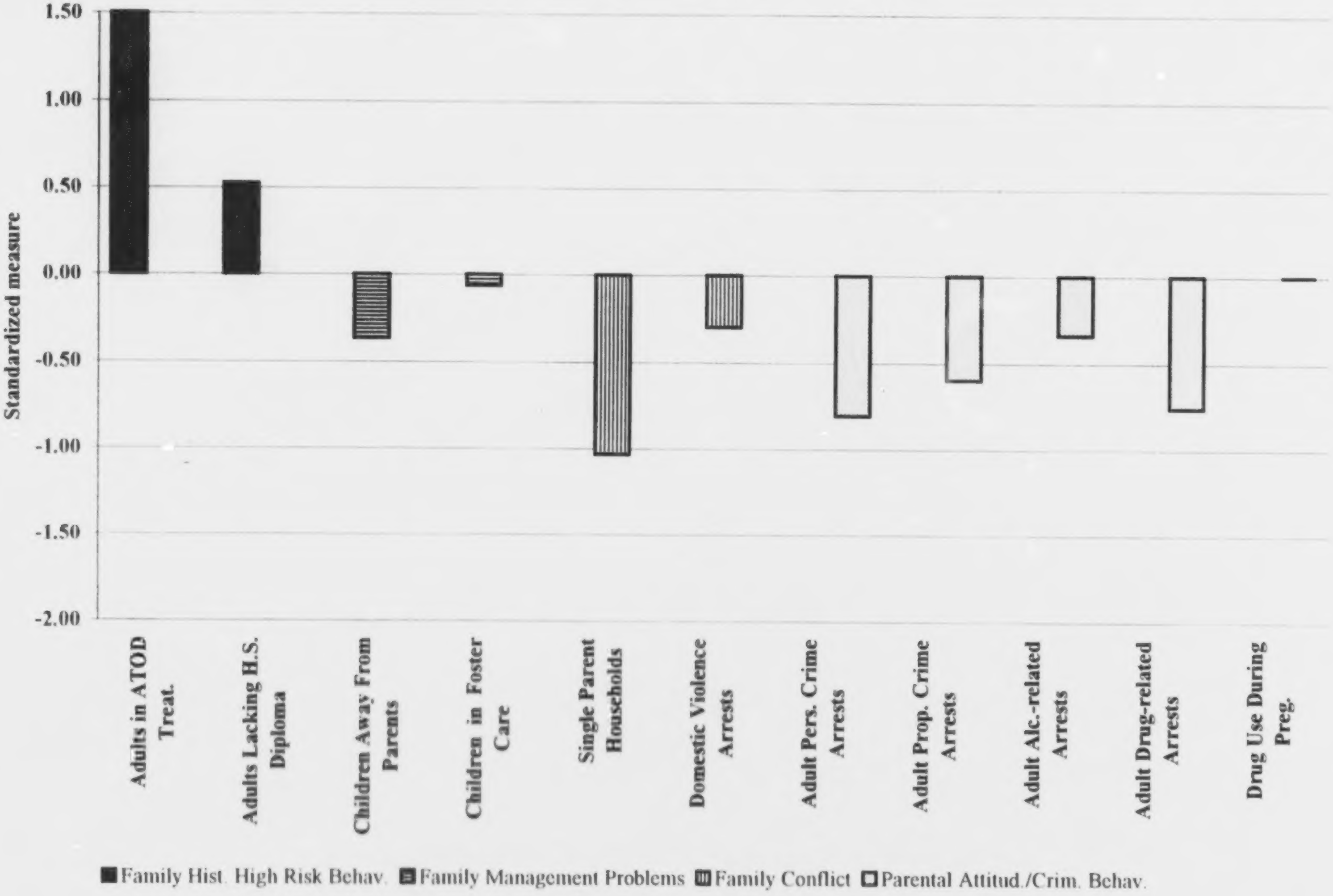
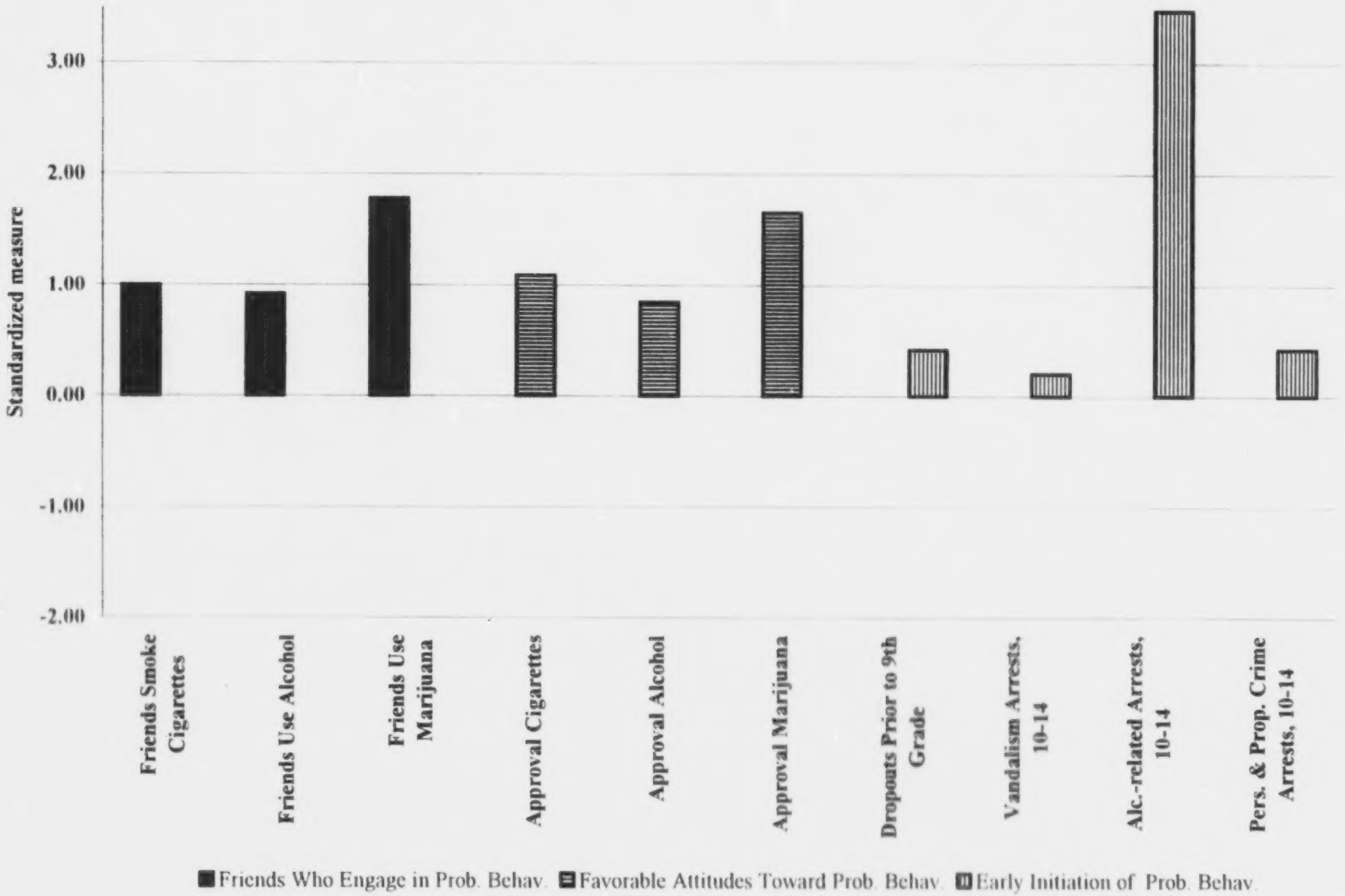
SAGADAHOC COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



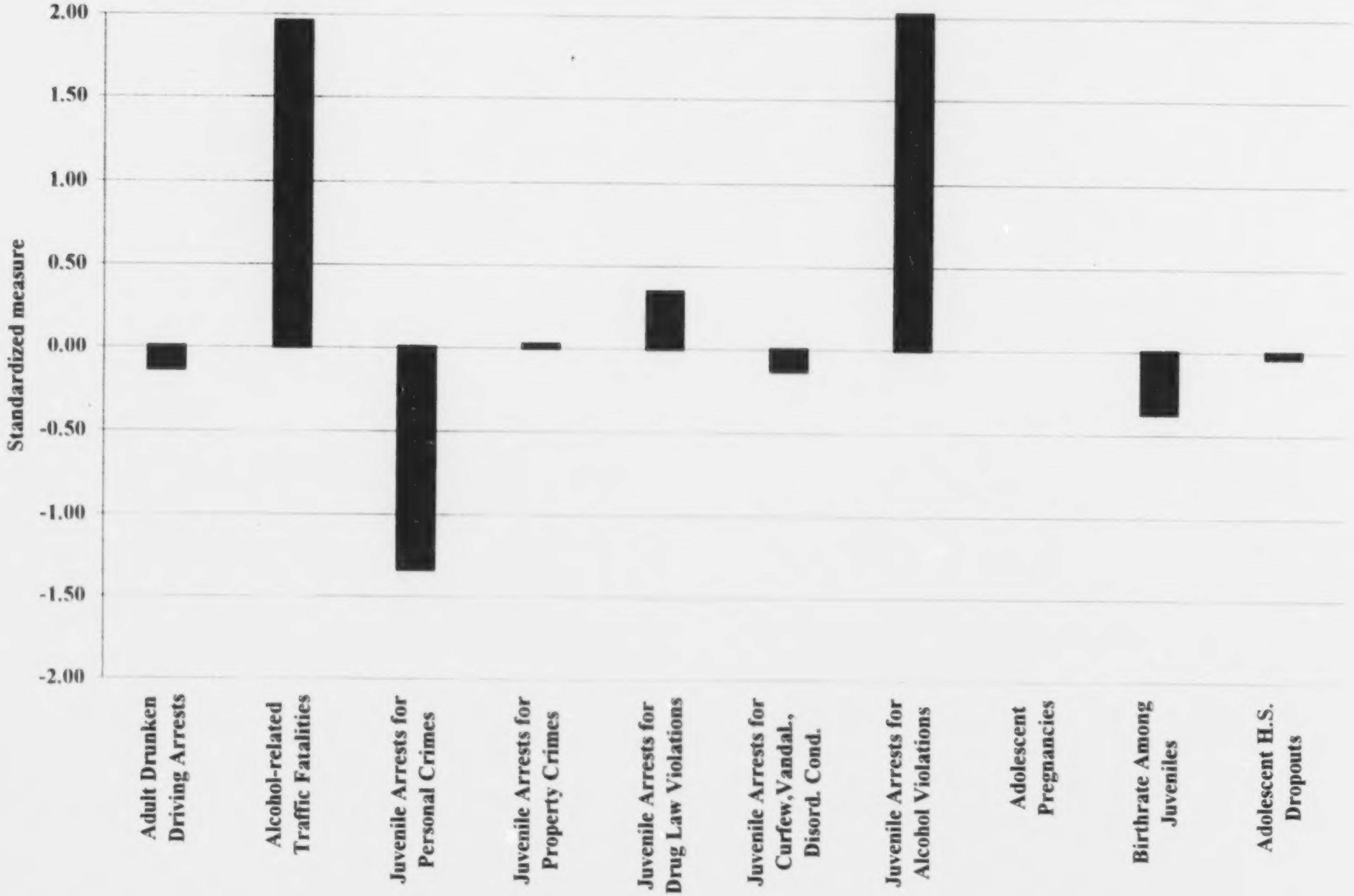
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depect the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

SOMERSET COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are one of the two highest in the state in cigarette use, and are above the average in heavy smoking. Marijuana use is slightly above. Binge drinking and use of inhalants are close to the state average, and alcohol use is below.

--**9th-12th graders** are above the state average only in cigarette use. Heavy smoking and use of marijuana and inhalants are close to the state average. It is one of the two lowest counties in reported use of alcohol and binge drinking for this age group.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults overall have the lowest reported rate of alcohol use, and are below the state average in binge drinking.

--**Cigarettes:** Somerset is the third highest county in cigarette use by adults overall, and the second highest in reported heavy smoking.

Youth Attitudes

"Cool" to use substances: 6th-12th graders are above the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana or began drinking alcohol regularly. They are the highest in the state in believing they would be seen as cool if they smoked cigarettes.

"Wrong" to use substances: 6th-12th graders are above the state average in feeling it would be wrong for someone their age to use alcohol. They are at about the state average in attitudes about cigarette and marijuana use.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are slightly above the state average in reporting first use of cigarettes prior to age 13. They are somewhat below the state average in reporting early use of alcohol and marijuana.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders are slightly below the state average and 9th-12th graders are slightly above in reporting clear family rules about use of alcohol and drugs.

--**Family members with alcohol or drug problems:** 6th-12th graders are among the highest in the state in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe problem with alcohol or drugs.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are above the state average in reporting knowing one or more adults who use drugs, and slightly above the state average in knowing adults who sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Somerset County has a mixed picture of risk factors in the Community Domain. In Availability, *alcohol sales outlets* is below the state average, but *tobacco sales outlets* is considerably above; *perceived availability by youth of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana* are slightly above. All risk measures of Transitions and Mobility are below the state average, but the *population voting in elections* (Neighborhood Attachment) is low as well. Measures of Economic and Social Deprivation are above the state average, especially *unemployment rate* and *free and reduced lunch eligibility*.

Family Domain

In the Family Domain, seven out of eleven risk indicators are below or close to the state average. In Family History of High Risk Behavior, both indicators are above the average: *adults in ATOD treatment* and *adults lacking high school diplomas*. In Family Management Problems, *children living away from parents* is considerably above the state average, but *children in foster care* is just above the state average. In Family Conflict, *single parent households* is above the average but *domestic violence arrests* is close to the average.

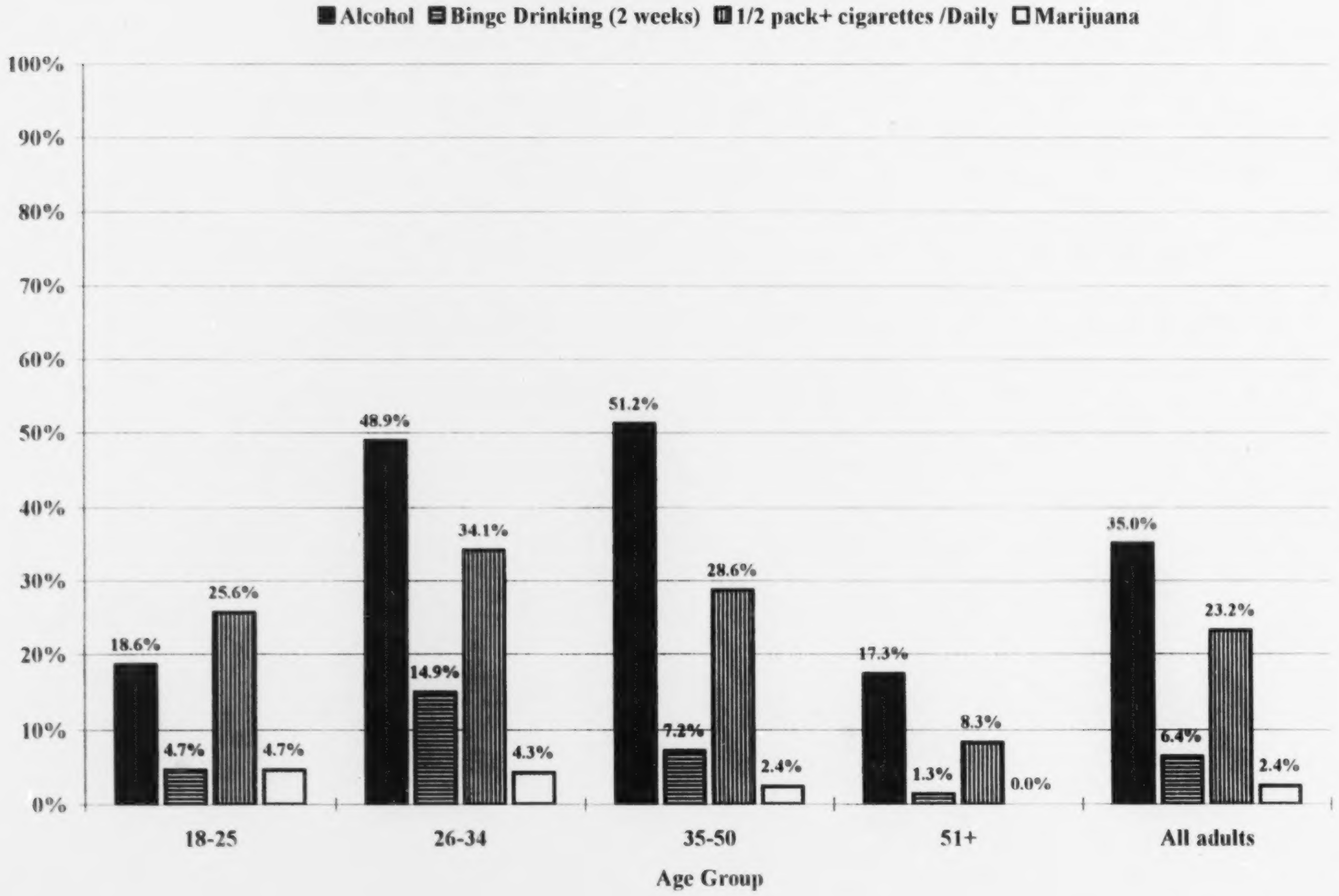
Peer/Individual Domain

Most risk indicators in the Peer/Individual Domain are somewhat below or are close to the state average. *Friends who smoke cigarettes* is somewhat above the average.

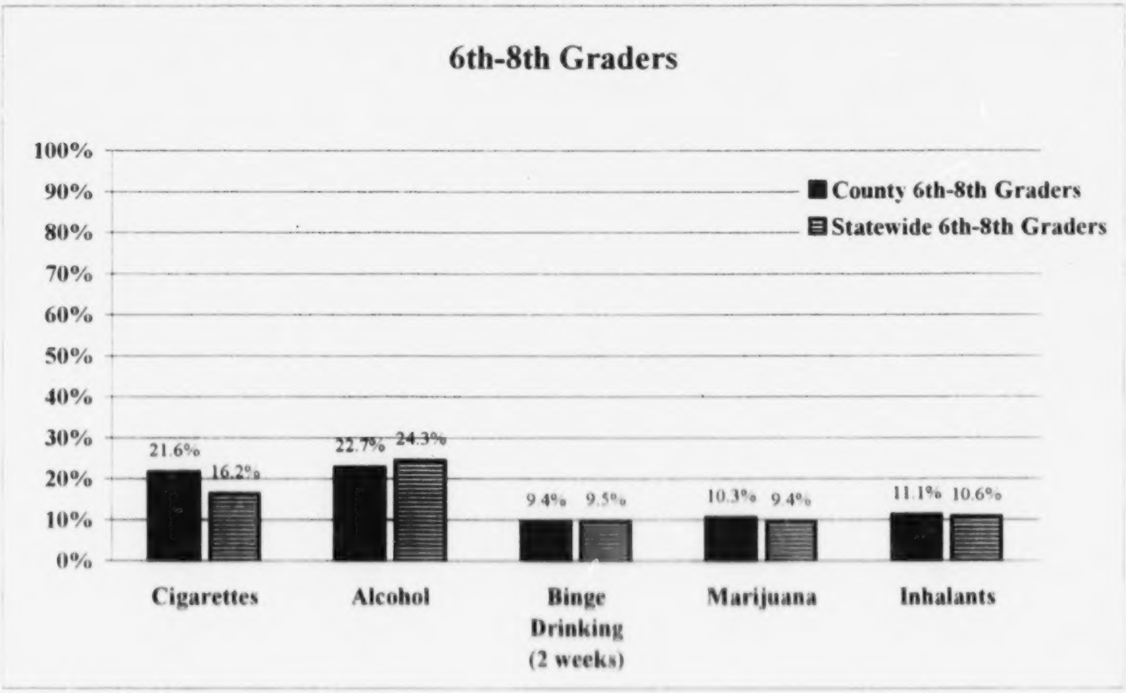
Outcome Indicators

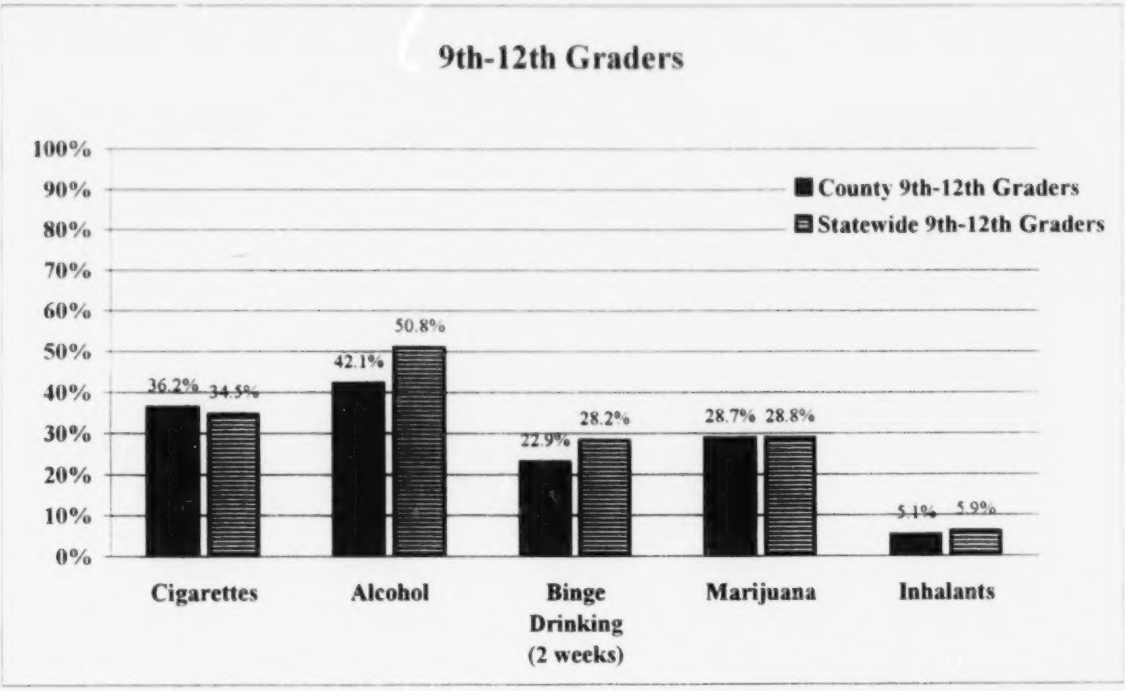
Outcome Indicators in Somerset County present a mixed picture, with half being above the state average and half below. Those that are above are *alcohol-related traffic fatalities, juvenile arrests for personal crimes, adolescent pregnancies, birthrate among adolescents*, and *adolescent high school dropouts*.

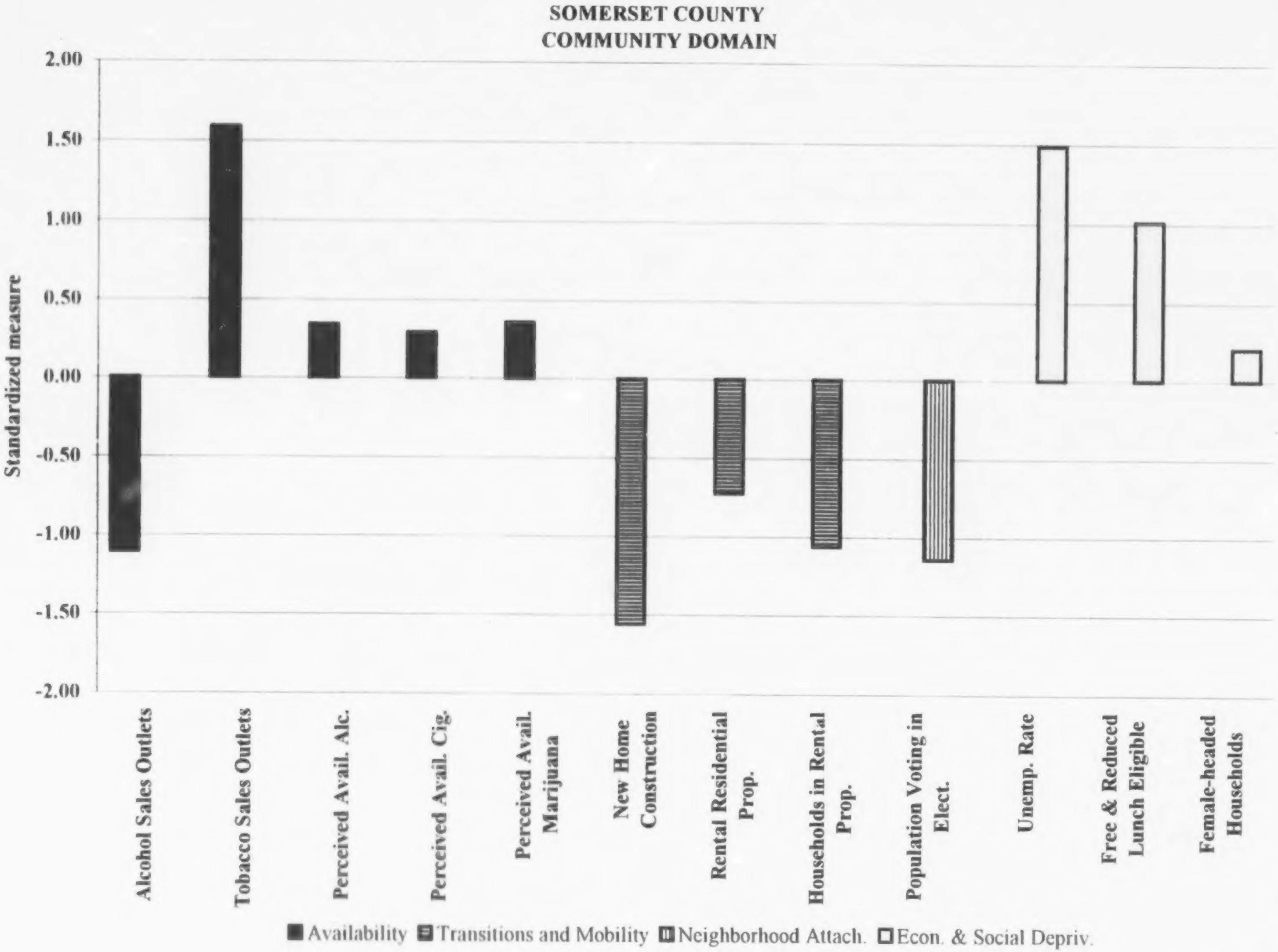
SOMERSET COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996



SOMERSET COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS

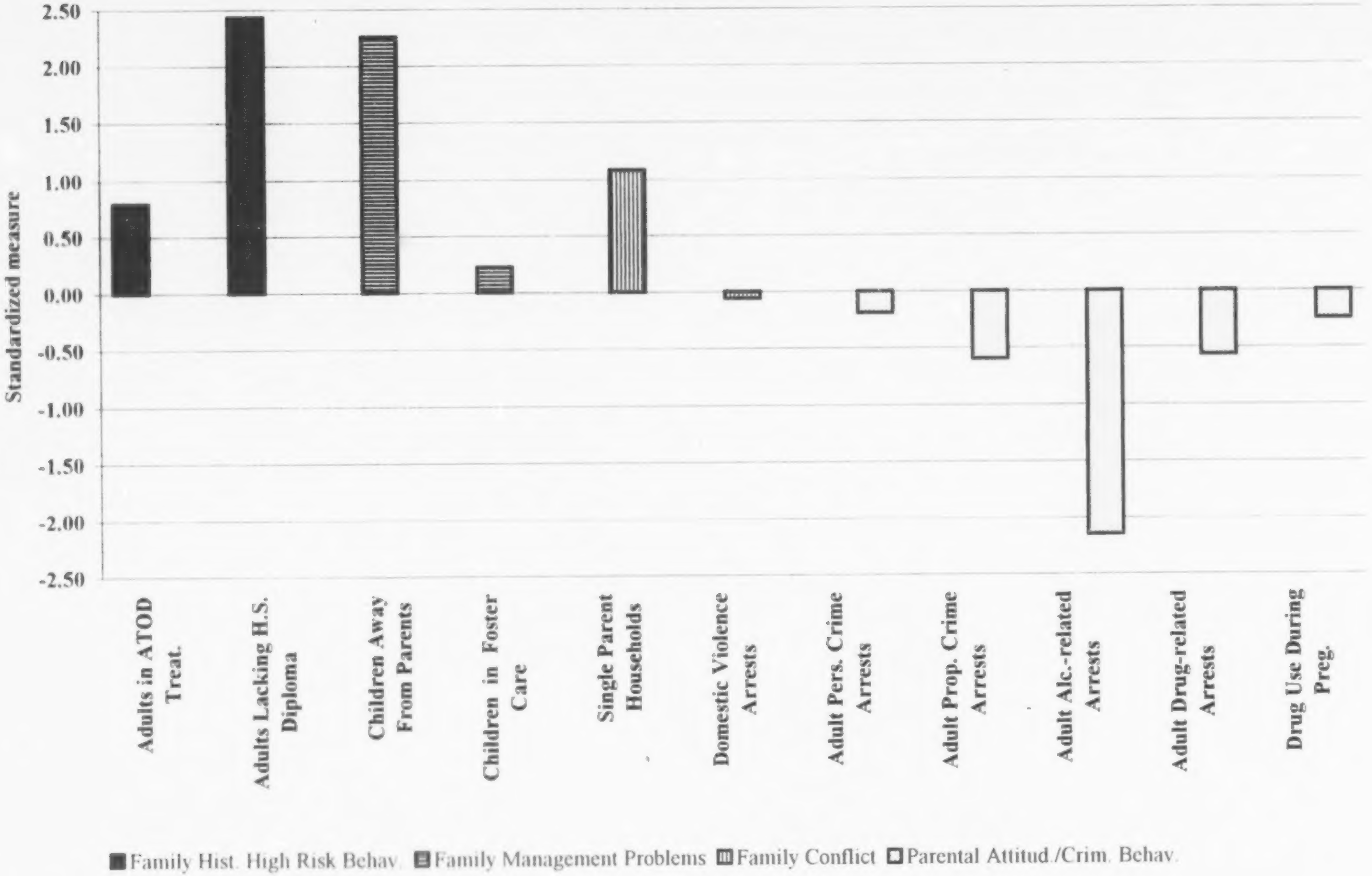

6th-8th Graders


9th-12th Graders



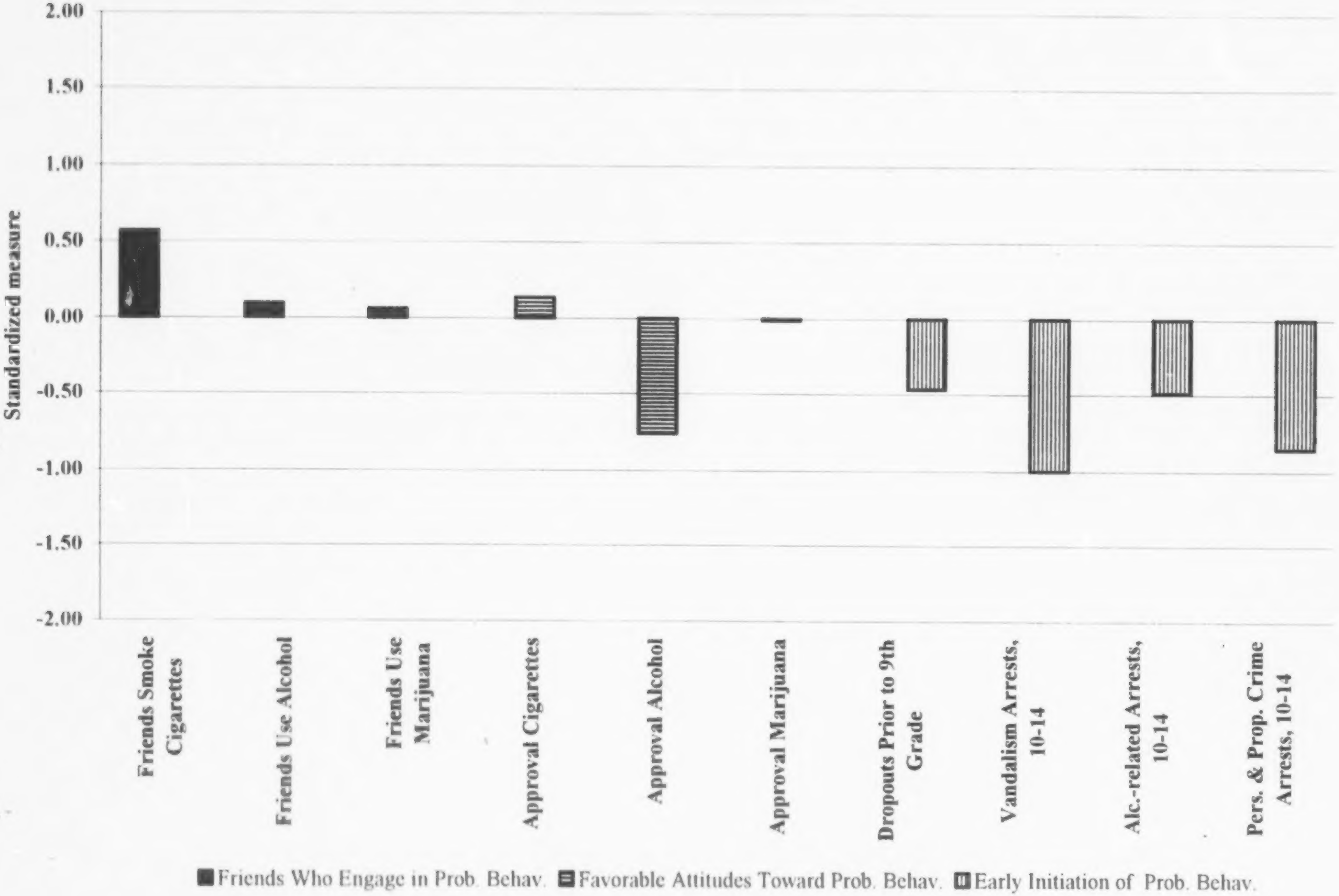
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation represents higher risk levels, except for Pop. Voting in Elect., where it represents lower risk.

SOMERSET COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



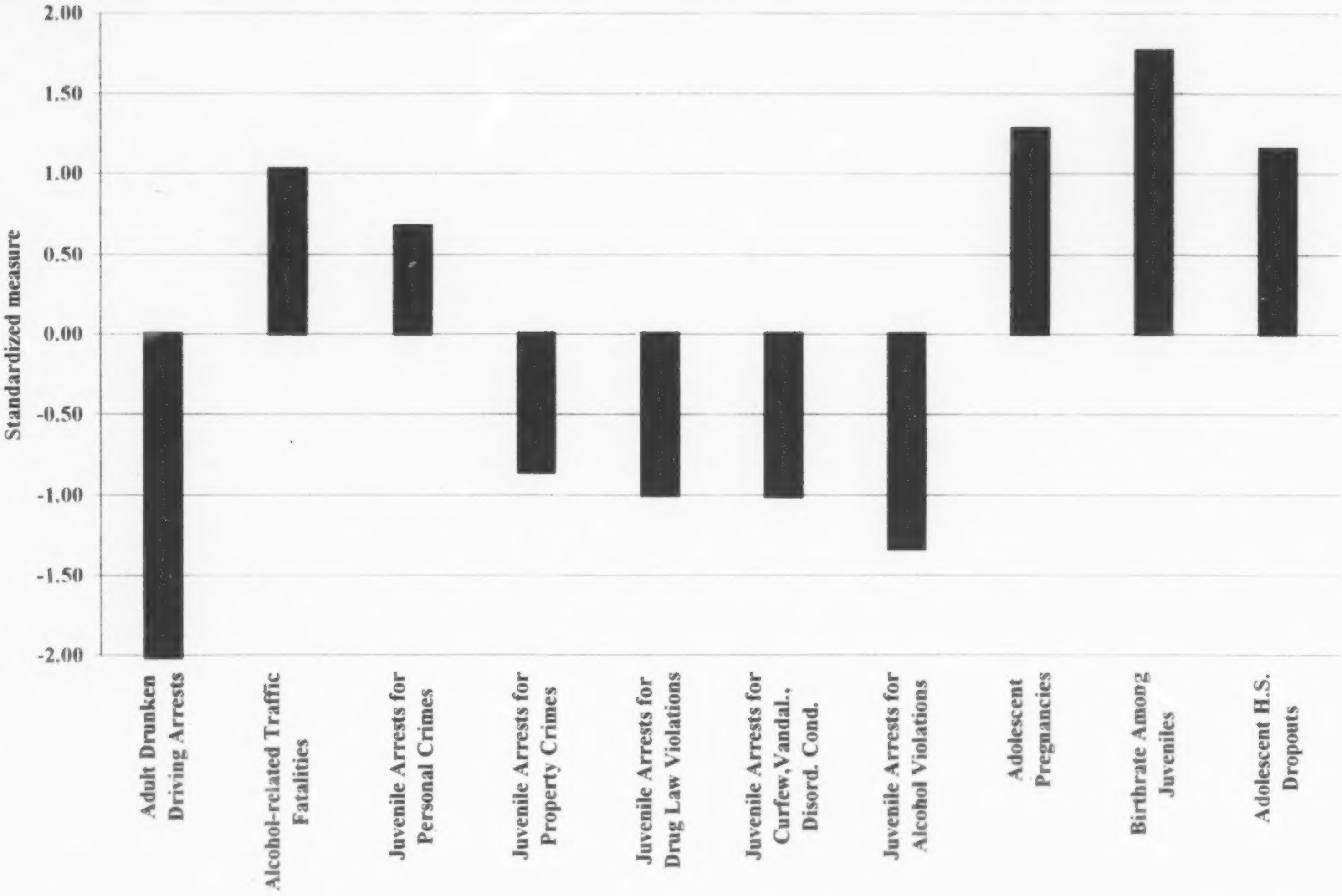
The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

SOMERSET COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depect the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

SOMERSET COUNTY
· OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

WALDO COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are the lowest in the state in alcohol use, but the third highest in binge drinking. They are the second lowest in the state in use of cigarettes, inhalants and marijuana.

--**9th-12th graders** are the lowest in the state in alcohol use, and the third lowest in binge drinking. They are below the state average in use of cigarettes, inhalants and marijuana.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Knox, Lincoln and Waldo County adults (combined responses) are slightly above the state average in use of alcohol, but below the average in binge drinking.

--**Cigarettes:** Knox, Lincoln, and Waldo county adults (combined responses) are among the lowest in the state in use of cigarettes, and the lowest in the state in reporting smoking 1/2 pack or more daily.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are slightly above the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana or began drinking alcohol regularly. They are at the state average regarding cigarettes.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders have attitudes toward use of alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes that are more favorable than the state average. For alcohol and marijuana, they have the most favorable attitudes in the state, i.e. a lower percentage feel it would be wrong for someone their age to use these substances.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are at the state average in reporting first use of cigarettes prior to age 13, are slightly above average in early use of alcohol, and slightly below in early use of marijuana.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders are the lowest in the state in reporting clear family rules about alcohol and drug use; 9th-12th graders are the second highest in the state for their age group in reporting clear family rules. Waldo is the only county in the state where perceptions of family rules about substance use are the same for 6th-8th graders and 9th-12th graders; in all other counties, 6th-8th graders are higher than those in 9th-12th graders in reporting clear family rules.

--**Family members with alcohol or drug problems:** 6th-12th graders are at the state average in reporting that someone in their family has a severe alcohol or drug problem.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are the highest in the state in reporting that they know one or more adults who use drugs and in knowing one or more adults who sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

There is a mixed picture in the Community Domain. In Availability, *perceived availability by youth of alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana* are considerably above the state average, *alcohol sales outlets* is slightly above, and *tobacco sales outlets* is below. All risk measures of Transitions and Mobility are below the state average. *Population voting in elections* (Neighborhood Attachment) is close to the state average. In Economic and Social Deprivation, two risk indicators are above the average (*unemployment rate* and *free and reduced lunch eligibility*) and one (*female-headed households*) is slightly below.

Family Domain

Six of the eleven risk indicators in the Family Domain are below the state average. In Family History of High Risk Behavior, both indicators (*adults in ATOD treatment* and *adults lacking high school diplomas*) are somewhat above the state average. In Family Management Problems, *children living away from parents* is above the state average, but *children in foster care* is slightly below. In Family Conflict, *single parent households* is close to the state average, and *domestic violence arrests* is somewhat below. In Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior, only one of the five indicators (*drug use during pregnancy*) is above the state average.

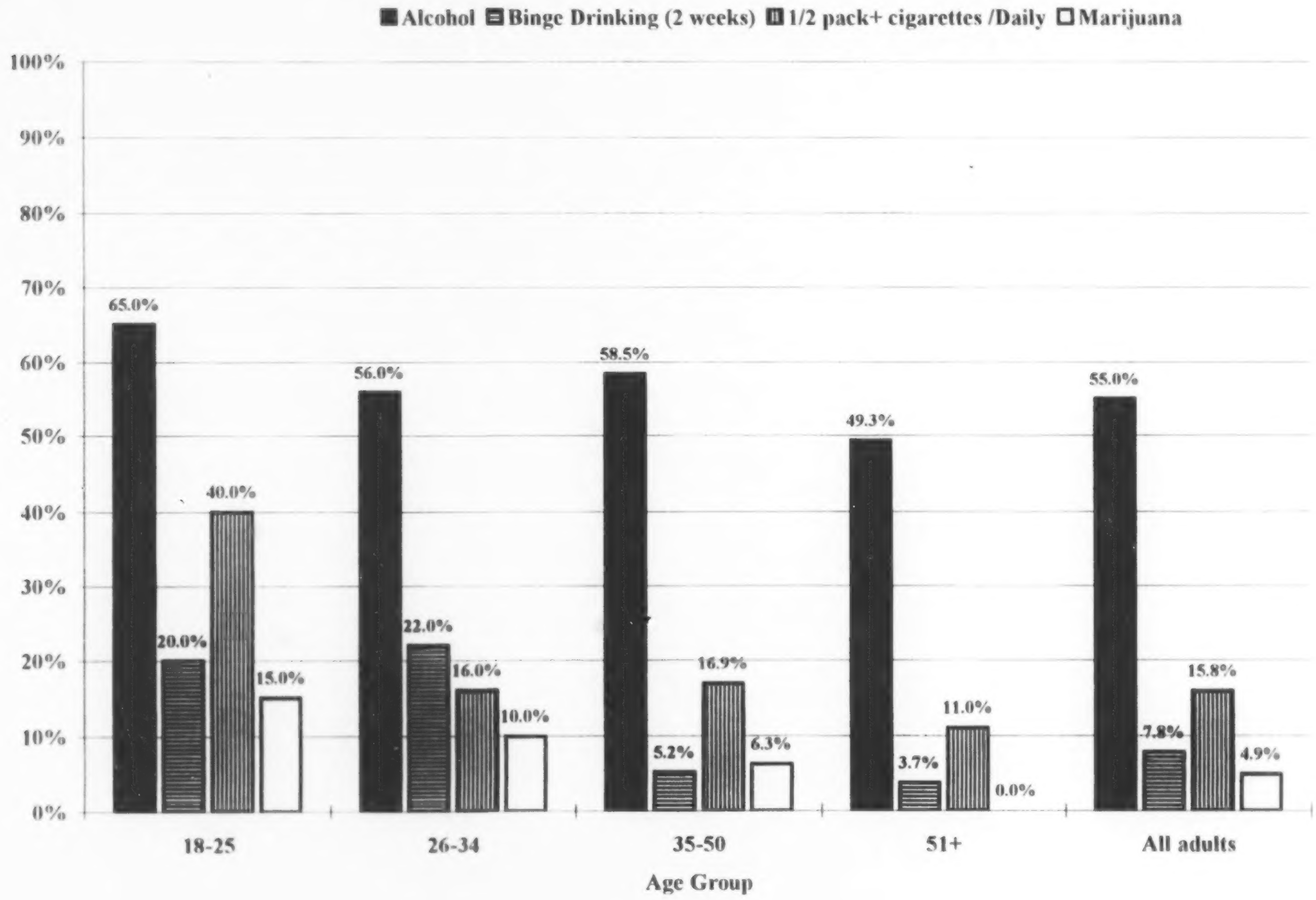
Peer/Individual Domain

Almost all of the survey-based risk indicators are above the state average; *friends who use cigarettes* is at the state average. The archival indicators are all below the state average..

Outcome Indicators

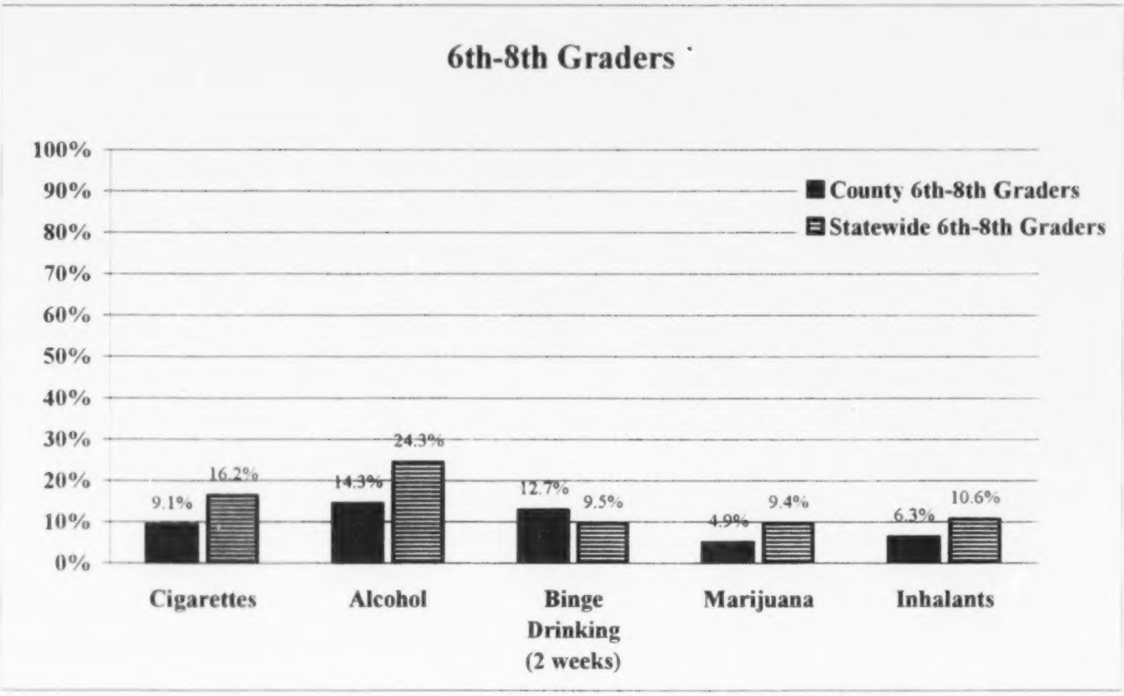
Most Outcome Indicators in Waldo County are below the state average. *Adolescent high school dropouts* is close to the state average. *Alcohol-related traffic fatalities* is slightly above the average, and *adolescent pregnancies* and *birthrate among juveniles* are above the average.

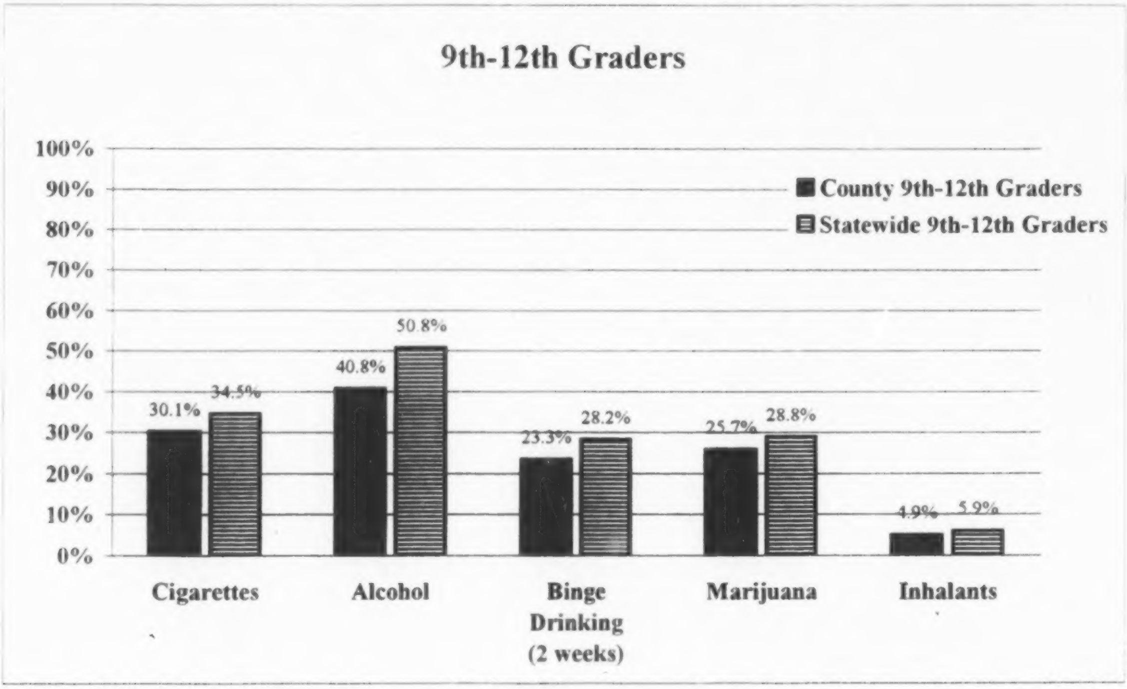
KNOX, LINCOLN AND WALDO COUNTIES*
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996

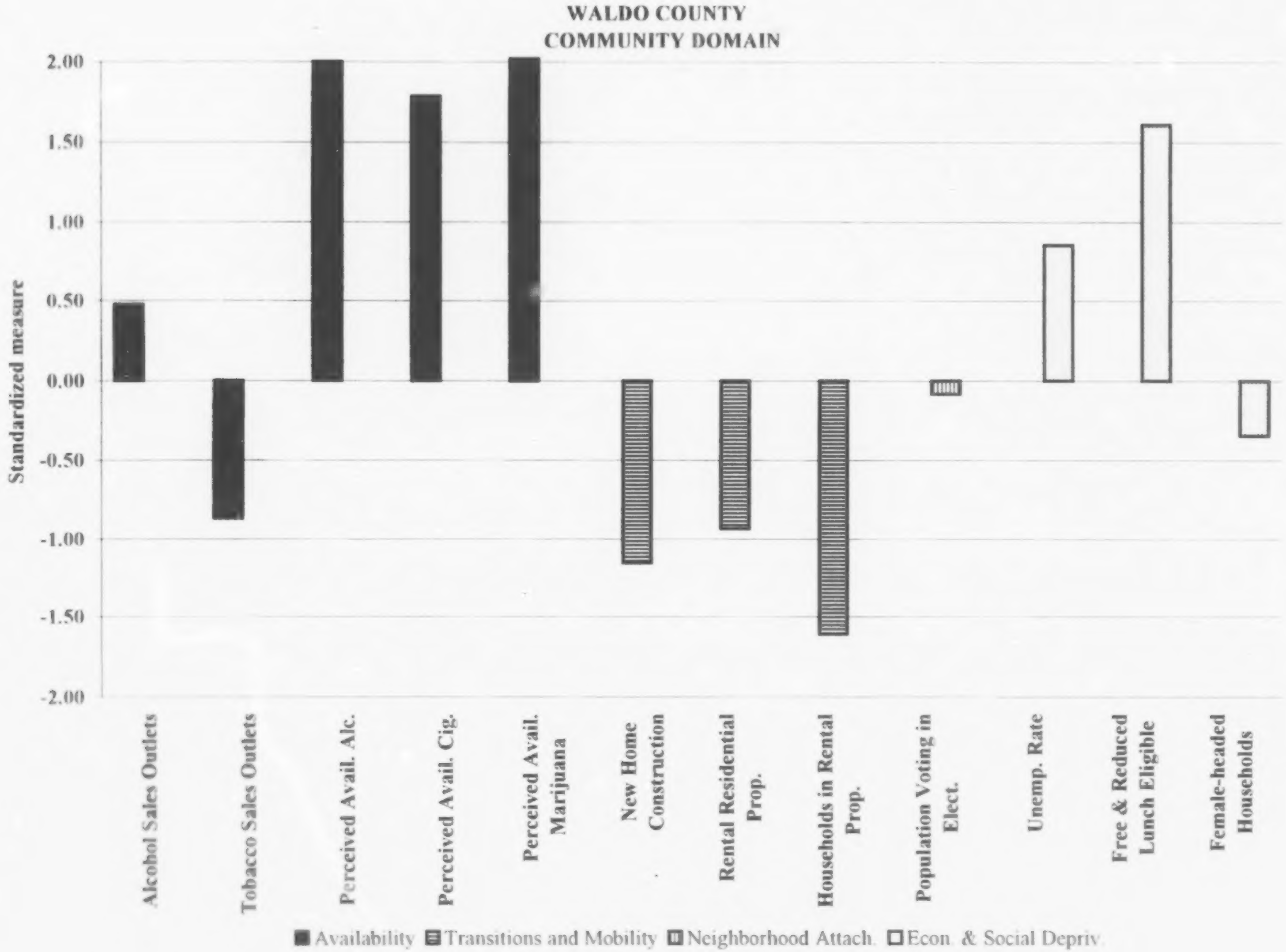


*Because of low numbers of individuals surveyed, figures for each separate county would not be meaningful; responses from these three mid-coast counties are therefore grouped together.

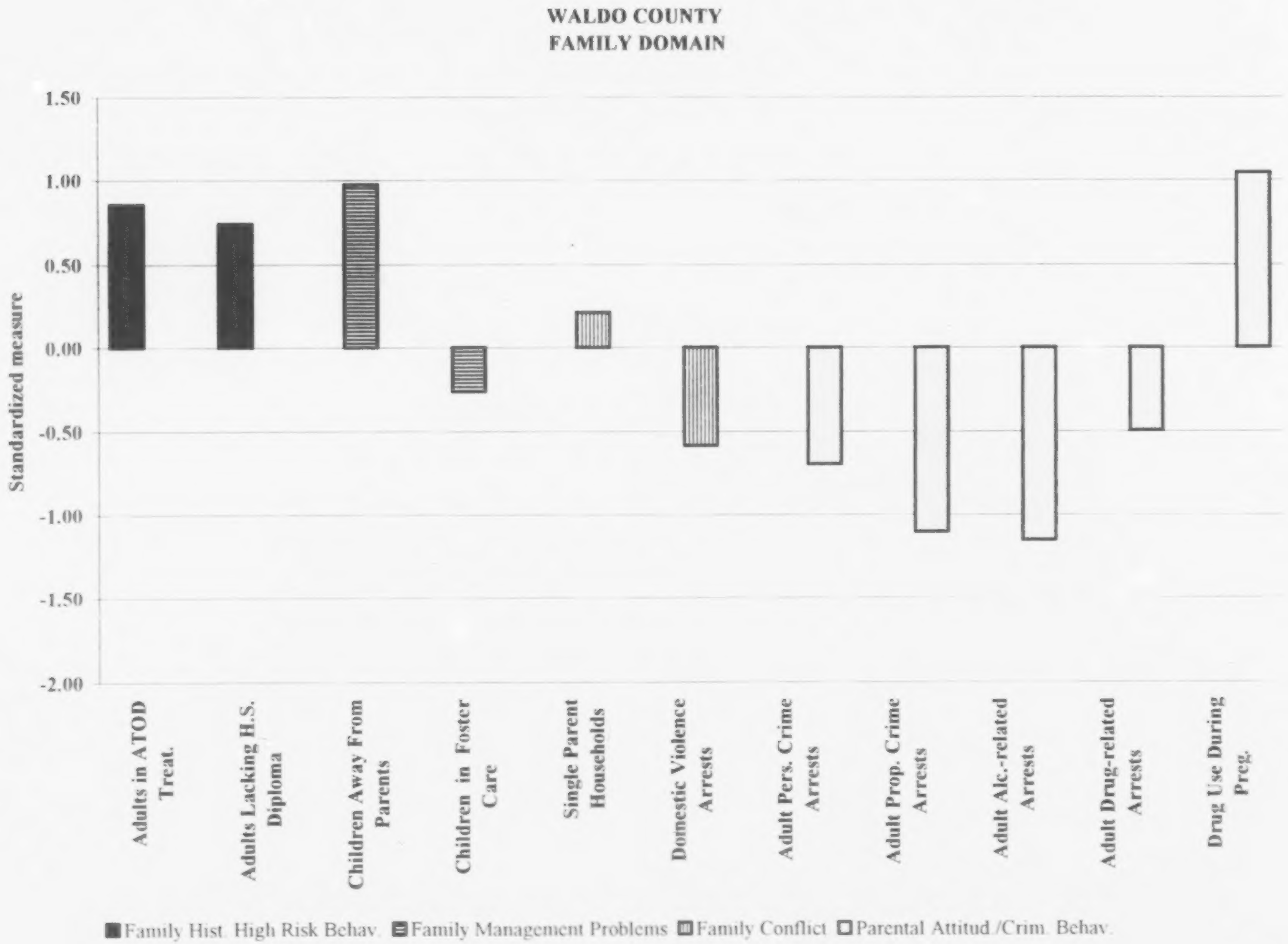
WALDO COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS







The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation represents higher risk levels, except for Pop. Voting in Elect., where it represents lower risk.



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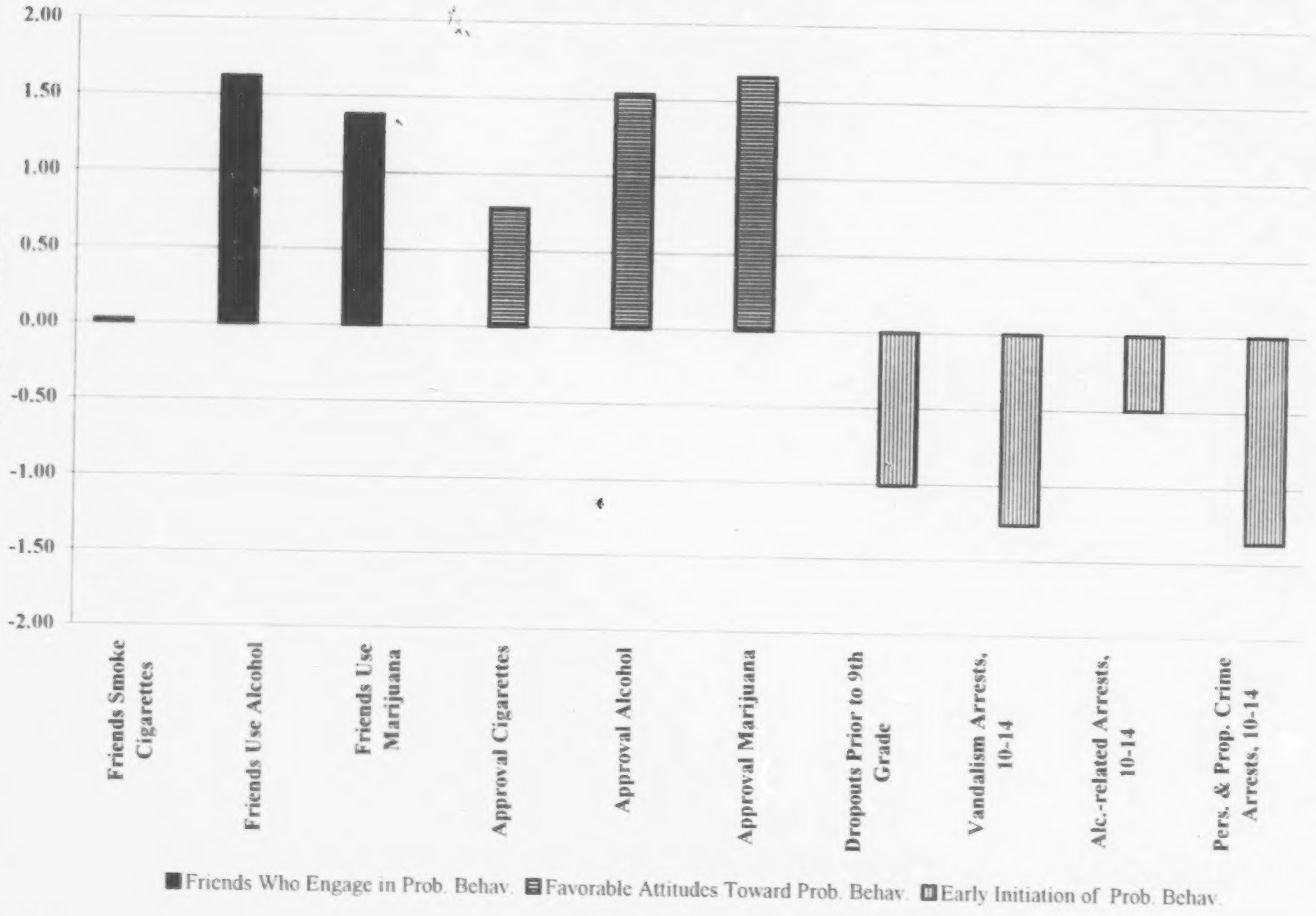
WALDO COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



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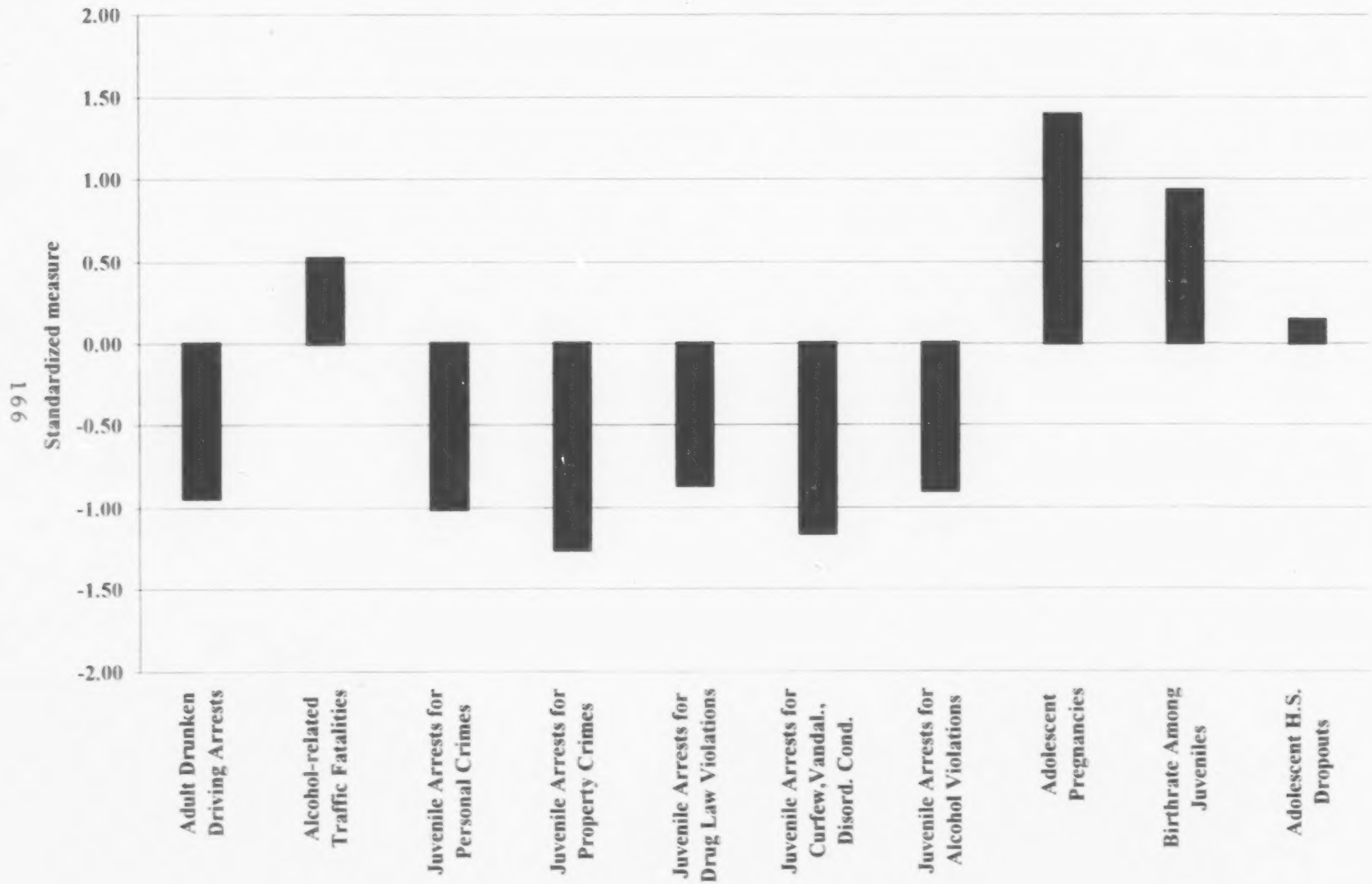
WALDO COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Youth Substance Use

--**6th-8th graders** are above the state average in alcohol use, and are among the four highest in binge drinking. Use of cigarettes is at the state average, and inhalant and marijuana use are both below.

--**9th-12th graders** are the highest in the state for their age group in cigarette use, and among the three highest in heavy smoking. Alcohol use and binge drinking are both above the state average. Use of inhalants is the lowest in the state, and use of marijuana is among the three lowest.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults overall in Washington County have the second lowest reported use of alcohol in the state; however, they have the second highest reported rate of binge drinking.

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall are somewhat below the state average in cigarette use, and at the state average for heavy smoking.

Youth Attitudes

"Cool" to use substances: 6th-12th graders are slightly above the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used cigarettes or began drinking alcohol regularly. They are below the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-12th graders are slightly above the state average in feeling it would be wrong for someone their age to use alcohol; they are the second highest in the state in feeling it would be wrong to use marijuana. They are slightly below the average in the state regarding the "wrongness" of smoking cigarettes.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are the highest in the state reporting first use of cigarettes prior to the age of 13. They are about at the state average for early use of alcohol. They are the lowest in the state for use of marijuana prior to the age of 13.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders are about at the state average in reporting clear family rules about alcohol and drug use. 9th-12th graders are the highest in the state for their age group in reporting clear family rules.

--**Family members with alcohol or drug problems:** 6th-12th graders are among the three highest in the state in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe alcohol or drug problem.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are below the state average in reporting that they know one or more adults who use drugs, and slightly above the average in knowing adults who sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Seven of twelve risk indicators in the Community Domain are below the state average. In Availability, *alcohol sales outlets* is somewhat above the state average and *tobacco sales outlets* is considerably above. In Economic and Social Deprivation, all three indicators are above the state average; two of these are among the highest in the state: *unemployment rate* and *free and reduced lunch eligibility*. *Population voting in elections* (Neighborhood Attachment) is considerably below the state average.

Family Domain

Seven of the eleven risk indicators in the Family Domain are above the state average; the most elevated is *adult personal crime arrests*. In Family Conflict, *domestic violence arrests* is close to the state average; in Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior, three of the five indicators are slightly below the state average: *adult property crime arrests*, *adult drug-related arrests,* and *drug use during pregnancy*.

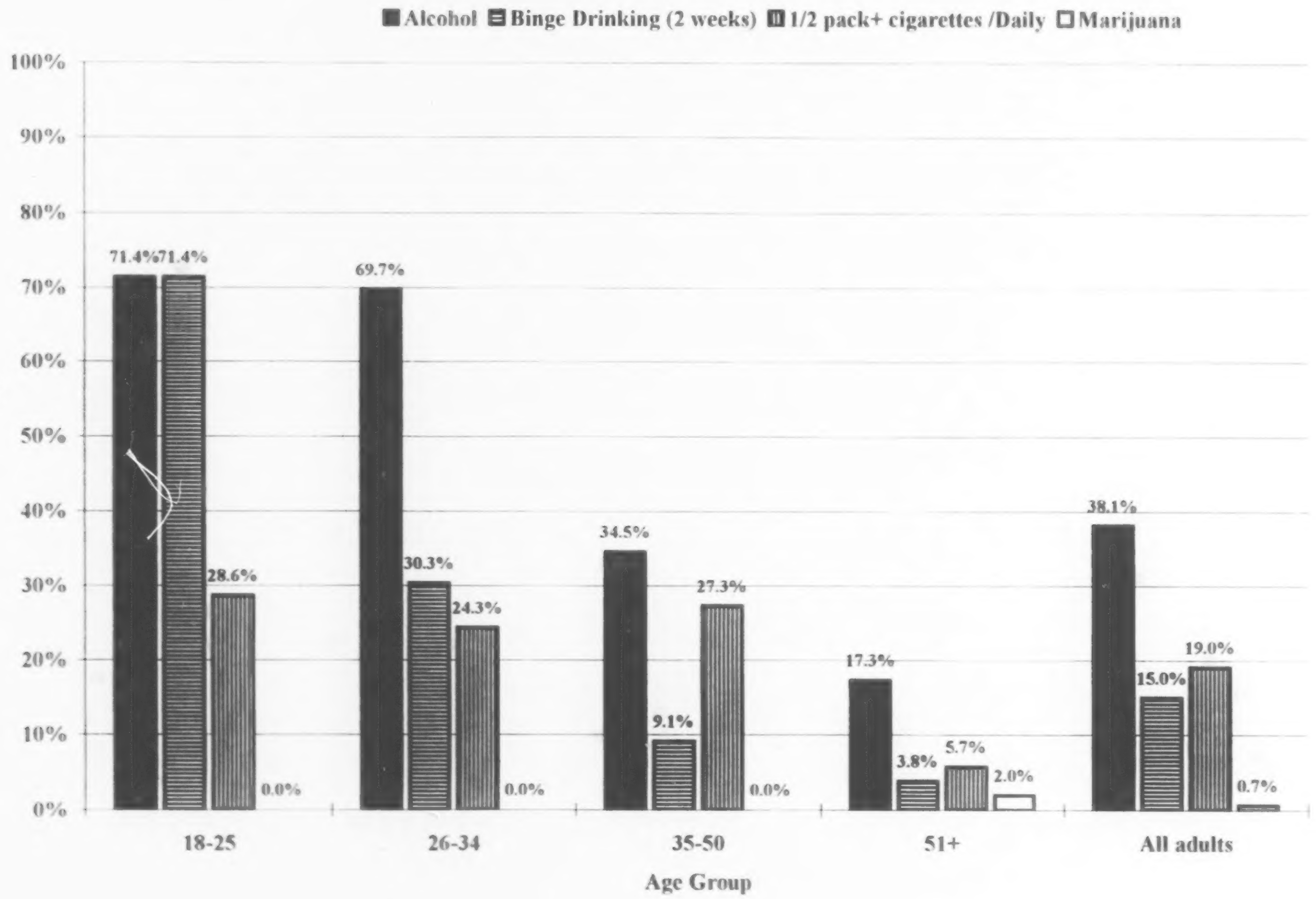
Peer/Individual Domain

Almost all risk indicators in the Peer/Individual Domain are close to the state average or only slightly above or below. Two that are more markedly below the state average are *friends who use marijuana* and *approval of marijuana*.

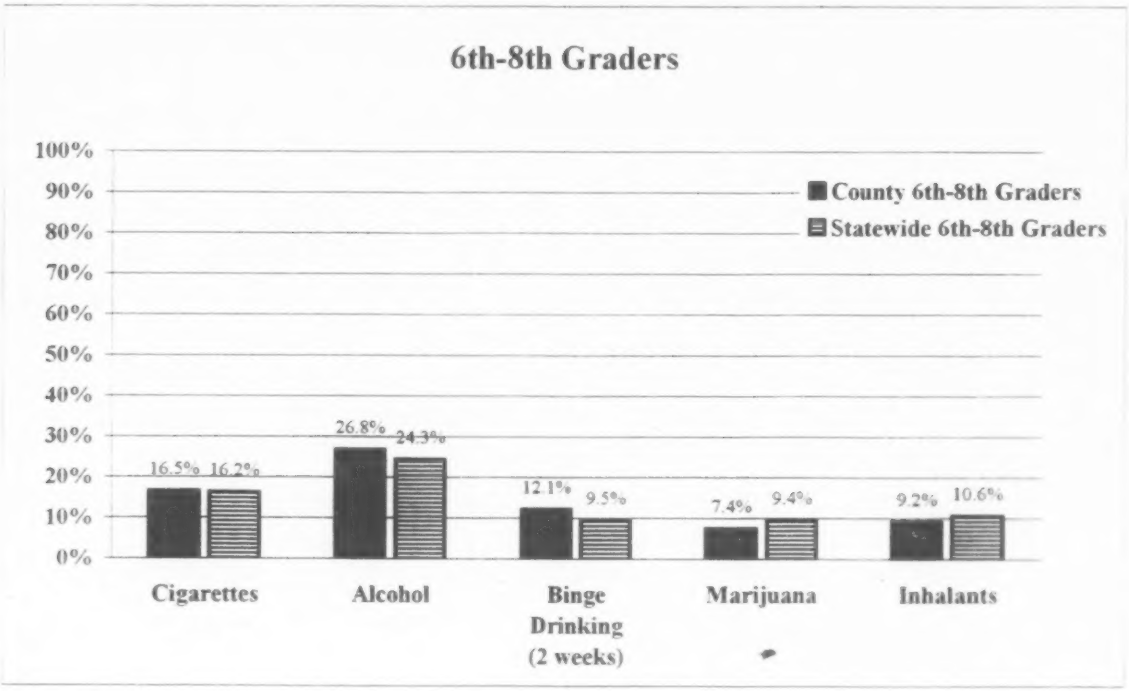
Outcome Indicators

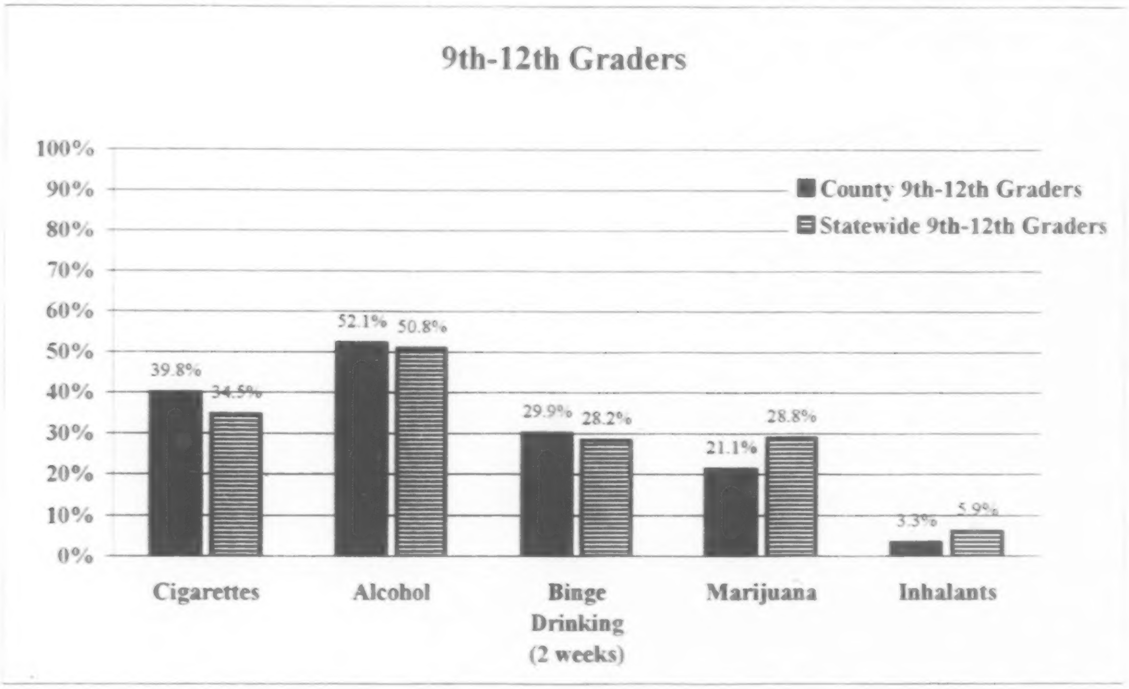
Six of the ten Outcome Indicators are above the state average, to varying degrees; the ones that deviate most from the state average are *adult drunken driving arrests, juvenile arrests for alcohol violations,* and *birthrate among juveniles*.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996

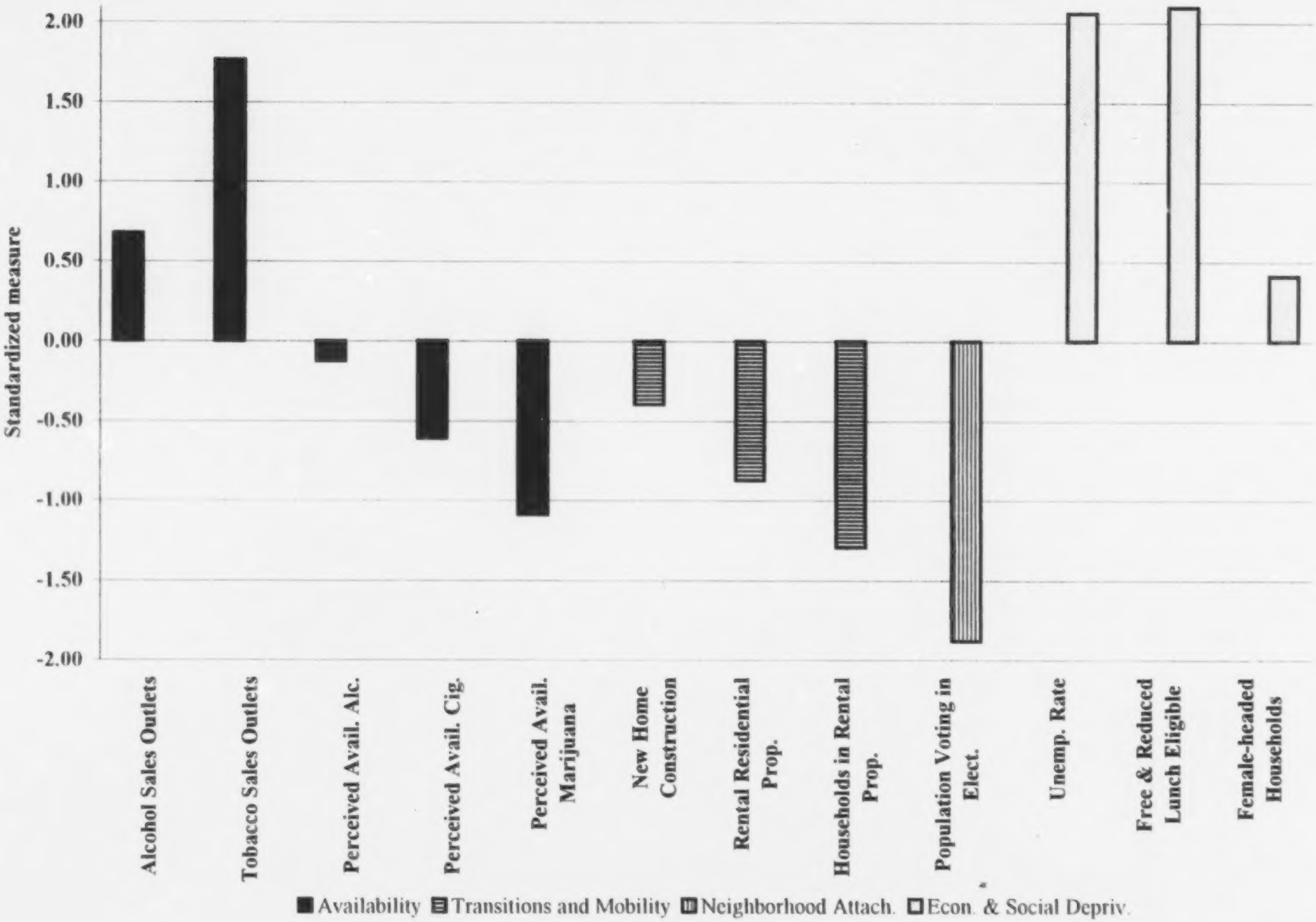


WASHINGTON COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS





WASHINGTON COUNTY
COMMUNITY DOMAIN



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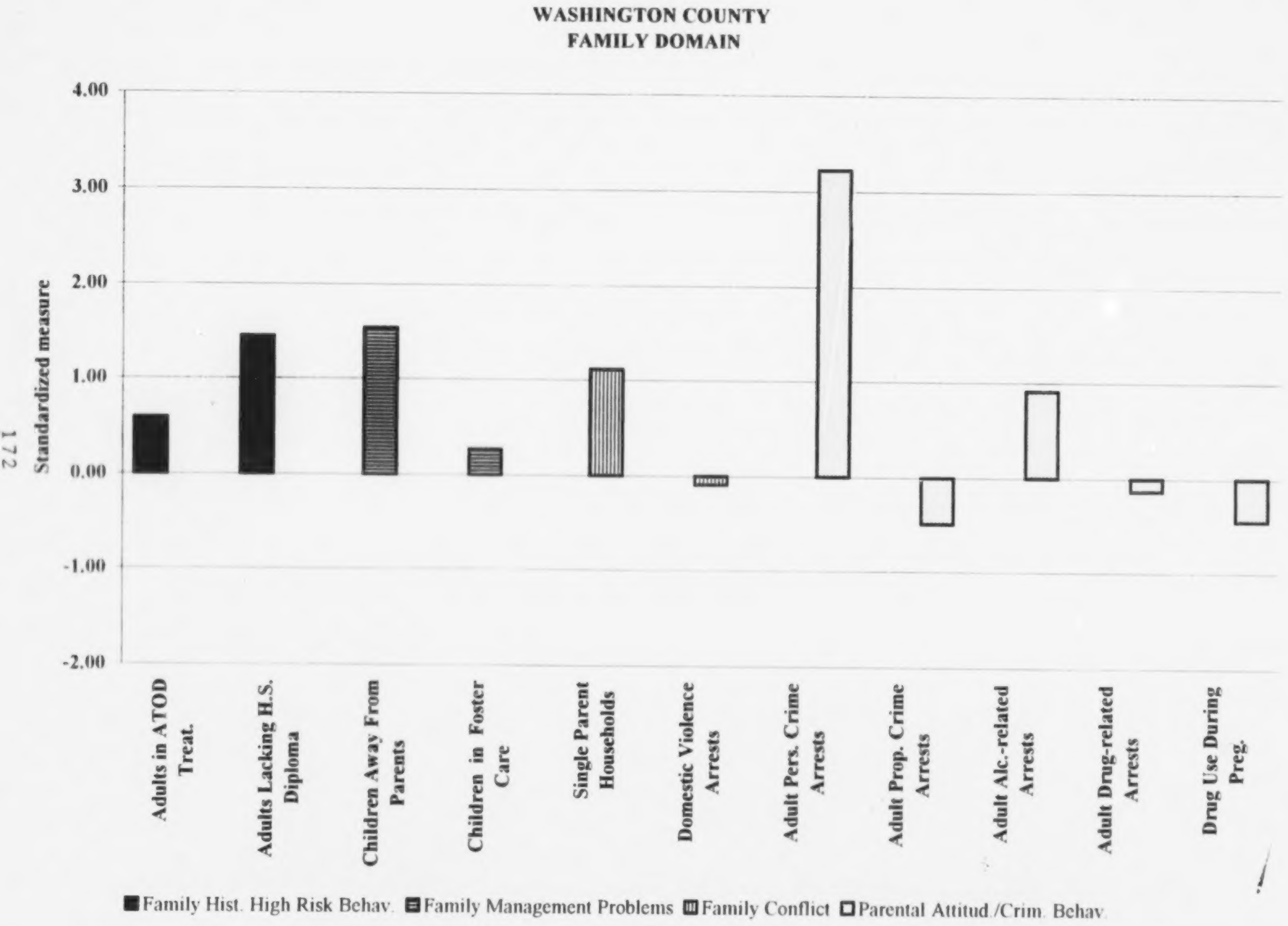
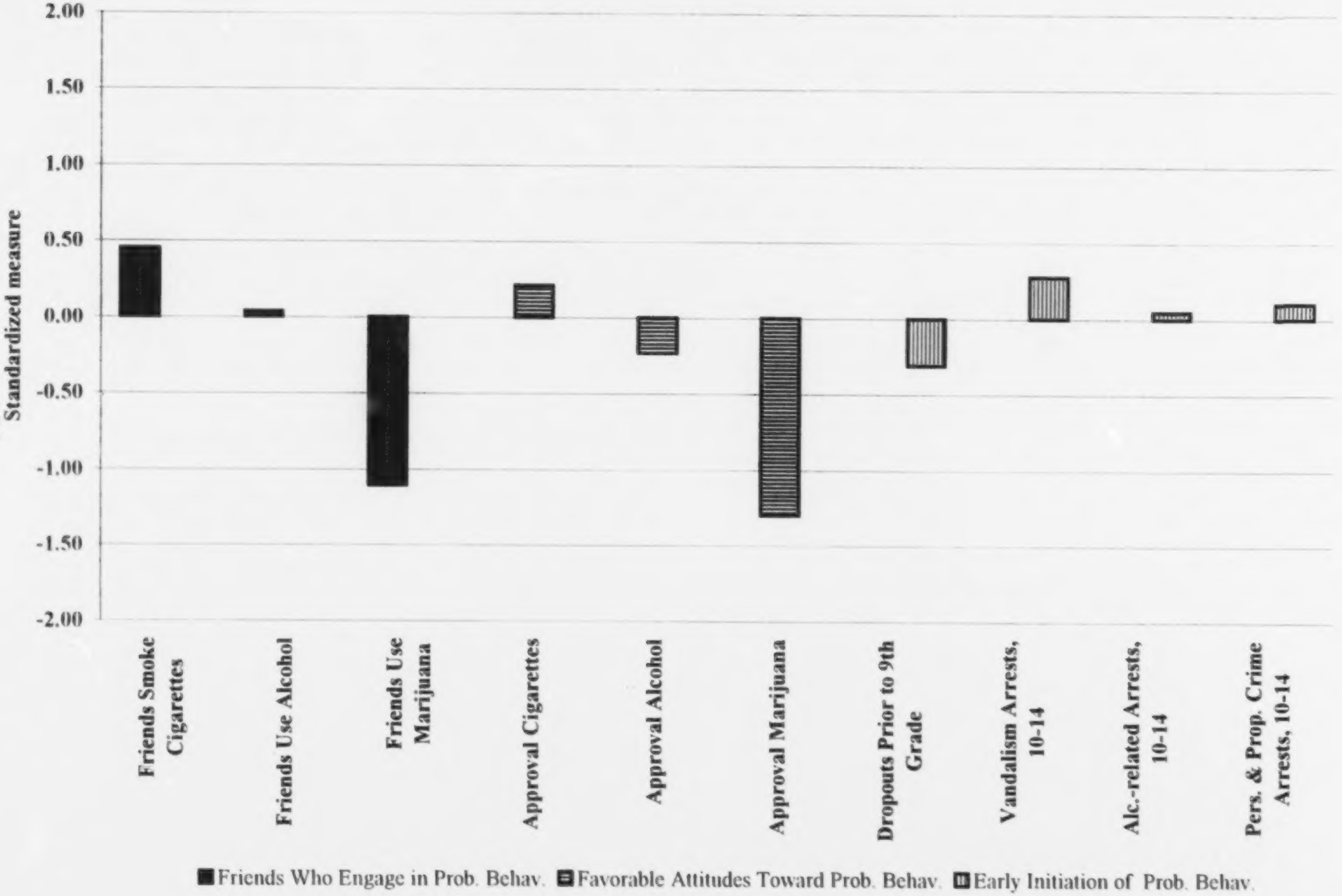


The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



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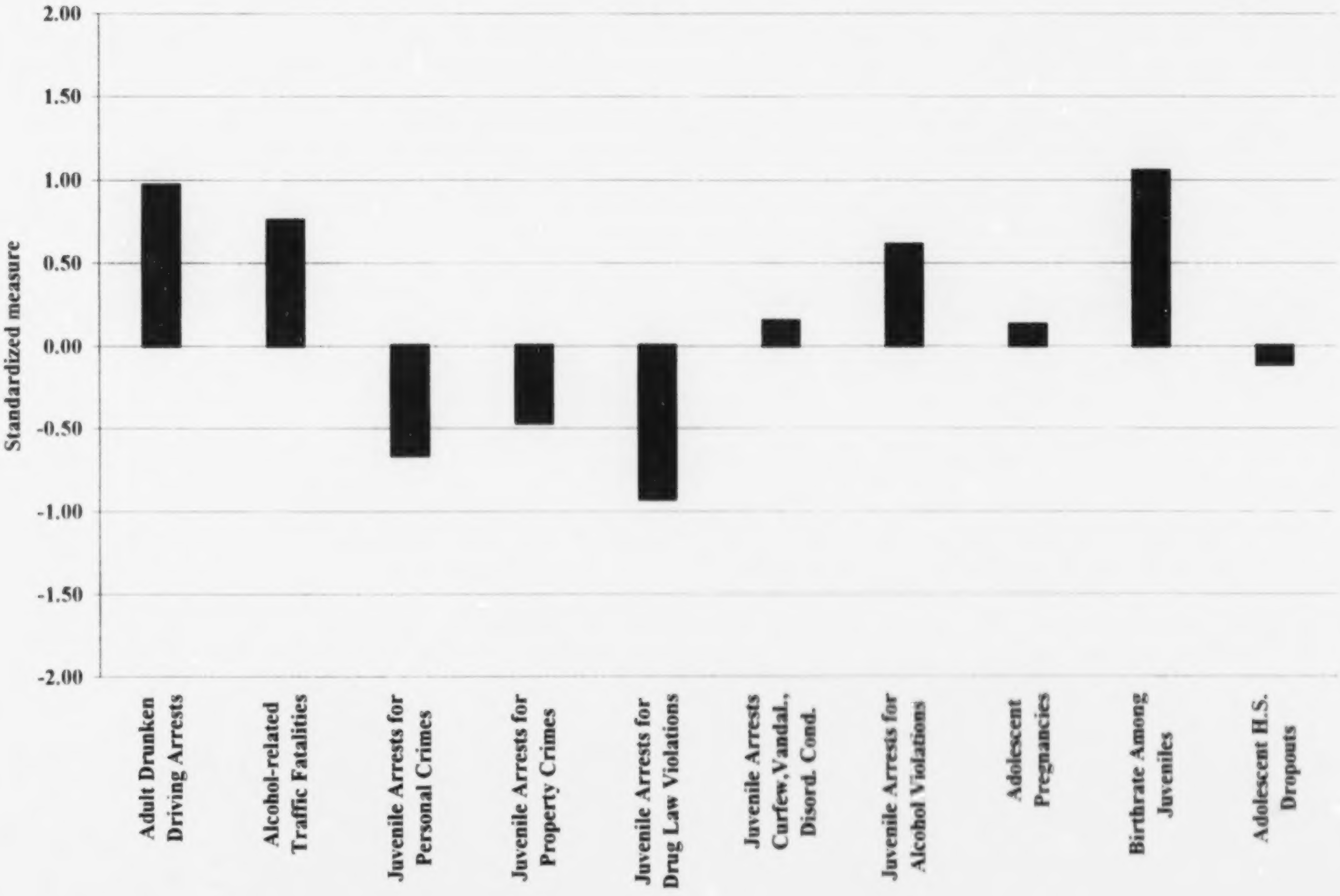
WASHINGTON COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line; bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

YORK COUNTY

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

--**6th-8th graders** are above the state average in use of inhalants, and slightly above in alcohol use; they are at the state average in binge drinking. Marijuana and cigarette use are below the state average.

--**9th-12th graders** are slightly above the state average in the use of cigarettes, inhalants and marijuana. They are below in alcohol use and binge drinking.

Adult Substance Use

--**Alcohol:** Adults overall in York County are above the state average in alcohol use, and slightly above in binge drinking.

--**Cigarettes:** Adults overall in York County are above the state average in cigarette use, and slightly above in heavy smoking.

Youth Attitudes

--**"Cool" to use substances:** 6th-8th graders are below the state average in reporting they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, and are second lowest in the state regarding the "coolness" of alcohol use. They are at the state average regarding cigarette use.

--**"Wrong" to use substances:** 6th-8th graders are above the state average in feeling that it would be wrong for someone their age to use alcohol or marijuana, and are slightly above the state average in attitudes about the wrongness of cigarette smoking.

Early Initiation of Behavior

--**9th-12th graders** are close to the state average in reporting first use of cigarettes or alcohol prior to the age of 13. They are among the top four in the state in reporting use of marijuana prior to the age of 13.

Family

--**Rules about substance use:** 6th-8th graders are slightly below the state average in reporting clear family rules about alcohol and drug use; 9th-12th graders are close to the state average.

--**Family members with drug or alcohol problems:** 6th-12th graders are somewhat below the state average in reporting that someone in their family has had a severe problem with alcohol or drugs.

Community

--**6th-12th graders** are somewhat below the state average in reporting that they know one or more adults who use drugs or one or more adults who sell drugs.

OTHER RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Community Domain

Almost all risk factors for the Community Domain in York County are below or at the state average, except for *new home construction* (Transitions and Mobility) which is above.

Family Domain

Only three of the eleven risk factors in the Family Domain in York County are above the state average: *domestic violence arrests* (Family Conflict), and in Parental Attitudes and Criminal Behavior: *adult alcohol-related arrests, adult drug-related arrests.*

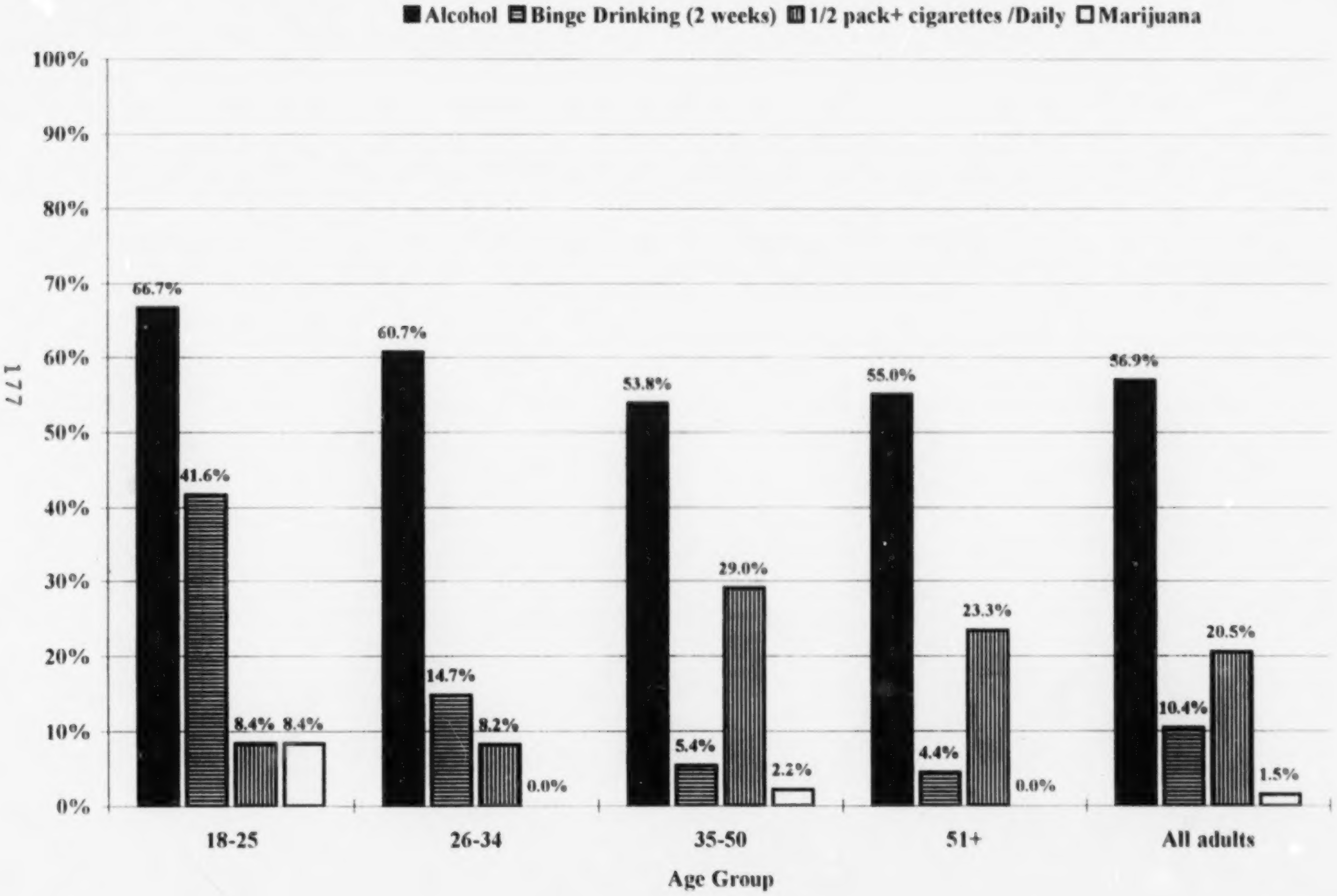
Peer/Individual Domain

Eight out of ten of the risk factors in the Peer/Individual Domain in York County are below or close to the state average. In Early Initiation of Problem Behavior, *vandalism arrests for 10-14 year olds* is above the state average, and *personal and property crime arrests for 10-14 year olds* is slightly above.

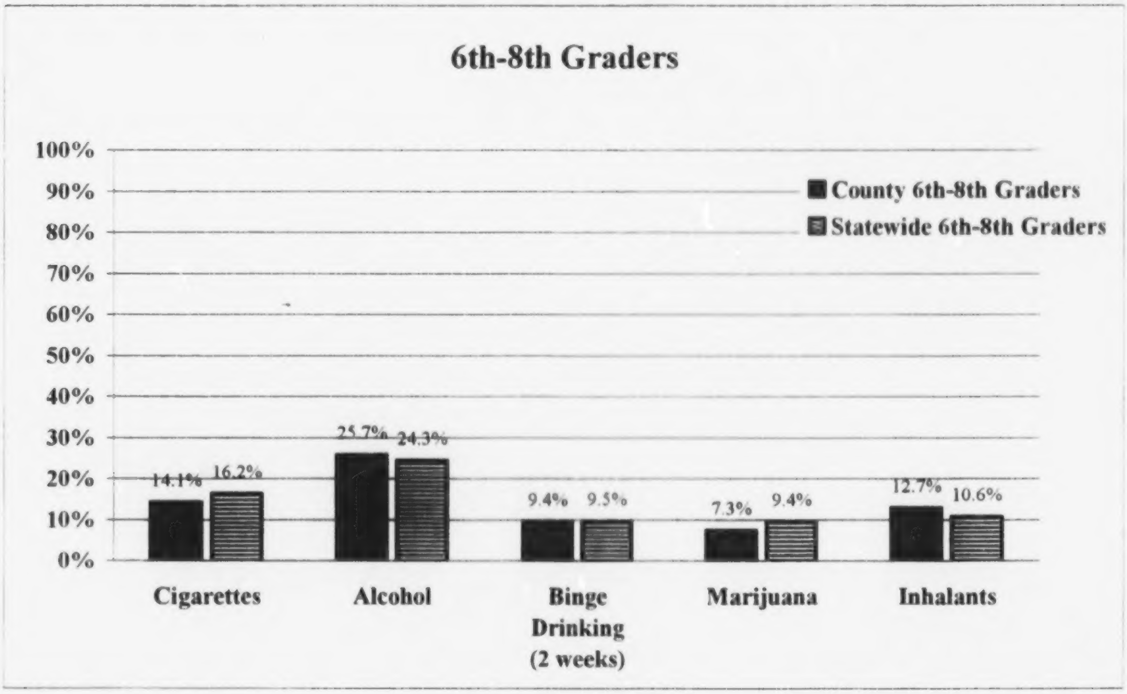
Outcome Indicators

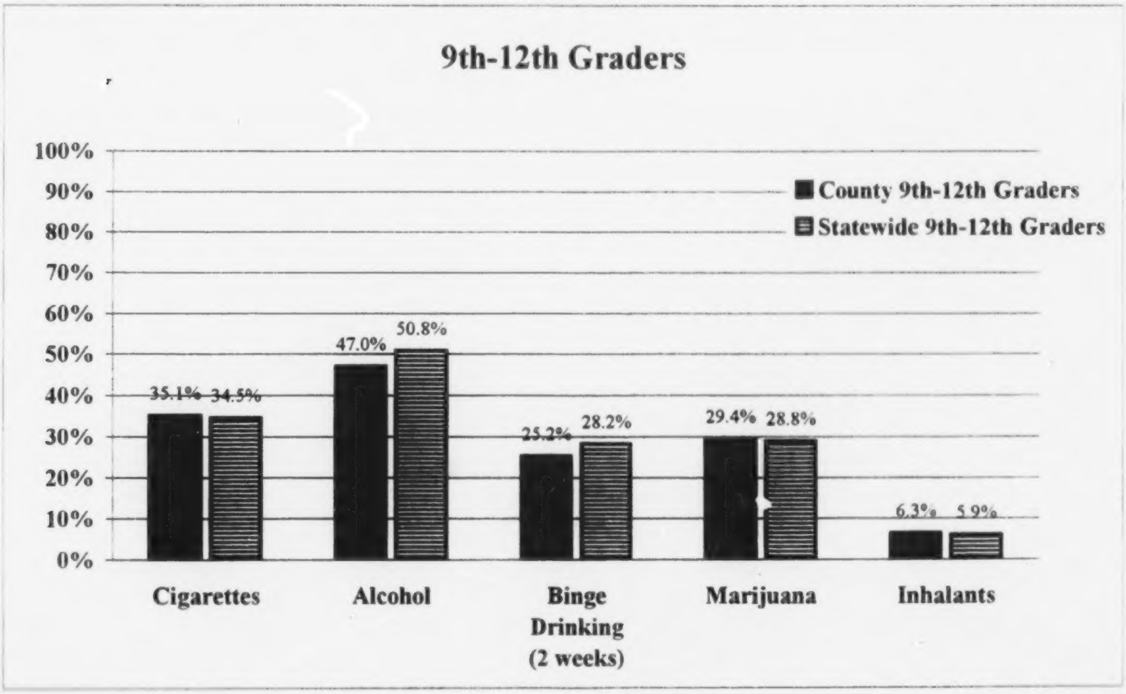
Six of the ten Outcome Indicators in York County are above the state average, but only three are more than slightly over: *adult drunken driving arrests, juvenile arrests for drug law violations,* and *juvenile arrests for curfew, vandalism and disorderly conduct.*

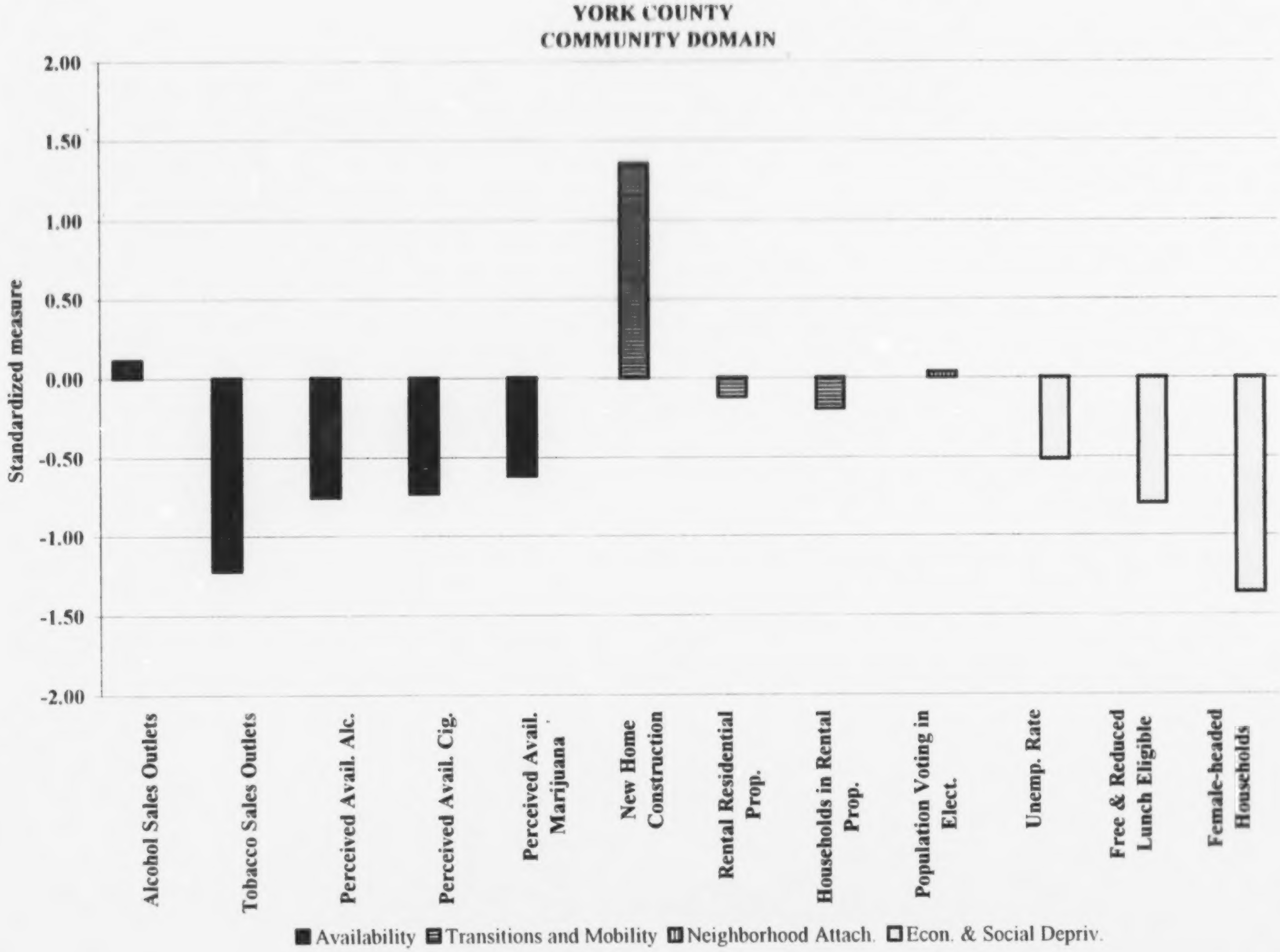
YORK COUNTY
Adult Substance Use, Past 30 Days, 1996



YORK COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS


6th-8th Graders


9th-12th Graders



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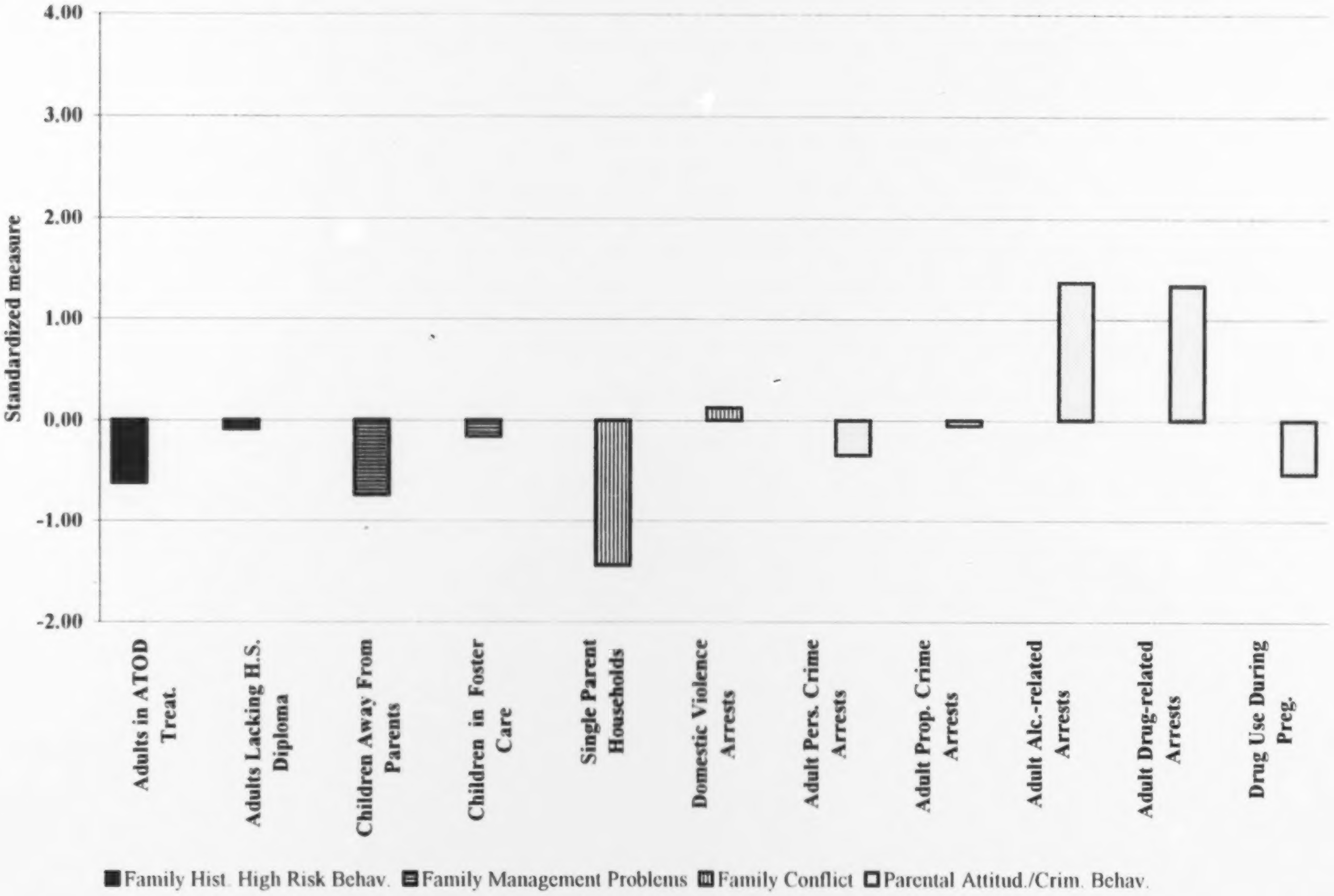
YORK COUNTY
FAMILY DOMAIN



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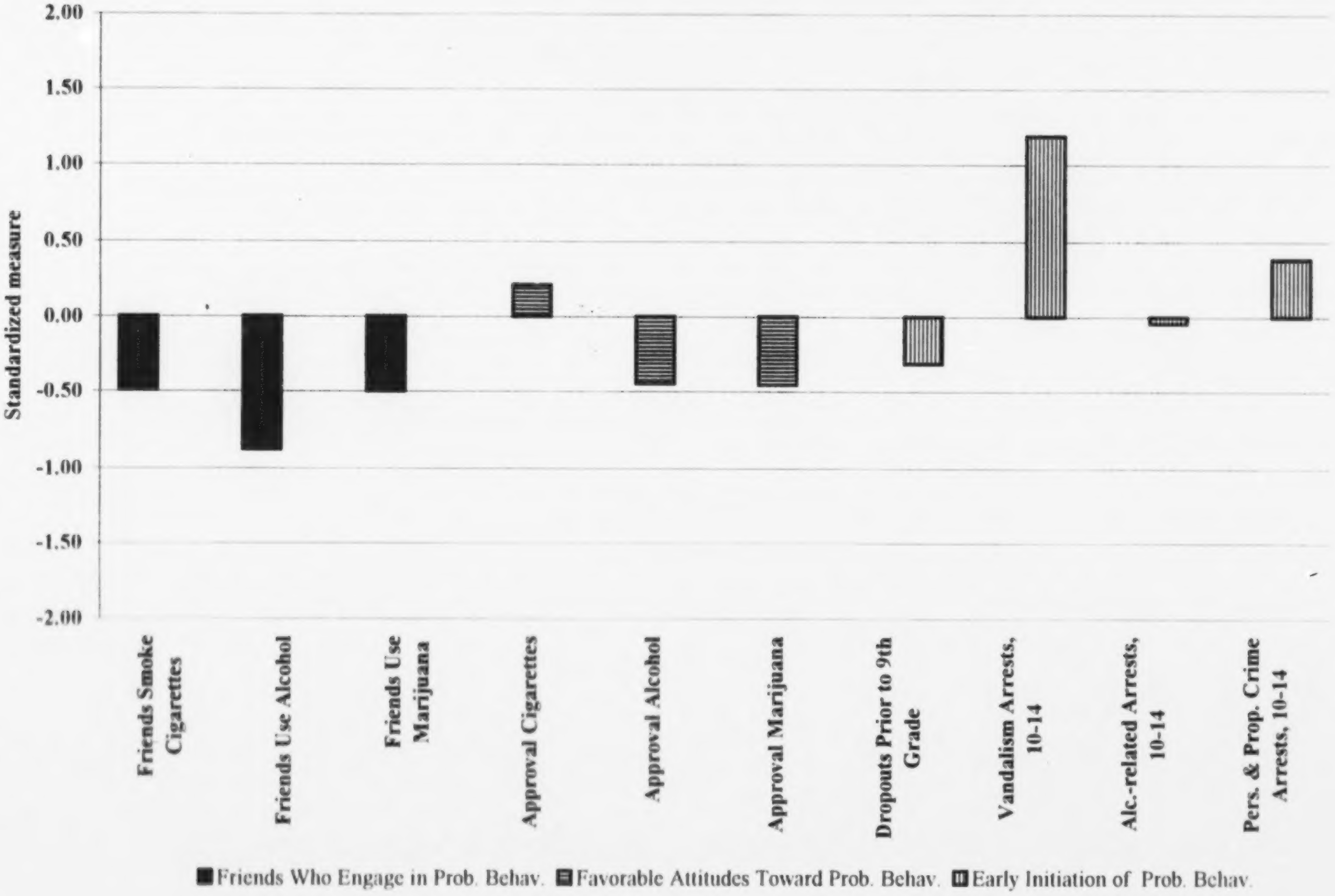
YORK COUNTY
PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN



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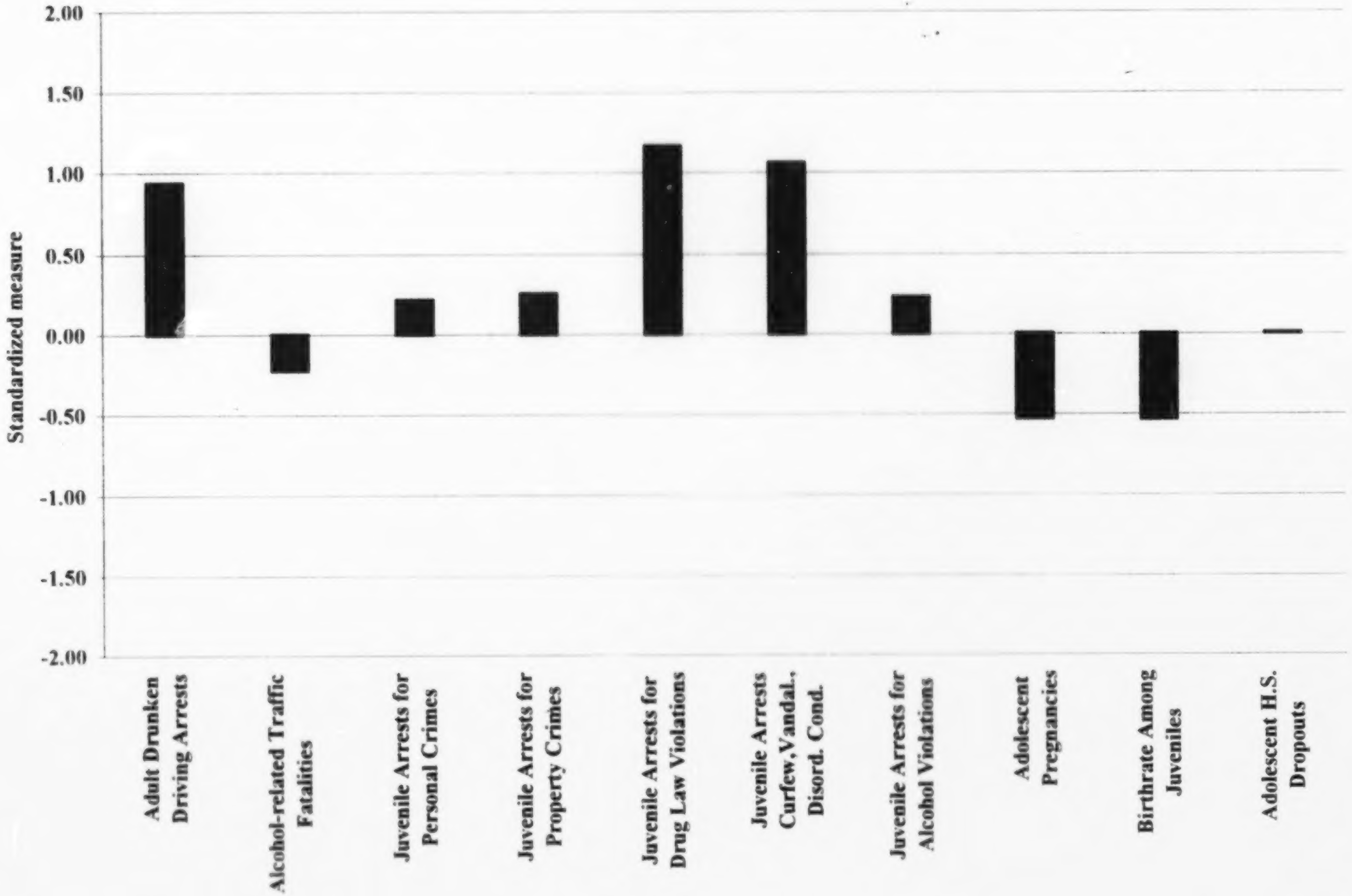
YORK COUNTY
OUTCOME INDICATORS



The state rate is shown as the 0 line, bars depict the degree of variation from the state rate. Greater elevation generally represents higher risk levels.

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Appendices

Archival Data and Rates

Appendix A

Community Domain

ALCOHOL SALES OUTLETS

Source: Liquor Enforcement and Licensing

RATE OF ALCOHOL SALES OUTLETS (LIQUOR LICENSES) PER CAPITA (PERSONS PER LICENSE)

COUNTY	1989	1990	1991	1992	4 year avg.
Androscoggin	275	277	283	275	278
Aroostook	335	323	310	311	320
Cumberland	294	291	292	294	293
Franklin	446	434	431	452	441
Hancock	581	545	545	555	557
Kennebec	251	248	247	243	247
Knox	330	308	308	321	317
Lincoln	443	448	453	471	454
Oxford	371	346	351	361	357
Penobscot	291	289	275	280	284
Piscataquis	420	407	391	379	399
Sagadahoc	226	224	216	224	222
Somerset	383	352	351	357	361
Waldo	322	294	297	296	302
Washington	394	380	378	359	378
York	340	326	321	329	329
State Totals	327	317	315	318	319

NUMBER OF ALCOHOL SALES OUTLETS (LIQUOR LICENSES)

COUNTY	1989	1990	1991	1992
Androscoggin	104802	105259	104534	103844
Aroostook	87362	86936	87453	87109
Cumberland	241071	243135	244368	244378
Franklin	28895	29008	29204	29436
Hancock	46617	46948	47541	47963
Kennebec	115434	115904	117098	117143
Knox	36109	36310	36728	36760
Lincoln	30022	30357	30458	30602
Oxford	52305	52602	52443	52612
Penobscot	145929	146601	147171	146388
Piscataquis	18592	18653	18659	18751
Sagadahoc	33190	33535	33724	33963
Somerset	49378	49767	50413	50770
Waldo	32635	33018	33712	34130
Washington	35323	35308	35686	35897
York	162506	164587	165405	166602
State Totals	1220170	1227928	1234597	1236348

TOBACCO SALES OUTLETS

Source: Department of Human Services

TOBACCO SALES OUTLETS PER 100,000 POPULATION*

COUNTY	1996
Androscoggin	214
Aroostook	299
Cumberland	234
Franklin	291
Hancock	246
Kennebec	232
Knox	222
Lincoln	227
Oxford	247
Penobscot	215
Piscataquis	270
Sagadahoc	156
Somerset	302
Waldo	190
Washington	310
York	174
State Totals	230

*Population figures available through 1995; rates for 1996 outlets are based on 1995 population.

NUMBER OF TOBACCO SALES OUTLETS

COUNTY	1996
Androscoggin	222
Aroostook	235
Cumberland	582
Franklin	86
Hancock	121
Kennebec	272
Knox	83
Lincoln	71
Oxford	132
Penobscot	314
Piscataquis	50
Sagadahoc	53
Somerset	155
Waldo	68
Washington	112
York	298
State Totals	2854

NEW HOME CONSTRUCTION (BUILDING PERMITS)

Source: University of Southern Maine, Institute for Real Estate Research and Education

RATE: NEW BUILDING PERMITS PER 1,000 POPULATION

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	4.13	2.89	2.21	1.52	2.28	2.24	2.12	2.08
Aroostook	1.50	1.25	1.05	0.98	1.69	1.35	1.35	1.26
Cumberland	6.26	5.03	3.62	3.51	4.51	4.23	4.46	4.18
Franklin	2.47	1.42	2.03	2.36	2.65	2.38	2.06	2.17
Hancock	5.75	4.65	3.77	5.38	5.44	5.19	4.91	4.89
Kennebec	5.34	3.66	3.92	3.11	3.62	2.82	2.80	3.43
Knox	5.81	4.18	3.66	3.70	4.00	3.32	4.59	3.77
Lincoln	2.97	2.36	3.03	3.09	4.51	2.81	3.38	3.16
Oxford	4.51	2.70	2.49	2.38	3.65	2.77	2.70	2.80
Penobscot	3.43	3.12	2.80	2.13	2.65	2.16	1.98	2.57
Piscataquis	0.81	0.91	0.59	1.55	0.96	0.85	2.21	0.97
Sagadahoc	3.55	3.31	3.16	2.02	4.27	2.27	2.48	3.01
Somerset	1.39	1.62	1.27	1.23	1.44	1.65	0.82	1.44
Waldo	3.85	3.13	1.54	1.96	2.37	1.24	1.66	2.05
Washington	4.67	1.13	1.30	3.11	3.79	2.64	2.44	2.39
York	9.22	6.20	5.15	4.09	5.40	4.33	4.60	4.71
State Totals	4.94	3.67	3.08	2.81	3.61	3.02	3.11	3.13

NUMBER OF NEW BUILDING PERMITS

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	431	303	233	159	237	233	220	194
Aroostook	132	109	91	86	147	116	111	114
Cumberland	1490	1213	879	857	1102	1040	1105	954
Franklin	71	41	59	69	78	70	61	43
Hancock	265	217	177	256	261	252	240	196
Kennebec	613	423	454	364	424	330	328	235
Knox	208	151	133	136	147	123	170	113
Lincoln	88	71	92	94	138	87	105	76
Oxford	234	141	131	125	192	146	143	143
Penobscot	497	456	411	313	388	316	290	271
Piscataquis	15	17	11	29	18	16	41	14
Sagadahoc	116	110	106	68	145	77	84	52
Somerset	68	80	63	62	73	84	42	48
Waldo	124	102	51	66	81	43	58	57
Washington	165	40	46	111	136	95	87	85
York	1472	1007	848	676	900	725	776	706
State Totals	5989	4481	3785	3471	4467	3753	3861	3301

RENTAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Source: 1990 U.S. Census, Data File STF1A, Tables H5 and H3

PERCENTAGE OF ALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES CLASSIFIED AS RENTAL

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	38.08%
Aroostook	26.81%
Cumberland	32.89%
Franklin	16.64%
Hancock	16.06%
Kennebec	26.75%
Knox	21.93%
Lincoln	57.91%
Oxford	13.35%
Penobscot	28.77%
Piscataquis	13.01%
Sagadahoc	26.96%
Somerset	18.26%
Waldo	15.93%
Washington	16.59%
York	25.08%
State Totals	26.46%

NUMBER OF RENTAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	16683
Aroostook	10299
Cumberland	36148
Franklin	2876
Hancock	4883
Kennebec	13815
Knox	4169
Lincoln	10157
Oxford	5298
Penobscot	17650
Piscataquis	1717
Sagadahoc	3945
Somerset	4551
Waldo	2577
Washington	3172
York	20048
State Totals	157988

TOTAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	43815
Aroostook	38421
Cumberland	109890
Franklin	17280
Hancock	30396
Kennebec	51648
Knox	19009
Lincoln	17538
Oxford	39689
Penobscot	61359
Piscataquis	13194
Sagadahoc	14633
Somerset	24927
Waldo	16181
Washington	19124
York	79941
State Totals	597045

HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTAL PROPERTIES

Source: 1990 U.S. Census, Data File STF1A

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTAL HOUSING

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	37.76
Aroostook	30.47
Cumberland	35.66
Franklin	24.37
Hancock	24.35
Kennebec	29.14
Knox	26.35
Lincoln	16.82
Oxford	23.93
Penobscot	30.31
Piscataquis	21.41
Sagadahoc	29.19
Somerset	22.74
Waldo	19.23
Washington	21.24
York	28.35
State Totals	29.53

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTAL HOUSING

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	15111
Aroostook	9556
Cumberland	33700
Franklin	2627
Hancock	4466
Kennebec	12791
Knox	3780
Lincoln	2013
Oxford	4802
Penobscot	16384
Piscataquis	1540
Sagadahoc	3672
Somerset	4210
Waldo	2387
Washington	2850
York	17535
State Totals	137424

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	40017
Aroostook	31366
Cumberland	94512
Franklin	10778
Hancock	18342
Kennebec	43889
Knox	14344
Lincoln	11968
Oxford	20064
Penobscot	54063
Piscataquis	7194
Sagadahoc	12581
Somerset	18513
Waldo	12415
Washington	13418
York	61848
State Totals	465312

POPULATION VOTING IN ELECTIONS

Source: Secretary of State, Division of Elections

PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED VOTERS WHO VOTED (3-Year Average, 1988,1990,1992)

COUNTY	
Androscoggin	66.17
Aroostook	58.05
Cumberland	65.69
Franklin	63.01
Hancock	66.37
Kennebec	65.39
Knox	61.85
Lincoln	67.93
Oxford	64.27
Penobscot	67.44
Piscataquis	67.46
Sagadahoc	68.82
Somerset	61.38
Waldo	64.60
Washington	59.14
York	64.97
State Totals	64.86

UNEMPLOYMENT
Source: Department of Labor

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	5 year avg
Androscoggin	4.35	5.05	6.28	8.95	8.10	8.51	7.57	5.75	7.77
Aroostook	6.75	6.69	6.51	9.43	9.70	11.40	12.33	10.10	10.59
Cumberland	2.00	2.46	3.71	6.09	5.36	5.91	4.98	3.56	5.18
Franklin	4.37	4.73	6.09	8.58	7.79	8.01	7.83	6.70	7.78
Hancock	4.47	4.32	4.90	7.21	7.44	8.47	8.03	6.59	7.55
Kennebec	3.46	3.48	4.28	7.01	6.89	7.88	7.19	6.53	7.10
Knox	3.58	4.55	5.34	7.01	6.40	6.64	5.46	3.96	5.89
Lincoln	2.95	2.91	3.51	5.85	6.06	7.13	5.72	4.59	5.87
Oxford	4.58	5.57	6.60	9.42	8.29	9.76	9.66	7.08	8.84
Penobscot	3.89	4.19	5.46	7.90	6.86	7.59	7.85	6.06	7.25
Piscataquis	4.73	5.79	6.12	9.41	8.53	9.96	9.87	7.88	9.13
Sagadahoc	2.61	2.77	3.46	5.71	5.42	5.92	4.92	4.09	5.21
Somerset	5.88	6.00	6.40	10.04	9.44	10.67	10.72	8.87	9.95
Waldo	7.50	7.64	7.01	9.63	8.61	9.81	8.64	7.10	8.76
Washington	8.64	8.72	7.41	10.18	9.89	13.11	12.49	9.49	11.03
York	2.44	3.04	4.58	6.94	6.53	7.00	6.09	4.25	6.16
State Totals	3.69	4.07	5.06	7.62	7.08	7.92	7.37	5.73	7.14

FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH ELIGIBILITY

Source: Department of Education

PERCENTAGE ELIGIBLE FOR FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH

COUNTY	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	31.09	32.76	32.46	32.19	32.61	32.22
Aroostook	40.68	42.08	43.17	44.51	42.83	42.66
Cumberland	22.67	23.56	23.94	24.72	23.78	23.73
Franklin	32.07	33.61	35.01	34.40	34.67	33.95
Hancock	23.92	26.18	27.41	28.12	28.53	26.83
Kennebec	24.29	26.22	27.06	27.92	27.97	26.69
Knox	34.67	32.42	31.53	32.02	29.19	31.96
Lincoln	23.34	24.11	25.69	25.49	27.86	25.30
Oxford	31.75	33.77	34.00	34.68	35.07	33.86
Penobscot	30.51	32.43	32.64	33.02	33.35	32.39
Piscataquis	36.47	34.96	36.53	37.06	38.25	36.65
Sagadahoc	17.81	19.37	21.20	22.28	22.35	20.60
Somerset	35.47	37.57	37.84	38.80	39.88	37.91
Waldo	40.81	42.19	42.58	43.13	43.18	42.38
Washington	40.89	44.94	47.37	47.47	49.88	46.11
York	22.29	23.79	24.64	25.00	25.26	24.20
State Totals	28.62	30.06	30.58	31.02	31.01	30.26

NUMBER ELIGIBLE						TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
COUNTY	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Androscoggin	5202	5459	5400	5335	5343	16734	16665	16637	16574	16386
Aroostook	6228	6356	6263	5997	6038	15310	15103	14507	13472	14098
Cumberland	7915	8378	8625	9038	9087	34915	35566	36030	36564	38220
Franklin	1784	1848	1895	1857	1892	5562	5498	5412	5399	5457
Hancock	1968	2121	2254	2346	2410	8228	8103	8223	8344	8447
Kennebec	5153	5581	5794	5911	5984	21214	21283	21411	21172	21391
Knox	1908	1839	1779	1808	1642	5503	5673	5643	5646	5626
Lincoln	1356	1379	1490	1462	1559	5809	5720	5801	5735	5595
Oxford	3387	3616	3653	3720	3807	10669	10707	10743	10726	10854
Penobscot	7510	8029	8046	8124	8242	24616	24756	24650	24601	24714
Piscataquis	1437	1366	1394	1402	1448	3940	3907	3816	3783	3786
Sagadahoc	1130	1258	1274	1323	1286	6344	6493	6009	5939	5755
Somerset	3535	3686	3670	3745	3866	9967	9810	9700	9653	9694
Waldo	2350	2470	2454	2503	2510	5759	5855	5763	5803	5813
Washington	2845	3041	2939	2930	3025	6958	6767	6204	6172	6065
York	6184	6642	7142	7414	7602	27738	27917	28980	29656	30098
State Totals	59892	63069	64072	64915	65741	209266	209823	209529	209239	211999

FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Source: 1990 U.S. Census, Data File STF1A, Table 18 (Family households, with children under 18)

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	20.99
Aroostook	15.10
Cumberland	18.98
Franklin	17.82
Hancock	16.12
Kennebec	18.55
Knox	18.77
Lincoln	14.34
Oxford	18.71
Penobscot	18.56
Piscataquis	16.44
Sagadahoc	15.80
Somerset	18.16
Waldo	17.18
Washington	18.51
York	15.39
State Totals	17.79

NUMBER OF FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	3100
Aroostook	1823
Cumberland	5962
Franklin	710
Hancock	1008
Kennebec	2976
Knox	906
Lincoln	588
Oxford	1378
Penobscot	3649
Piscataquis	427
Sagadahoc	783
Somerset	1309
Waldo	815
Washington	893
York	3608
State Totals	29935

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	14767
Aroostook	12071
Cumberland	31417
Franklin	3984
Hancock	6253
Kennebec	16044
Knox	4826
Lincoln	4100
Oxford	7366
Penobscot	19664
Piscataquis	2597
Sagadahoc	4957
Somerset	7210
Waldo	4745
Washington	4825
York	23440
State Totals	168266

Appendix B

Family Domain

ADULTS IN STATE-SUPPORTED AOD TREATMENT

Source: Office of Substance Abuse Data System

RATE OF ADULTS IN AOD TREATMENT PER 1,000 POPULATION (AGE 18 AND OVER)

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	6.39	6.01	7.15	7.04	6.16	6.55
Aroostook	8.55	8.22	8.52	8.38	8.79	8.49
Cumberland	4.07	3.75	5.62	5.87	6.83	5.23
Franklin	3.82	3.83	6.36	7.15	5.18	5.27
Hancock	5.48	5.09	6.80	6.65	6.49	6.10
Kennebec	4.81	5.67	7.55	9.74	8.97	7.35
Knox	9.07	11.10	11.02	11.20	9.03	10.29
Lincoln	5.05	6.42	11.28	9.67	7.27	7.94
Oxford	4.20	4.34	5.68	6.16	6.42	5.36
Penobscot	4.08	4.05	7.08	7.45	5.59	5.65
Piscataquis	8.37	10.34	10.72	9.29	8.90	9.53
Sagadahoc	7.52	7.98	9.65	10.17	10.32	9.13
Somerset	6.05	5.84	8.96	9.77	8.83	7.89
Waldo	6.76	5.87	10.02	8.98	8.39	8.00
Washington	6.60	6.22	7.54	8.14	9.13	7.53
York	5.18	4.93	6.40	5.47	5.15	5.43
State Totals	5.41	5.41	7.26	7.45	7.06	6.52

NUMBER OF ADULTS IN AOD TREATMENT

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	494	468	555	544	477	382
Aroostook	555	536	555	544	544	534
Cumberland	766	703	1057	1104	1294	1377
Franklin	84	82	140	157	115	154
Hancock	202	183	247	245	241	184
Kennebec	424	495	663	859	794	800
Knox	255	306	308	315	255	226
Lincoln	118	146	261	226	171	222
Oxford	165	166	220	242	254	299
Penobscot	451	451	785	824	621	554
Piscataquis	118	143	148	131	125	101
Sagadahoc	187	195	238	253	257	249
Somerset	228	217	337	368	336	388
Waldo	173	145	251	230	217	210
Washington	179	165	205	221	245	197
York	644	603	791	680	645	787
State Totals	5043	5004	6761	6943	6591	6664

ADULTS LACKING HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

Source: 1990 U.S. Census, Data File STF3A, Table P57

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS (AGE 25 AND OVER) LACKING HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	15.36
Aroostook	14.13
Cumberland	11.94
Franklin	14.61
Hancock	12.65
Kennebec	13.15
Knox	14.96
Lincoln	14.60
Oxford	14.71
Penobscot	14.82
Piscataquis	16.79
Sagadahoc	14.99
Somerset	18.04
Waldo	15.33
Washington	16.47
York	14.00
State Totals	14.15

CHILDREN LIVING AWAY FROM PARENTS

Source: 1990 U.S. Census, Data File STF1A, Table P21

RATE OF CHILDREN (0-17) LIVING WITH OTHER THAN PARENTS OR GUARDIANS, PER 1,000 CHILDREN

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	102.04
Aroostook	85.25
Cumberland	100.47
Franklin	117.80
Hancock	105.05
Kennebec	99.51
Knox	96.76
Lincoln	108.31
Oxford	123.72
Penobscot	106.63
Piscataquis	124.11
Sagadahoc	98.73
Somerset	136.73
Waldo	118.19
Washington	126.38
York	93.23
State Totals	104.09

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN AWAY FROM PARENTS	TOTAL CHILDREN
COUNTY	1990	1990
Androscoggin	1678	16445
Aroostook	1125	13196
Cumberland	3509	34926
Franklin	532	4516
Hancock	734	6987
Kennebec	1773	17817
Knox	517	5343
Lincoln	498	4598
Oxford	1040	8406
Penobscot	2347	22011
Piscataquis	368	2965
Sagadahoc	543	5500
Somerset	1142	8352
Waldo	636	5381
Washington	698	5523
York	2410	25850
State Totals	19550	187816

CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

Source: Department of Human Services

RATE OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE, PER 1,000 CHILDREN AGE 0-17

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	6.89	7.00	7.18	6.76	8.15	7.20
Aroostook	11.68	13.87	14.74	15.99	16.88	14.63
Cumberland	9.39	9.94	9.95	10.26	10.89	10.09
Franklin	7.09	6.17	8.75	8.05	7.95	7.60
Hancock	8.87	7.31	9.37	9.60	9.31	8.89
Kennebec	7.68	7.86	7.42	8.39	8.50	7.97
Knox	3.03	3.38	4.20	5.17	5.31	4.22
Lincoln	6.80	5.97	6.17	6.63	4.79	6.07
Oxford	7.54	5.37	6.57	6.44	8.48	6.88
Penobscot	9.88	24.83	10.76	10.97	12.41	13.77
Piscataquis	9.15	8.69	7.07	7.52	8.43	8.17
Sagadahoc	3.46	3.13	3.55	3.78	3.79	3.54
Somerset	11.47	10.71	11.54	10.17	12.07	11.19
Waldo	6.82	6.22	6.18	6.93	6.35	6.50
Washington	6.49	7.54	11.82	14.72	17.13	11.54
York	7.75	6.49	7.36	7.77	8.11	7.50
State Totals	8.35	8.92	8.85	9.22	9.91	9.05

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	188	187	188	180	216	204
Aroostook	262	309	324	335	338	324
Cumberland	537	566	559	596	638	662
Franklin	54	48	65	60	59	50
Hancock	101	85	109	112	109	166
Kennebec	226	234	218	243	244	233
Knox	27	31	37	46	47	47
Lincoln	52	46	46	50	36	51
Oxford	105	76	91	87	114	114
Penobscot	353	392	382	391	439	496
Piscataquis	45	42	35	35	38	57
Sagadahoc	31	29	33	34	34	45
Somerset	157	142	152	136	159	168
Waldo	61	56	56	63	58	70
Washington	59	69	103	131	152	179
York	334	279	316	336	352	392
State Totals	2,592	2,591	2,714	2,835	3,033	3,258

SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

Source: 1990 U.S. Census, Table P18 (Family households with children 0-17)

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPOUSE ABSENT

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	25.91
Aroostook	19.00
Cumberland	23.05
Franklin	23.09
Hancock	20.58
Kennebec	23.72
Knox	23.95
Lincoln	19.95
Oxford	24.07
Penobscot	23.26
Piscataquis	21.52
Sagadahoc	20.46
Somerset	24.73
Waldo	22.97
Washington	24.79
York	19.62
State Total	22.55

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPOUSE ABSENT

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	3826
Aroostook	2294
Cumberland	7243
Franklin	920
Hancock	1287
Kennebec	3806
Knox	1156
Lincoln	818
Oxford	1773
Penobscot	4573
Piscataquis	559
Sagadahoc	1014
Somerset	1783
Waldo	1090
Washington	1196
York	4600
State Total	37938

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	14767
Aroostook	12071
Cumberland	31417
Franklin	3984
Hancock	6253
Kennebec	16044
Knox	4826
Lincoln	4100
Oxford	7366
Penobscot	19664
Piscataquis	2597
Sagadahoc	4957
Somerset	7210
Waldo	4745
Washington	4825
York	23440
State Total	168266

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARRESTS

Source: Department of Public Safety

RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARRESTS PER 1,000 POPULATION AGE 18 AND OVER

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	2.31	2.42	3.04	5.64	6.70	7.32	6.90	5.92
Aroostook	2.14	1.97	2.90	2.70	3.44	3.11	3.76	3.18
Cumberland	4.67	4.91	5.69	4.81	6.11	6.08	5.44	5.63
Franklin	2.84	3.48	4.54	3.97	3.50	4.64	4.73	4.27
Hancock	2.10	2.83	3.32	3.56	3.88	2.69	3.34	3.36
Kennebec	2.99	2.30	3.63	3.33	4.09	3.62	3.49	3.63
Knox	3.53	2.79	4.89	4.64	4.44	4.52	4.89	4.68
Lincoln	1.86	3.25	2.73	2.94	3.02	4.54	3.06	3.26
Oxford	1.49	1.82	3.57	3.53	6.04	5.04	3.59	4.35
Penobscot	2.62	2.04	3.65	3.82	4.12	3.77	3.37	3.75
Piscataquis	2.66	1.39	2.40	3.25	3.04	4.18	3.28	3.23
Sagadahoc	1.85	2.23	2.77	3.84	3.45	3.34	1.97	3.07
Somerset	2.78	3.64	4.46	3.71	3.43	4.80	4.02	4.09
Waldo	1.03	1.47	1.58	1.62	2.00	2.07	1.82	1.82
Washington	2.57	3.33	3.85	3.50	4.30	3.98	4.17	3.96
York	2.96	4.37	4.49	4.70	4.96	5.27	5.17	4.92
State Totals	2.94	3.17	4.02	4.07	4.71	4.74	4.41	4.39

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARRESTS

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	178	188	237	439	520	566	534	518
Aroostook	138	127	187	176	224	202	233	214
Cumberland	848	904	1058	902	1149	1143	1031	1117
Franklin	60	74	97	85	77	102	105	98
Hancock	73	100	118	128	141	99	124	149
Kennebec	255	198	314	291	359	319	309	333
Knox	95	76	134	128	124	127	138	119
Lincoln	41	73	62	67	70	106	72	71
Oxford	57	70	138	135	234	198	142	147
Penobscot	286	225	405	425	457	417	374	448
Piscataquis	36	19	33	45	42	59	46	52
Sagadahoc	44	54	68	94	85	83	49	104
Somerset	98	130	161	138	129	181	153	157
Waldo	24	35	38	40	50	53	47	74
Washington	67	87	101	93	117	108	112	129
York	349	525	546	576	614	654	647	682
State Totals	2649	2885	3697	3762	4392	4417	4116	4412

ADULT PERSONAL (VIOLENT) CRIME ARRESTS

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE OF ADULT ARRESTS FOR PERSONAL CRIMES, PER 100,000 ADULTS (AGE 18 AND OVER)

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	74.00	87.64	98.75	64.25	78.55	81.52	65.90	77.79
Aroostook	130.19	139.43	176.73	187.20	175.05	166.32	121.17	165.29
Cumberland	165.87	136.82	130.13	118.97	119.02	102.66	64.40	107.04
Franklin	85.19	89.25	70.14	65.36	45.44	50.06	76.51	61.50
Hancock	45.92	45.36	59.05	86.31	85.32	97.73	64.64	78.61
Kennebec	91.41	113.94	114.46	89.30	94.58	75.96	57.60	86.38
Knox	52.00	124.84	109.46	94.33	93.03	60.46	38.97	79.25
Lincoln	95.07	186.88	101.27	35.16	69.13	34.24	25.53	53.07
Oxford	60.20	83.12	90.50	99.25	108.37	84.00	65.68	89.56
Penobscot	79.64	72.55	118.16	96.96	174.05	101.29	71.98	112.49
Piscataquis	36.93	102.40	174.76	65.09	94.19	127.68	64.09	105.16
Sagadahoc	67.25	74.23	48.84	85.89	48.65	68.33	56.23	61.59
Somerset	85.10	109.23	169.08	56.52	98.40	76.95	52.57	90.71
Waldo	89.84	96.70	112.18	64.74	91.77	46.86	19.33	66.97
Washington	26.89	22.94	217.37	290.13	305.32	235.86	223.52	254.44
York	107.75	110.83	78.21	106.18	87.32	79.70	67.90	83.86
State Totals	100.49	105.82	115.83	105.17	115.72	95.15	70.24	100.42

NUMBER OF ADULT ARRESTS FOR PERSONAL CRIMES

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	57	68	77	50	61	63	51	94
Aroostook	84	90	114	122	114	108	75	61
Cumberland	301	252	242	223	224	193	122	129
Franklin	18	19	15	14	10	11	17	8
Hancock	16	16	21	31	31	36	24	32
Kennebec	78	98	99	78	83	67	51	52
Knox	14	34	30	26	26	17	11	19
Lincoln	21	42	23	8	16	8	6	6
Oxford	23	32	35	38	42	33	26	26
Penobscot	87	80	131	108	193	112	80	56
Piscataquis	5	14	24	9	13	18	9	16
Sagadahoc	16	18	12	21	12	17	14	8
Somerset	30	39	61	21	37	29	20	34
Waldo	21	23	27	16	23	12	5	4
Washington	7	6	57	77	83	64	60	21
York	127	133	95	130	108	99	85	73
State Totals	905	964	1063	972	1076	887	656	639

ADULT PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE OF ADULT ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES, PER 100,000 ADULTS (AGE 18 AND OVER)

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	569.94	728.19	854.09	764.54	668.35	671.57	587.92	709.29
Aroostook	669.57	593.35	623.20	839.33	657.20	572.87	814.30	701.38
Cumberland	643.09	719.39	653.88	622.08	615.85	509.03	546.90	589.55
Franklin	473.26	699.92	710.71	765.68	913.26	769.16	756.08	782.98
Hancock	304.22	422.38	514.59	495.56	500.91	325.76	245.10	416.38
Kennebec	578.96	506.91	628.97	757.92	754.33	550.96	524.06	643.25
Knox	415.97	620.55	569.20	475.27	504.53	366.33	510.15	485.10
Lincoln	276.17	462.76	391.88	320.84	289.48	291.05	293.54	317.36
Oxford	259.14	220.78	232.71	292.53	322.52	417.46	308.20	314.68
Penobscot	587.71	576.73	559.22	685.02	665.54	567.96	558.75	607.30
Piscataquis	376.72	204.80	378.65	245.88	297.06	517.80	434.41	374.76
Sagadahoc	357.28	606.21	651.25	531.72	445.92	397.91	417.74	488.91
Somerset	587.17	717.01	765.01	750.97	601.06	453.76	444.23	603.01
Waldo	273.81	412.04	357.31	691.86	426.94	265.54	340.18	416.36
Washington	241.98	477.90	331.77	655.61	617.99	456.97	458.22	504.11
York	623.62	657.49	656.96	713.04	537.69	487.05	441.75	567.30
State Totals	539.30	597.62	607.72	654.82	595.71	506.97	510.95	575.24

NUMBER OF ADULT ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	439	565	666	595	519	519	455	485
Aroostook	432	383	402	547	428	372	504	402
Cumberland	1167	1325	1216	1166	1159	957	1036	1194
Franklin	100	149	152	164	201	169	168	88
Hancock	106	149	183	178	182	120	91	126
Kennebec	494	436	544	662	662	486	464	439
Knox	112	169	156	131	141	103	144	141
Lincoln	61	104	89	73	67	68	69	53
Oxford	99	85	90	112	125	164	122	94
Penobscot	642	636	620	763	738	628	621	601
Piscataquis	51	28	52	34	41	73	61	28
Sagadahoc	85	147	160	130	110	99	104	96
Somerset	207	256	276	279	226	171	169	243
Waldo	64	98	86	171	107	68	88	61
Washington	63	125	87	174	168	124	123	112
York	735	789	798	873	665	605	553	602
State Totals	4857	5444	5577	6052	5539	4726	4772	4765

ADULT DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE OF ADULT ARRESTS FOR DRUG-RELATED CRIMES, PER 100,000 ADULTS (AGE 18 AND OVER)

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	1160.6	1033.1	976.1	948.5	868.3	997.3
Aroostook	1553.3	1146.2	1194.6	1131.9	1051.8	1215.6
Cumberland	1471.8	1383.4	1211.5	979.2	1029.4	1215.1
Franklin	1145.6	1143.8	895.1	1055.9	810.1	1010.1
Hancock	1181.0	1108.0	1155.9	1009.9	886.1	1068.2
Kennebec	1560.9	1242.2	1202.1	860.4	940.8	1161.3
Knox	1441.2	1001.3	1127.1	1049.2	1321.4	1188.1
Lincoln	1109.6	958.1	687.0	590.7	765.8	822.2
Oxford	871.4	767.9	877.3	758.6	666.9	788.4
Penobscot	1720.9	1294.6	1174.2	952.3	893.5	1207.1
Piscataquis	1165.1	976.3	934.6	1028.5	1039.7	1028.9
Sagadahoc	1090.8	1329.3	1135.1	1020.9	811.4	1077.5
Somerset	900.8	1004.0	672.9	453.8	465.3	699.3
Waldo	947.3	1027.7	981.6	835.7	746.1	907.7
Washington	1529.2	1575.0	1280.1	1337.8	964.9	1337.4
York	1805.4	1539.6	1515.2	1280.8	1017.7	1431.8
State Totals	1430.3	1243.4	1154.4	986.3	929.0	1148.7

NUMBER OF ADULT ARRESTS FOR DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	330	281	245	286	277	336
Aroostook	79	57	90	116	129	146
Cumberland	461	276	442	423	503	476
Franklin	21	45	66	135	94	121
Hancock	49	49	48	48	102	103
Kennebec	223	228	208	179	243	248
Knox	93	66	88	100	223	150
Lincoln	37	39	27	31	35	48
Oxford	49	57	51	102	121	120
Penobscot	245	250	263	227	230	306
Piscataquis	15	19	28	42	40	104
Sagadahoc	46	36	51	57	45	51
Somerset	81	83	83	98	37	74
Waldo	29	48	77	53	58	83
Washington	42	70	63	81	65	111
York	403	388	500	462	431	377
State Totals	2203	1992	2330	2440	2633	2854

ADULT ALCOHOL-RELATED ARRESTS

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE OF ADULT ARRESTS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMES, PER 100,000 ADULTS (AGE 18 AND OVER)

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	1160.6	1033.1	976.1	948.5	868.3	997.3
Aroostook	1553.3	1146.2	1194.6	1131.9	1051.8	1215.6
Cumberland	1471.8	1383.4	1211.5	979.2	1029.4	1215.1
Franklin	1145.6	1143.8	895.1	1055.9	810.1	1010.1
Hancock	1181.0	1108.0	1155.9	1009.9	886.1	1068.2
Kennebec	1560.9	1242.2	1202.1	860.4	940.8	1161.3
Knox	1441.2	1001.3	1127.1	1049.2	1321.4	1188.1
Lincoln	1109.6	958.1	687.0	590.7	765.8	822.2
Oxford	871.4	767.9	877.3	758.6	666.9	788.4
Penobscot	1720.9	1294.6	1174.2	952.3	893.5	1207.1
Piscataquis	1165.1	976.3	934.6	1028.5	1039.7	1028.9
Sagadahoc	1090.8	1329.3	1135.1	1020.9	811.4	1077.5
Somerset	900.8	1004.0	672.9	453.8	465.3	699.3
Waldo	947.3	1027.7	981.6	835.7	746.1	907.7
Washington	1529.2	1575.0	1280.1	1337.8	964.9	1337.4
York	1805.4	1539.6	1515.2	1280.8	1017.7	1431.8
State Totals	1430.3	1243.4	1154.4	986.3	929.0	1148.7

NUMBER OF ADULT ARRESTS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMES

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	905	804	758	733	672	769
Aroostook	1002	747	778	735	651	729
Cumberland	2737	2593	2280	1841	1950	1812
Franklin	245	245	197	232	180	193
Hancock	420	398	420	372	329	455
Kennebec	1350	1085	1055	759	833	895
Knox	395	276	315	295	373	396
Lincoln	252	218	159	138	180	198
Oxford	337	294	340	298	264	301
Penobscot	1908	1442	1302	1053	993	1015
Piscataquis	160	135	129	145	146	111
Sagadahoc	268	325	280	254	202	221
Somerset	325	373	253	171	177	239
Waldo	228	254	246	214	193	193
Washington	401	418	348	363	259	274
York	2193	1885	1874	1591	1274	1145
State Totals	13126	11492	10734	9194	8676	8946

DRUG USE DURING PREGNANCY

Source: Office of Substance Abuse Data System

RATE OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN STATE-SUPPORTED AOD TREATMENT, PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	0.66	0.26	0.36	0.44	0.33	0.41
Aroostook	0.32	0.33	0.43	0.28	0.45	0.36
Cumberland	0.09	0.29	0.27	0.45	0.30	0.28
Franklin	0.51	0.00	0.28	0.31	0.00	0.22
Hancock	0.82	0.00	1.09	0.18	0.76	0.57
Kennebec	0.38	0.32	0.27	1.08	0.69	0.55
Knox	0.40	0.69	0.94	0.00	0.78	0.56
Lincoln	0.51	0.54	0.80	1.51	0.96	0.86
Oxford	0.40	0.00	0.30	0.67	0.00	0.27
Penobscot	0.20	0.11	0.29	0.30	0.44	0.27
Piscataquis	0.00	0.88	1.06	1.83	2.31	1.22
Sagadahoc	0.36	0.00	0.62	0.87	0.95	0.56
Somerset	0.00	0.15	0.45	0.00	0.81	0.28
Waldo	0.43	0.23	1.10	0.94	0.50	0.64
Washington	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.45	0.00	0.23
York	0.32	0.41	0.17	0.41	0.46	0.35
State Totals	0.31	0.27	0.39	0.50	0.47	0.39

NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN STATE-SUPPORTED AOD TREATMENT

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	10	4	5	6	4	6
Aroostook	4	4	5	3	4	3
Cumberland	3	10	9	14	9	8
Franklin	2	0	1	1	0	1
Hancock	5	0	6	1	4	2
Kennebec	6	5	4	15	9	7
Knox	2	3	4	0	3	2
Lincoln	2	2	3	5	3	3
Oxford	3	0	2	4	0	2
Penobscot	4	2	5	5	7	5
Piscataquis	0	2	2	3	4	3
Sagadahoc	2	0	3	4	4	2
Somerset	0	1	3	0	5	5
Waldo	2	1	5	4	2	0
Washington	1	1	1	2	0	1
York	8	10	4	9	10	11
State Totals	54	45	62	76	68	61

Appendix C

Peer/Individual Domain

DROPOUTS PRIOR TO 9th GRADE

Source: Department of Education

RATE OF DROPOUTS PRIOR TO 9th GRADE, PER 1,000 STUDENTS GRADES 7,8

COUNTY	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	5 yr. avg.
Androscoggin	1.59	1.93	1.96	1.20	0.00	1.34
Aroostook	0.79	0.40	1.23	0.83	0.00	0.65
Cumberland	1.07	0.20	1.24	0.39	0.91	0.76
Franklin	2.31	0.00	1.24	13.33	0.00	3.38
Hancock	0.00	0.00	0.82	2.34	0.00	0.63
Kennebec	0.00	0.36	2.47	0.34	4.36	1.50
Knox	2.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.59	1.11
Lincoln	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.97	1.87	0.76
Oxford	3.09	0.59	0.00	2.92	0.00	1.32
Penobscot	0.79	0.25	0.76	0.50	0.50	0.56
Piscataquis	3.33	3.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31
Sagadahoc	3.14	1.07	1.09	0.00	0.92	1.24
Somerset	0.00	0.61	0.00	1.26	1.25	0.63
Waldo	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
Washington	0.00	1.84	0.00	1.84	0.00	0.74
York	1.62	0.88	0.43	1.09	0.00	0.81
State Totals	1.14	0.69	0.92	1.21	0.82	0.96

NUMBER OF DROPOUTS PRIOR TO 9th GRADE

COUNTY	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	4	5	5	3	0
Aroostook	2	1	3	2	0
Cumberland	5	1	6	2	5
Franklin	2	0	1	11	0
Hancock	0	0	1	3	0
Kennebec	0	1	7	1	13
Knox	2	0	0	0	2
Lincoln	0	1	0	1	2
Oxford	5	1	0	5	0
Penobscot	3	1	3	2	2
Piscataquis	2	2	0	0	0
Sagadahoc	3	1	1	0	1
Somerset	0	1	0	2	2
Waldo	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	0	2	0	2	0
York	7	4	2	5	0
	35	22	29	39	27

ARRESTS FOR ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS, AGE 14 AND UNDER

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE OF ALCOHOL-RELATEDARRESTS PER 100,000 AGE 10-14

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year aver.
Androscoggin	1.93	0.84	1.00	0.79	0.39	0.99
Aroostook	0.63	0.32	1.77	0.33	0.34	0.68
Cumberland	0.27	0.13	0.27	0.06	0.43	0.23
Franklin	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.45	0.00	0.28
Hancock	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.12
Kennebec	0.37	0.48	0.36	0.46	0.34	0.40
Knox	0.00	0.00	0.41	1.15	1.12	0.54
Lincoln	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.09
Oxford	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.25	0.15
Penobscot	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.29	0.18
Piscataquis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sagadahoc	3.46	3.29	1.23	2.39	0.79	2.23
Somerset	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.15
Waldo	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.15
Washington	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.73	1.10	0.44
York	0.43	0.69	0.17	0.41	0.24	0.39
State Totals	0.51	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.35	0.41

NUMBER OF ACOHOL-RELATED ARRESTS ARRESTS, AGE 10-14

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	14	6	7	6	3	6
Aroostook	4	2	11	2	2	4
Cumberland	4	2	4	1	7	10
Franklin	1	0	1	1	0	1
Hancock	0	1	0	0	1	1
Kennebec	3	4	3	4	3	6
Knox	0	0	1	3	3	3
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	0	2
Oxford	1	0	1	0	1	2
Penobscot	2	1	1	2	3	4
Piscataquis	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sagadahoc	8	8	3	6	2	3
Somerset	1	1	0	1	0	1
Waldo	0	1	0	1	0	0
Washington	0	1	0	2	3	0
York	5	8	2	5	3	9
State Totals	43	35	35	34	31	53

ARRESTS FOR VANDALISM, AGE 14 AND UNDER

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE OF VANDALISM ARRESTS PER 100,000 AGE 10-14

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	9.92	9.19	9.35	9.37	14.21	15.48	10.41	11.76
Aroostook	1.36	4.83	5.70	5.30	12.08	1.97	2.91	5.59
Cumberland	5.31	2.10	2.03	4.78	6.64	3.12	3.10	3.93
Franklin	1.40	1.86	2.33	3.17	8.97	6.68	4.87	5.20
Hancock	1.72	1.03	0.34	3.98	3.57	0.29	2.54	2.15
Kennebec	2.89	4.87	5.39	9.62	6.02	1.73	3.66	5.28
Knox	5.56	7.69	4.25	4.86	3.31	0.76	7.82	4.20
Lincoln	1.90	3.30	0.00	1.35	0.47	0.00	0.44	0.45
Oxford	2.07	2.32	0.26	1.26	0.51	2.25	2.75	1.41
Penobscot	3.02	1.22	2.94	3.22	4.16	3.06	3.44	3.36
Piscataquis	1.35	2.03	2.02	1.34	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.94
Sagadahoc	6.40	4.74	7.35	5.35	4.10	5.17	6.69	5.73
Somerset	4.89	3.60	1.29	2.11	4.51	1.00	1.25	2.03
Waldo	1.18	0.00	1.56	1.17	2.31	1.10	0.00	1.23
Washington	1.08	4.02	1.47	5.39	10.85	4.00	8.09	5.96
York	8.55	8.63	8.84	7.70	9.59	9.01	8.70	8.77
State Totals	4.57	4.26	4.25	5.32	6.85	4.47	4.70	5.12

NUMBER OF VANDALISM ARRESTS , AGE 10-14

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	73	67	68	67	100	118	80	165
Aroostook	9	31	36	33	75	12	17	71
Cumberland	79	31	30	71	98	50	51	99
Franklin	3	4	5	7	19	15	11	26
Hancock	5	3	1	12	11	1	9	23
Kennebec	24	40	44	80	50	15	32	151
Knox	13	18	10	12	8	2	21	29
Lincoln	4	7	0	3	1	0	1	7
Oxford	8	9	1	5	2	9	11	8
Penobscot	30	12	29	32	41	31	35	52
Piscataquis	2	3	3	2	0	2	0	6
Sagadahoc	15	11	17	13	10	13	17	27
Somerset	19	14	5	8	17	4	5	15
Waldo	3	0	4	3	6	3	0	6
Washington	3	11	4	15	29	11	22	29
York	98	99	102	89	112	111	109	279
State Totals	388	360	359	452	579	397	421	993

ARRESTS FOR PERSONAL AND PROPERTY CRIMES, AGE 14 AND UNDER

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE OF PERSONAL AND PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS PER 100,000 AGE 10-14

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	24.34	48.12	34.26	39.09	33.95	35.95
Aroostook	24.52	19.91	18.85	12.29	23.95	19.90
Cumberland	18.04	29.12	25.47	22.63	23.99	23.85
Franklin	12.12	19.02	12.28	13.80	20.36	15.52
Hancock	8.56	10.94	12.99	13.04	13.01	11.71
Kennebec	21.93	23.82	20.82	16.49	16.93	20.00
Knox	13.17	21.08	33.50	14.50	23.45	21.14
Lincoln	4.16	5.41	19.14	4.97	13.24	9.39
Oxford	5.68	6.07	12.81	9.02	17.72	10.26
Penobscot	11.85	16.18	17.96	20.63	16.02	16.53
Piscataquis	6.05	16.70	8.52	5.40	9.72	9.28
Sagadahoc	16.42	35.38	32.81	13.92	18.88	23.48
Somerset	10.83	12.93	17.51	15.23	13.50	14.00
Waldo	9.38	15.61	9.25	12.05	4.74	10.21
Washington	6.96	35.93	18.71	22.18	21.70	21.10
York	20.10	26.14	20.54	27.10	22.03	23.18
State Totals	16.26	23.83	21.24	20.03	20.38	20.35

NUMBER OF PERSONAL AND PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS, AGE 10-14

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	177	344	234	294	261	273
Aroostook	155	124	110	71	140	122
Cumberland	267	433	366	351	394	347
Franklin	26	42	26	29	46	36
Hancock	25	33	40	45	46	49
Kennebec	179	198	166	137	148	179
Knox	31	52	71	38	63	59
Lincoln	9	12	41	8	30	24
Oxford	22	24	50	36	71	44
Penobscot	117	161	172	206	163	187
Piscataquis	9	25	12	8	14	14
Sagadahoc	38	86	79	34	48	78
Somerset	42	49	60	57	54	59
Waldo	24	40	23	33	13	22
Washington	19	100	50	59	59	64
York	232	302	235	326	276	394
State Totals	1372	2025	1735	1732	1826	1951

Appendix D

Outcome Indicators

ADULT OUI ARRESTS

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

ADULT OUI ARREST RATE PER 1,000 ADULT (AGE 18 AND OVER) POPULATION

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	7.1	7.5	8.6	7.8	7.1	7.7	6.6	7.6
Aroostook	9.6	10.0	11.1	8.3	9.6	8.6	7.9	9.1
Cumberland	11.3	11.6	12.0	11.9	10.4	8.8	8.7	10.4
Franklin	6.0	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.5	8.4	5.2	6.9
Hancock	12.1	12.2	9.7	8.4	9.6	8.4	7.1	8.6
Kennebec	12.0	11.8	12.9	9.3	9.1	6.9	7.1	9.1
Knox	6.9	8.7	11.4	8.2	9.9	8.3	9.8	9.5
Lincoln	9.9	9.5	7.4	7.5	6.0	4.7	7.0	6.5
Oxford	4.9	5.7	7.4	6.8	8.1	7.0	6.1	7.1
Penobscot	11.5	13.5	14.1	10.6	9.8	8.1	7.5	10.0
Piscataquis	10.4	10.2	10.2	8.7	8.0	8.9	9.5	9.1
Sagadahoc	5.9	7.2	8.2	11.7	9.9	8.6	6.5	9.0
Somerset	6.5	7.3	6.9	8.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	5.5
Waldo	6.1	8.7	7.7	8.5	8.5	7.7	5.9	7.7
Washington	7.7	11.6	12.5	12.4	10.6	10.4	8.0	10.8
York	12.1	11.6	13.7	12.3	10.9	9.1	7.8	10.7
State Totals	9.9	10.5	11.3	10.0	9.3	8.0	7.4	9.2

NUMBER OF ADULT OUI ARRESTS

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	545	582	673	609	551	596	514	653
Aroostook	622	647	716	541	626	559	491	514
Cumberland	2059	2128	2233	2230	1966	1648	1643	1546
Franklin	126	138	153	149	144	185	116	133
Hancock	421	432	344	301	350	310	262	347
Kennebec	1024	1017	1115	812	797	610	627	705
Knox	187	237	313	225	277	232	278	270
Lincoln	218	213	168	171	140	109	164	178
Oxford	186	218	288	261	315	275	240	269
Penobscot	1254	1493	1561	1181	1083	894	836	782
Piscataquis	141	139	140	120	111	126	134	91
Sagadahoc	140	174	201	285	245	213	163	167
Somerset	230	262	248	309	208	140	122	168
Waldo	143	207	185	210	213	197	153	162
Washington	200	304	329	328	289	282	216	202
York	1422	1387	1660	1502	1346	1127	980	886
State Totals	8918	9578	10327	9234	8661	7503	6939	7073

ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Source: Department of Highway Safety

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FATALITIES THAT ARE ALCOHOL-RELATED

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	60.0%	21.4%	40.0%	28.6%	22.2%	25.0%	27.4%
Aroostook	20.0%	25.0%	33.3%	50.0%	45.5%	25.0%	35.8%
Cumberland	29.4%	45.2%	50.0%	38.9%	30.8%	31.3%	39.2%
Franklin	57.1%	44.4%	100.0%	50.0%	44.4%	20.0%	51.8%
Hancock	16.7%	33.3%	22.2%	37.5%	53.8%	33.3%	36.0%
Kennebec	27.6%	10.0%	38.5%	53.8%	27.8%	29.4%	31.9%
Knox	66.7%	75.0%	27.3%	25.0%	20.0%	0.0%	29.5%
Lincoln	28.6%	0.0%	18.2%	12.5%	100.0%	25.0%	31.1%
Oxford	30.0%	55.6%	37.5%	60.0%	55.6%	33.3%	48.4%
Penobscot	13.6%	37.9%	38.1%	36.8%	23.1%	12.5%	29.7%
Piscataquis	40.0%	60.0%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	25.3%
Sagadahoc	55.6%	100.0%	100.0%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%	53.3%
Somerset	50.0%	52.9%	68.4%	62.5%	18.2%	25.0%	45.4%
Waldo	66.7%	40.0%	35.3%	42.9%	50.0%	37.5%	41.1%
Washington	0.0%	57.1%	11.1%	76.9%	25.0%	45.5%	43.1%
York	29.6%	42.9%	45.8%	10.5%	37.0%	37.5%	34.8%
State Totals	32.4%	39.5%	41.6%	40.0%	34.0%	28.3%	36.7%

NUMBER OF ALCOHOL-RELATED FATALITIES

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	9	3	4	2	4	5
Aroostook	3	3	6	6	5	3
Cumberland	10	14	17	14	8	10
Franklin	4	4	3	5	4	1
Hancock	1	4	2	3	7	3
Kennebec	8	1	5	7	5	5
Knox	4	3	3	2	1	0
Lincoln	2	0	2	1	1	2
Oxford	3	5	3	6	5	5
Penobscot	3	11	8	7	3	2
Piscataquis	2	3	1	0	1	0
Sagadahoc	5	3	4	1	2	1
Somerset	5	9	13	5	2	2
Waldo	2	2	6	3	3	3
Washington	0	4	1	10	3	5
York	8	12	11	2	10	6
State Totals	69	81	89	74	64	53

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PERSONAL (VIOLENT) CRIMES

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PERSONAL (VIOLENT) CRIMES, PER 100,000 AGE 10-17

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	94.8	114.0	222.8	126.5	158.7	143.3
Aroostook	128.5	250.1	221.1	149.7	95.6	169.0
Cumberland	197.5	133.9	126.4	161.5	166.1	157.1
Franklin	0.0	0.0	29.9	116.2	112.4	51.7
Hancock	42.3	20.5	80.5	0.0	130.5	54.8
Kennebec	130.7	68.0	113.3	82.4	117.8	102.4
Knox	79.4	25.3	387.2	0.0	146.2	127.6
Lincoln	29.2	0.0	58.8	148.3	139.0	75.0
Oxford	65.0	63.8	16.2	64.3	31.6	48.2
Penobscot	44.1	87.4	75.6	49.5	110.8	73.5
Piscataquis	0.0	0.0	82.4	41.8	0.0	24.8
Sagadahoc	0.0	26.1	26.0	160.8	25.5	47.7
Somerset	63.6	81.1	163.1	331.7	78.8	143.6
Waldo	25.0	99.8	74.0	24.9	91.5	63.0
Washington	0.0	140.0	120.6	69.1	68.5	79.6
York	81.7	136.2	59.2	146.6	184.6	121.7
State Totals	92.7	103.2	117.8	117.5	126.0	111.5

NUMBER OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PERSONAL (VIOLENT) CRIMES

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	11	13	25	15	19	36
Aroostook	13	25	22	16	9	11
Cumberland	47	32	30	39	42	58
Franklin	0	0	1	4	4	1
Hancock	2	1	4	0	7	4
Kennebec	17	9	15	11	16	15
Knox	3	1	15	0	6	2
Lincoln	1	0	2	5	5	18
Oxford	4	4	1	4	2	7
Penobscot	7	14	12	8	19	10
Piscataquis	0	0	2	1	0	1
Sagadahoc	0	1	1	6	1	1
Somerset	4	5	10	21	5	13
Waldo	1	4	3	1	4	1
Washington	0	6	5	3	3	6
York	15	25	11	27	36	45
State Totals	125	140	159	161	178	219

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES, PER 100,000 AGE 10-17

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	3894	5173	4795	5406	5144	4882
Aroostook	3360	2981	2793	2325	3366	2965
Cumberland	3472	4201	3831	3618	4163	3857
Franklin	2065	3049	2388	2388	3231	2624
Hancock	2117	2074	1730	1772	1865	1912
Kennebec	2807	3459	3436	2473	2686	2972
Knox	2409	3082	3949	3289	3533	3252
Lincoln	846	739	2175	806	1695	1252
Oxford	1349	1101	2184	1767	2635	1807
Penobscot	2399	2585	3114	3173	2421	2738
Piscataquis	1222	2020	1237	859	1331	1334
Sagadahoc	2572	4352	3612	2044	2862	3088
Somerset	1859	2660	2447	2410	1622	2200
Waldo	1575	2645	1431	1945	1373	1794
Washington	1042	3640	2363	2511	3401	2591
York	3258	3965	2606	3374	3374	3315
State Totals	2732	3359	3083	2986	3163	3065

NUMBER OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES

COUNTY	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	452	590	538	641	616	569
Aroostook	340	298	278	219	317	320
Cumberland	826	1004	909	915	1053	1007
Franklin	70	106	80	85	115	102
Hancock	100	101	86	95	100	164
Kennebec	365	458	455	336	365	419
Knox	91	122	153	135	145	161
Lincoln	29	26	74	29	61	66
Oxford	83	69	135	112	167	113
Penobscot	381	414	494	544	415	516
Piscataquis	29	48	30	20	31	23
Sagadahoc	94	167	139	80	112	148
Somerset	117	164	150	153	103	101
Waldo	63	106	58	85	60	54
Washington	44	156	98	110	149	140
York	598	728	484	658	658	851
State Totals	3682		4161	4217	4467	4793

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE PER 100,000 AGE 10-17

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	186	205	172	184	223	253	493	265
Aroostook	112	145	69	70	201	112	138	118
Cumberland	331	297	97	109	156	186	332	176
Franklin	174	88	59	115	90	232	871	273
Hancock	148	21	21	123	40	63	149	79
Kennebec	165	221	54	144	128	120	147	119
Knox	237	292	26	101	129	132	609	200
Lincoln	0	89	58	28	59	297	167	122
Oxford	112	48	0	16	113	129	316	115
Penobscot	93	88	76	62	88	99	70	79
Piscataquis	84	42	42	42	82	0	0	33
Sagadahoc	509	190	274	156	130	27	307	179
Somerset	79	79	159	65	33	47	110	83
Waldo	25	25	50	100	99	99	114	92
Washington	46	165	166	47	0	46	183	88
York	261	235	131	158	156	261	477	236
State Totals	188	176	96	107	129	154	285	154

NUMBER OF ARRESTS

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	22	24	20	21	25	30	59	63
Aroostook	12	15	7	7	20	12	13	50
Cumberland	80	71	23	26	37	45	84	112
Franklin	6	3	2	4	3	8	31	36
Hancock	7	1	1	6	2	3	8	11
Kennebec	22	29	7	19	17	16	20	41
Knox	9	11	1	4	5	5	25	25
Lincoln	0	3	2	1	2	10	6	23
Oxford	7	3	0	1	7	8	20	21
Penobscot	15	14	12	10	14	16	12	44
Piscataquis	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	7
Sagadahoc	19	7	10	6	5	1	12	5
Somerset	5	5	10	4	2	3	7	12
Waldo	1	1	2	4	4	4	5	9
Washington	2	7	7	2	0	2	8	12
York	48	43	24	29	29	48	93	83
State Totals	257	238	129	145	174	211	403	554

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR CURFEW, VANDALISM AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE OF ARRESTS PER 100,000 AGE 10-17

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	1299	1856	2067	2078	2308	2100	1895	2090
Aroostook	346	688	791	1081	1306	468	520	833
Cumberland	870	549	736	749	780	530	542	667
Franklin	436	556	560	575	836	959	646	715
Hancock	401	276	191	739	463	190	373	391
Kennebec	465	724	861	1163	944	435	662	813
Knox	1714	1352	1085	935	1007	1265	3192	1497
Lincoln	237	414	29	171	59	208	195	132
Oxford	337	404	195	207	178	498	584	332
Penobscot	427	370	529	425	605	483	461	500
Piscataquis	251	590	379	547	0	167	0	219
Sagadahoc	831	598	876	652	468	1153	792	788
Somerset	1074	411	175	308	604	205	299	318
Waldo	224	200	225	125	395	398	46	238
Washington	484	847	261	980	1736	599	1118	939
York	1531	1189	1596	1236	1368	1455	1441	1419
State Totals	786	753	844	876	960	774	837	858

NUMBER OF ARRESTS

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	154	217	240	237	259	249	227	244
Aroostook	37	71	80	108	130	50	49	87
Cumberland	210	131	175	179	185	128	137	110
Franklin	15	19	19	20	28	33	23	29
Hancock	19	13	9	36	23	9	20	27
Kennebec	62	95	112	154	125	58	90	177
Knox	65	51	41	37	39	48	131	84
Lincoln	8	14	1	6	2	7	7	7
Oxford	21	25	12	13	11	31	37	14
Penobscot	69	59	84	68	96	78	79	77
Piscataquis	6	14	9	13	0	4	0	9
Sagadahoc	31	22	32	25	18	43	31	34
Somerset	68	26	11	19	37	13	19	28
Waldo	9	8	9	5	16	16	2	6
Washington	21	36	11	42	72	26	49	34
York	282	218	293	227	254	268	281	330
State Totals	1077	1019	1138	1189	1295	1061	1182	1297

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JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS

Source: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

RATE PER 100,000 AGE 10-17

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	371	753	965	631	615	476	501	638
Aroostook	468	629	791	620	653	623	733	684
Cumberland	1019	737	517	372	367	279	344	376
Franklin	262	205	590	345	507	372	225	408
Hancock	422	403	487	349	604	229	317	397
Kennebec	457	640	469	453	514	260	272	394
Knox	554	398	741	278	336	349	1121	565
Lincoln	237	177	321	455	235	200	389	320
Oxford	289	162	244	96	146	225	221	186
Penobscot	409	339	397	381	227	199	262	293
Piscataquis	167	169	337	84	247	127	129	185
Sagadahoc	1126	978	1368	964	572	884	792	916
Somerset	584	649	191	178	82	157	173	156
Waldo	124	225	125	299	173	188	435	244
Washington	392	776	450	560	434	673	616	547
York	955	666	714	523	377	373	364	470
State Totals	601	568	565	433	393	337	396	425

NUMBER OF ARRESTS

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Androscoggin	44	88	112	72	69	56	60	62
Aroostook	50	65	80	62	65	61	69	110
Cumberland	246	176	123	89	87	69	87	97
Franklin	9	7	20	12	17	13	8	20
Hancock	20	19	23	17	30	12	17	21
Kennebec	61	84	61	60	68	35	37	64
Knox	21	15	28	11	13	14	46	43
Lincoln	8	6	11	16	8	7	14	17
Oxford	18	10	15	6	9	14	14	9
Penobscot	66	54	63	61	36	34	45	49
Piscataquis	4	4	8	2	6	3	3	19
Sagadahoc	42	36	50	37	22	34	31	57
Somerset	37	41	12	11	5	10	11	18
Waldo	5	9	5	12	7	8	19	7
Washington	17	33	19	24	18	29	27	22
York	176	122	131	96	70	71	71	115
State Totals	824	769	761	588	530	470	559	730

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCIES

Source: Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics

RATE OF PREGNANCIES PER 1,000 FEMALES AGE 10-17

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	19.01	19.96	19.61	19.49	14.48	15.25	13.58	16.48
Aroostook	9.79	10.20	7.92	8.98	11.27	9.43	11.01	9.72
Cumberland	18.55	16.46	17.04	15.21	11.00	12.47	10.53	13.25
Franklin	11.50	10.58	13.31	13.30	9.63	11.28	10.61	11.63
Hancock	13.81	13.98	13.18	8.60	9.82	11.21	7.33	10.03
Kennebec	14.87	15.79	12.79	12.06	9.73	10.79	10.22	11.12
Knox	12.65	12.21	18.68	12.47	10.06	11.40	12.73	13.07
Lincoln	13.00	12.43	10.51	13.50	14.53	15.06	10.53	12.82
Oxford	14.82	16.71	33.02	17.24	13.05	12.33	8.62	16.85
Penobscot	14.97	13.95	11.49	11.88	10.03	10.33	9.86	10.72
Piscataquis	14.51	11.23	17.38	13.17	8.84	6.06	9.83	11.05
Sagadahoc	17.26	15.38	15.51	15.61	13.42	8.47	9.36	12.47
Somerset	16.18	17.62	14.71	15.57	19.44	13.85	12.77	15.27
Waldo	15.81	15.44	16.42	17.30	17.66	13.02	13.13	15.51
Washington	14.93	13.29	14.68	11.52	11.67	12.69	13.22	12.76
York	17.34	14.03	14.80	14.36	8.68	10.04	8.67	11.31
State Totals	15.75	14.96	14.92	13.92	11.46	11.55	10.53	12.48

NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES AMONG FEMALES AGE 10-17

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Androscoggin	113	116	112	111	82	88	80
Aroostook	51	51	39	44	55	45	50
Cumberland	223	194	197	179	130	149	129
Franklin	21	19	22	23	17	19	18
Hancock	31	31	30	20	23	28	19
Kennebec	98	102	81	78	63	71	68
Knox	24	23	35	24	19	23	26
Lincoln	21	20	17	22	23	25	18
Oxford	45	50	46	51	38	38	27
Penobscot	120	110	89	95	81	85	82
Piscataquis	17	13	20	15	10	7	11
Sagadahoc	32	28	28	29	25	16	18
Somerset	50	54	45	47	58	42	39
Waldo	30	29	31	33	34	27	28
Washington	31	27	30	24	24	27	28
York	156	125	131	127	77	93	82
State Totals	1063	992	953	922	759	783	723

*Births where county was unknown are not included; numbers range from 0 to 5 per year "unknown."

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BIRTHS AMONG JUVENILES

Source: Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, Department of Human Services, Table B6

RATE OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 FEMALES AGE 10-17

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	5 year avg.
Androscoggin	11.61	12.05	13.66	13.87	10.42	12.48	9.67	12.02
Aroostook	5.95	7.20	6.09	7.55	8.19	7.33	9.47	7.73
Cumberland	8.82	7.97	8.22	7.56	6.43	5.86	5.88	6.79
Franklin	8.21	7.80	9.07	6.94	5.10	7.72	8.25	7.42
Hancock	7.57	9.02	6.59	3.87	5.13	8.31	4.63	5.81
Kennebec	8.80	8.36	7.10	8.20	6.33	5.93	6.76	6.86
Knox	8.96	7.43	11.74	7.27	5.30	5.95	8.32	7.72
Lincoln	6.81	8.08	4.33	7.98	8.84	10.84	8.19	8.04
Oxford	6.26	11.36	20.82	10.48	10.30	9.09	6.70	11.48
Penobscot	8.23	8.37	7.75	8.63	7.55	6.93	5.41	7.25
Piscataquis	11.09	6.04	15.64	7.90	6.19	2.60	6.26	7.72
Sagadahoc	9.17	8.79	6.65	10.76	8.59	5.82	4.68	7.30
Somerset	8.74	10.11	8.17	10.27	17.43	10.55	10.15	11.32
Waldo	13.71	14.91	11.12	11.54	9.87	8.68	7.50	9.74
Washington	10.60	8.37	11.26	9.12	9.24	10.34	9.92	9.97
York	9.45	7.52	9.60	8.48	6.31	5.72	4.86	7.00
State Totals	8.88	8.76	9.08	8.79	7.87	7.45	6.85	8.01

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS

COUNTY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Androscoggin	69	70	78	79	59	72	57
Aroostook	31	36	30	37	40	35	43
Cumberland	106	94	95	89	76	70	72
Franklin	15	14	15	12	9	13	14
Hancock	17	20	15	9	12	22	12
Kennebec	58	54	45	53	41	39	45
Knox	17	14	22	14	10	12	17
Lincoln	11	13	7	13	14	18	14
Oxford	19	34	29	31	30	28	21
Penobscot	66	66	60	69	61	57	45
Piscataquis	13	7	18	9	7	3	7
Sagadahoc	17	16	12	20	16	11	9
Somerset	27	31	25	31	52	32	31
Waldo	26	28	21	22	19	18	16
Washington	22	17	23	19	19	22	21
York	85	67	85	75	56	53	46
State Totals	599	581	580	582	521	505	470

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ADOLESCENTS (AGE 16-19) WHO HAVE NOT COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL

Source: 1990 U.S. Census, File STF3A, Table P61

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION AGE 16-19 WHO HAVE NOT COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	8.77
Aroostook	7.72
Cumberland	8.22
Franklin	6.38
Hancock	8.21
Kennebec	9.55
Knox	9.40
Lincoln	12.40
Oxford	11.55
Penobscot	5.95
Piscataquis	7.85
Sagadahoc	8.27
Somerset	10.24
Waldo	8.56
Washington	8.14
York	8.34
State Totals	8.33

NUMBER OF TOTAL POPULATION AGE 16-19 WHO HAVE NOT COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL

COUNTY	1990
Androscoggin	559
Aroostook	393
Cumberland	1129
Franklin	135
Hancock	200
Kennebec	675
Knox	171
Lincoln	192
Oxford	316
Penobscot	614
Piscataquis	75
Sagadahoc	144
Somerset	310
Waldo	155
Washington	165
York	732
State Totals	5965